

### NEW TARIFF BILL IS PRESENTED

Chairman Payne of Ways and Means Committee Introduced the House.

### REVISION GENERALLY DOWNWARD

It is Estimated that it Will Reduce Revenue Forty Millions.

### TAX PLACED ON INHERITANCES

Rate Placed on Direct Descent Range from One to Three Per Cent.

### BIG CUTS IN LUMBER AND STEEL

These Schedules Are Reduced Fifty Per Cent—Hides Placed on Free List and Boots and Shoes Cut Forty Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The long expected tariff bill was presented to the house of representatives today by Chairman Payne of the committee on ways and means, and referred. Until it is reported out of committee, which Mr. Payne said he hoped would be at an early day, the measure will not become official. According to a statement made by him upon the floor he did not anticipate any committee changes. The republicans manifested their pleasure at the introduction of the bill by vigorously applauding.

Messrs Bartlett (Ga.) and James (Ky.) made good their caucus pledge not to accept a committee appointment unless first approved of by their minority leader, Mr. Clark (Mo.), and flatly refused to serve on the committee on mileage, the membership of which was announced by the speaker. No objection was made because of Mr. Bartlett's attitude, but it required a vote of the house before Mr. James was excused by the speaker, although it was manifest that the vote was overwhelmingly against excusing him.

### Provisions of the Bill.

Downward revision, maximum and minimum provisions which impose an average maximum duty 30 per cent in excess of the present tariff, and numerous provisions by which it is estimated that the revenue to the government will be increased from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 are the salient features of the new tariff bill which was introduced in the house today by Representative Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee. The recommendations made by President Taft, which an inheritance tax be provided and a limited amount of tobacco and sugar be admitted free from the Philippines are included in the bill. The measure also provides for the issuance of Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000 to reimburse the treasury for the cost of the canal and re-opens the provision for the issue of treasury certificates, the amount being increased from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

While there is no duty imposed upon coffee, tea is taxed 8 cents when imported from the country where it is produced, and 9 cents when from other than the producing country. The internal revenue tax on cigarettes is materially increased, while the tax on beer and whisky is undisturbed. A cut of 50 per cent is made in the steel and lumber schedules, iron ore, hides, tallow, cottonseed oil and works of art more than twenty years old are placed on the free list.

### Boots and Shoes Reduced.

The tariff on boots and shoes is reduced 40 per cent and on other leather manufactures in proportion. The duties on schedule remain about the same, but the duties on window and plate glass of the smaller sizes are increased, while the duties on the larger sizes are reduced. The tariff on wool of the first and second class, used principally in clothing, is not disturbed, but on wool of the third class, known as carpet wool, is reduced on the cheaper grades. A 5 cent reduction is made in the duties on shoddy and waste while wool tops are assessed 6 cents more than the duty on scoured wool, which is unchanged. The reductions for placing the wood pulp on the free list and reducing the duties on print paper with certain restrictions, made by the Mann commission of the house are incorporated in the bill. The duty on refined sugar is reduced 10 per cent, and on dehydrated 15 per cent, and on dextrin 10 per cent. A reduction of 10 cent a pound is also made in the duty on starch, with the exception of potato starch. Zinc ore is assessed 1 cent per pound for the zinc contained. The tariff on pig iron is reduced from 44 to 25 per cent.

The principal increases are made in the duties 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 take 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, by which these articles are given entry free of duty when imported from countries which permit the free importation of these articles from America.

### Tax on Inheritances.

The inheritance tax provision of the bill is similar to the New York state law. It provides a tax of 5 per cent on all inheritances over \$50 that are collateral inheritances, or in which strangers are the legatees. In cases of direct inheritances the taxes prescribed are: On \$10,000 to \$100,000, 1 per cent; on \$100,000 to \$500,000, 2 per cent, and on those over \$500,000 3 per cent. It is estimated that \$20,000,000 annually will be derived from this tax.

The inheritance tax provision exempts from taxation any property bequeathed to any religious, educational, charitable, missionary, benevolent, hospital or infirmary corporation. Personal property other than money or securities belonging to a corporation or association organized exclusively for the moral or mental improvement of men or women, or for scientific, patriotic or similar purposes, is made exempt from the tax. A discount of 5 per cent is provided for the tax is paid within six months from the time it is due. An interest will be charged and collected at the rate of 10 per cent a year if the tax is not paid within eighteen months from the time it accrued. If an estate is tied up in necessary litigation 5 per cent interest will be charged.

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### Battle With Moros Results in Death of Two Soldiers

Detachment of Infantry Sent to Relief of Constabulary Attacked by Hostile Band.

MANILA, March 17.—A belated dispatch from Lake Lanao reports that a band of hostile Moros attacked Lieutenant Purdon's detachment of constabulary at Bording on March 15 and after a sharp fight eight Moros and two members of the constabulary were left dead on the field while two soldiers and one civilian were wounded. A company of the Twenty-fifth infantry and a detachment of scouts have gone to the aid of Purdon's force. The day after the fight a constabulary soldier deserted after stealing five rifles belonging to members of the detachment.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Although more than a week has elapsed since the reported clash between hostile Moros and Lieutenant Leonard Purdon's detachment of Philippine constabulary no word of the engagement has reached the War department. Officials are disposed to think that the Bording mentioned in the Manila dispatch as the place where the fight resulted refers perhaps to the Buldon region, which for a time has been notoriously unsettled and where a bad element unfriendly to the Americans existed and found it a safe retreat.

What is known as the Lake Lanao district of Mindanao contains the most turbulent Moro element in the island and in spite of frequent punishment meted out by the constabulary to many recalcitrant datus.

### First Fatality in Cuban Revolt is Death of Rebel

Rumored Around Havana that Uprising is More Serious Than Government Will Admit.

HAVANA, March 17.—The outbreak reported from Vuelta in Santa Clara province has scored its first fatality. Lavastida, a former captain of the rural guard, was shot and killed by the detachment of the guard sent out to arrest him. It is alleged that he made a resistance. Lavastida was reported to have been shot while he was arrested at Placetas on the charge of complicity in the insurrectionary movement. It is rumored that the uprising is more serious than the authorities are willing to admit. Secretary of Government Alberdi and General Machado today conferred with President Lora's cabinet members. A general debate will be held on the subject of many telegrams from officials, veteran organizations and private citizens pledging loyalty and active support in the maintenance of the republic.

Reports received here from various parts of the island show an extraordinary concentration of the rural guards in the direction of Vuelta, Camaguey and Placetas, apparently far in excess of the requirements to pursue and capture the eight men who started the movement and who are still at large.

### Cooper Case in Hands of Jury

Judge Reads Charge in Packed Court Room, with Ten Deputies in Call.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—Judge Hart began his charge to the jury at 9:30 this morning in the Cooper-Sharpe trial for the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack. The stenographers had worked all night on the document which numbers sixty-two typewritten pages of about 60 words each. When the judge began to read the court room was packed to the four walls.

Sheriff Borum had a dozen deputies scattered through the room and in addition, a detail of ten uniformed patrolmen were stationed around the bar.

### COOK SPRINKLED EGGS WITH ARSENIC INSTEAD OF PEPPER

Seven Members of Mississippi Planter's Family Poisoned by Mistake of Colored Woman.

MARION, Miss., March 17.—Seven members of the family of Robert Cotton, a wealthy planter, residing near here, were poisoned today by eating fried eggs containing arsenic. The colored cook, through a mistake sprinkled the eggs with arsenic instead of black pepper. Three children are in a critical condition.

As a result of the showing on wheat, investigations will definitely be made by the dealers at other primary markets and if other states are as short on farm reserves of wheat, the price is certain to "hit the ceiling," as it were. Oats will also doubtless advance, as the reserve is considered very short.

With 5 per cent of the crop which will be necessary for seed the mills are left with about 8 per cent of last year's wheat crop in Nebraska. This is said to be so small that wheat will be higher than it has yet been this year.

The Department of Agriculture published a report on farm reserves March 1, showing Nebraska 31 per cent, corn, 47 per cent, wheat, 40 per cent, oats, 14 per cent, government, 28.

"How the government ever arrived at these figures on wheat and oats I cannot understand," says Mr. Bewsher. "It looks very much like a guess."

Grain dealers generally agree with the Omaha grain dealer and criticize the government report.

### PLAN FOR DEBATE ON REVENUE BILL

House Committee on Ways and Means Will Begin Work on Tariff Measure Today.

### ONLY ONE SITTING PROBABLE

Measure Will Be Reported to House at Noon.

### DEMOCRATS OBJECT TO HASTE

Opportunity to Offer Amendments from Floor May Be Afforded.

### PROGRAM OF THE SENATE

Committee on Finance Will Begin Consideration of Bill Today—Upper House Will Probably Make Numerous Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The full membership of the house committee on ways and means, including democrats as well as republicans, will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for the formal consideration of the Payne tariff bill, which saw the light for the first time in the house today. The senate committee on finance will at the same time begin informal consideration of the measure.

The probabilities are that the house committee will have only one sitting on the bill, that the measure will be reported to the house immediately after it convenes tomorrow and that its formal reading in committee of the whole will soon begin. General debate will be postponed until Monday if Mr. Payne's present program is followed, and after that time the measure will probably be before the house from ten days to two weeks. This plan of operation is slightly different from that followed in the consideration of other tariff bills of recent years and it has been expected that the democrats' members of the committee would be afforded more time than is now contemplated for the consideration of the bill in committee. It is still possible that after they insist upon delay and succeed in presenting good reasons for their request they may be accommodated.

### Democrats Want Time.

Mr. Clark said today that he would make every effort in the committee as he would on the floor of the house to have the bill amended and for that reason would ask for longer time. He added, however, that he would not press for more time than for the preparation of a minority report, as that could be formulated as well after the bill had been reported as before.

Mr. Payne's inclination is to get the bill into the house at the earliest practicable moment and his plans are so complete that it is not believed he will yield for a mere plea to offer amendments, which the minority as well as the majority know will not be accepted.

It is expected that a compromise will be reached and that the democratic members will accept a proposition, which will permit them to present their amendments on the floor. Mr. Clark indicated today that his principal plea would be for that privilege. He said that he did not consider general debate of so much importance as the discussion of the bill paragraph by paragraph with the opportunity to suggest changes in the various schedules. It is therefore probable that if Mr. Payne and his fellow republican members of the committee concede this privilege the democrats will accept it in lieu of a similar privilege in committee and make no serious protest against the immediate reporting of the bill.

Feasible Length of Debate. No announcement as to the length of time that will be given for debate has been made and Mr. Payne is quite wary on this point. The Dingley bill was under discussion in the house for only ten days of that time four days were devoted to general debate. It was considered under a rule fixing the hours of meeting, limiting the time of debate and prescribing the method of offering amendments. The democrats still remember that under the regulation concerning amendments they found no opportunity to force test votes on particular schedules. Under the rule the committee could present amendments at any time, but individual members could only suggest changes in the schedules under consideration. As the entire six days were devoted to the first schedule, dealing with chemicals and drugs, they found very little opportunity to make effective suggestions. They probably will resist such a rule for the consideration of the present bill. Whether there will be any rule regulating the consideration of the Payne bills remains to be seen. It is Mr. Payne's present purpose to begin the general debate before the four walls.

Judge Gary for Steel Trust. Judge Gary, who was one of the best equipped and most satisfactory witnesses

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### "How Do You Like it So Far?"



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### TARIFF EXPERTS ARE HEARD

New Bill Drawn Up After 300 Had Testified Before Committee.

### OPINIONS ARE PRO AND CON

Steel Trust Magnates Arranged Against Each Other on Question of Schedules—All Interests Represented.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Fully 300 porters and exporters, manufacturers and agriculturists, and tariff experts appeared before the house committee on ways and means at the various hearings which began on November 10 and continued daily until December 23, and also at several supplemental hearings. Some of the most prominent of these were devoted to the financial world presented testimony of a varied and interesting character. In addition to this testimony there were thousands of briefs filed with the committee, which, added to the statistics furnished by agents sent abroad, together with special data compiled by Thomas J. Delaney, assistant counsel of the Treasury department, and Major Herbert M. Lord, who was clerk of the ways and means committee when the Dingley tariff was framed, has given the committee information more complete than has ever been at the disposal of a tariff framing committee.

Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, Judge E. H. Gary and other steel magnates furnished the most interesting testimony. Mr. Carnegie, who caused considerable discussion by proclaiming, in a magazine article, that the steel manufacturers of this country do not need any tariff protection, was before the committee for nearly eight hours. His testimony, while witty and entertaining, did not offer the tariff makers much specific information regarding the cost of manufacturing steel rails and other articles of steel. He dealt broadly in theories and deductions and argued, figuratively, that he was not familiar with the details of the steel business at the present time, but spoke from his general knowledge gained in the business before he retired to private life.

Judge Gary for Steel Trust. Judge Gary, who was one of the best equipped and most satisfactory witnesses

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### Engine Plunges Through Wall of Waiting Room

Three Waiting for Train Instantly Killed and Score Injured in Accident at Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 17.—A locomotive, tender and baggage car attached to a passenger train on the Boston & Maine railroad crashed into the ladies' waiting room of the Windsor station here this morning, demolishing granite walls and killing a woman and two children who were waiting for a train, and injuring eighteen or twenty waiting passengers and railway employes, several of whom were carried to local hospitals in a dying condition.

### Half Million for Boat Line

Kansas City Commercial Club Decides to Raise Money for Line to St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—The Commercial club, the leading business organization of Kansas City, at a meeting last night, decided to raise \$500,000 to re-establish a freight boat line between Kansas City and St. Louis. The action follows the alleged discrimination by railroads against Kansas City shippers in favor of Oklahoma merchants.

### Novel Tangle in Naming of Ways and Means Committee

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The prospects today are for one of the most novel complications over the personnel of the committee on ways and means that ever arose in the house.

Minority Leader Clark still withholds his approval of the appointment of Representative Francis Burton Harrison and Representative Broussard of Louisiana, as the new minority members of the committee, because of the displeasure among the house democrats over the action of these two men in joining the bolt Monday on the rules fight in the house.

It is believed that Representative Broussard will accept the appointment as he did not attend the caucus which declared "no democrat should accept a committee appointment without the previous approval of the present minority leader." Representative Harrison, who attended that caucus, announced that he would abide by its action.

Mr. Harrison has been a candidate for the appointment. If he refuses to serve on the committee, it is believed that the speaker will lay the matter before the house for action. Under the rules, the house only can excuse a member from duty on a committee, although practice has somewhat modified its application. Such a question once put to the house might prove uncomfortable to the insurgents on both sides of the house.

Further complications in committee assignments are anticipated when Speaker Cannon announces the committee on printing, mileage and accounts. Representative O'Connell of Massachusetts probably will be reappointed on the accounts committee. Although an acting democratic "whip," Mr. O'Connell voted with the republicans throughout the contest over the adoption of the rules Monday. Mr. Clark probably will not approve his reappointment as whip at

### RATES TO DENVER TOO HIGH

Commission Decides Protest in Favor of Chamber of Commerce.

### CHARGES ARE ORDERED REDUCED

It is Held that Present Freight Tariff from Chicago Unduly Avers Missouri River Crossings.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It was held by the Interstate Commerce commission in a decision handed down today that the present adjustment of freight rates from Missouri river points to Denver and to Utah common points are discriminatory against Denver in favor of Kansas City and other Missouri river crossings, and that the class rates from Chicago and St. Louis to Denver are excessive and unreasonable and should be reduced. Class rates from the Missouri river together and from Denver to Utah common points are held unreasonable and excessive, but no order was made reducing the rates, as it was obvious to the commission that they would have to be adjusted in harmony with the principles announced in the Spokane case.

The decision was rendered in the case of George J. Kinzel and the Denver chamber of commerce against various eastern railroads.

### Changes in Land Service.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—With a view to expediting the investigation of cases of alleged land frauds in the west a number of changes have been made in the field service divisions of the general land office.

The Hailey, Blackfoot and Boise land

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### GAG RULE FOR GUARANTY BILL

Bryan Comes Home to Crack the Lash Over the Legislature and the Majority Obey.

### ALL AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN

Democrats Refuse to Even Discuss the Merits of the Measure.

### ORDERED TO THIRD READING

Expectation is to Get a Final Vote on it Sometime Today.

### REPUBLICANS RESENT TACTICS

Sitting Committee is Named in the House and Takes Charge of the General File This Morning.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Applying the gag, the democratic majority of the senate today suspended the rules and ordered the bank guaranty bill engrossed for a third reading without full consideration in committee of the whole. The bill will come up for passage tomorrow, and it is the expectation the measure will be signed by the governor Friday, as the democratic dollar dinner that night at the Lincoln Auditorium may be a justification to celebrate one thing the Peoria Leader has accomplished in his career, besides securing a Carnegie library for the city of Lincoln.

Mr. Bryan appeared in the capitol building today on his return from the east at the critical moment, and arranged that some of his friends in the house who have influence on measures pending and in which senators known to be lukewarm on the bank measure were interested, should put their shoulders to the wheel. As a result the senators who were charged with giving half hearted support to the bank guaranty measure, notably the Douglas county senators, entered the fight with fury and Senator Hanson applied the limit of partisan tactics. Almost coincident with this, the house sitting committee pulled out of the heap the charter bills of Senator Tanner, for South Omaha, and Howell, for Omaha, placing them at the head of the general file.

If Mr. Bryan had also secured favorable consideration in the senate for the initiative and referendum, which the house agreed to today, he might consider his visit in the capitol entirely successful. The bank bill, H. R. 42, was brought up in committee of the whole in the senate today as soon as the amendments of the senate standing committee were returned from the printer.

Myers' Bill Voted Down. Senator Myers of Rock county at once offered an amendment that his bank guaranty bill, S. F. 20, be substituted for the democratic measure. It provides simply for a guaranty feature in addition to the existing banking law, which was not materially changed. This motion, after discussion by the republicans, was voted down on party lines.

Amendment after amendment to the bill were offered by republicans, designed to take the supreme power of administering the law from the governor and to leave the State Banking board as at present constituted. These were lost in one, two, three order, when Senator Hanson of Antelope, who had introduced a copy of the Oklahoma guaranty bill as his idea of a guaranty measure, offered an amendment intended to make provision for absolutely "immediate" payment. The democrats would not accept this even from one of their own members and voted it down.

When Senator Raymond of Scott's Bluff tried to strike out the emergency clause and provide the bill should be effective in 1911, Senator Pansorn declared it was evident the sentiment of the members was fixed and he moved the committee rise and report. This carried, the standing committee amendments having previously been adopted.

The bill was then in the air so far as direct recommendation for passage was concerned and efforts were made by King and Myers to incorporate amendments on the features mentioned, but they failed, 11 to 25, on each vote. Ransom then moved to suspend the rules and order the bill with the standing committee amendments only to third reading.

Gag Rule Denounced. Myers declared this movement to keep the people of the state from knowing the real facts about the bill, a plan to prevent full discussion and an effort to foist upon the people of Nebraska an absolutely unconstitutional law.

Senator Ransom replied by moving the previous question and received twenty votes on the motion.

Lieutenant Governor Hopewell ruled the previous question not carried, as it lacked the necessary two-thirds and was sustained, 24 to 9, on an appeal from his decision by Ransom, who was much embarrassed at the action.

"When we've got the votes," he declared, "why not let the majority rule." Evidently he forgot a previous statement in discussing the initiative and referendum that the majority is "usually wrong."

Senator White followed Senator Myers in talking on the motion to suspend the rules and order the bill to third reading by declaring the republicans had been treated in a contemptible manner.

"You members of the majority have been thrashing around this winter for two months acting as if some one was trying to steal your thunder," declared White. "After meeting night after night, leaving the members from Douglas out of account, the mountain has labored and brought forth a mole. Today the bill was brought up, not yet twenty-four hours out of the standing committee. Amendments just now handed to us, fresh from the printer, are laid on our desks and they are amendments to the engrossed bill, which one of us has had an opportunity to see, and we are expected to discuss the bill. I like to be treated with the courtesy due to a dog at least. Why so much haste after you have delayed three months in bringing it out?"

"Some of us thought we would vote for this bill. If you don't want us to, we will get out of the way."

Partisan Features Criticized. White criticized the partisan features of the bill imposing power in the governor and referred to the activities of Senator Ransom and closed:

"When the gentleman from Douglas an-