

CHANGES UNDER NEW BILL

Chairman Payne Makes Summary of Increases and Decreases.

TABLE BASED ON IMPORTATIONS

Shows Increases on Imports Valued at \$4,978,000,000 and Decreases on \$4,978,000,000 of Imports—Schedule Changes.

(Continued from First Page.)

he gave, first the increases and then the decreases. The figures, in all cases, were comparisons with the Dingley law. In schedule A, relating to chemicals, he gave the increases as follows:

Liquid and anhydrous ammonia from 25 per cent ad valorem to 5 cents per pound. Manufactures of collision, increased 3 per cent. Cocoa leaves increased 5 cents per pound. Fancy soaps increased from 15 cents per pound to 50 per cent ad valorem. The list of decreases in this schedule was much longer, the items being as follows:

Boric acid from 5 to 2 cents per pound. Chromic acid and lactic acid from 3 to 2 cents. Salicylic acid from 10 to 7 cents per pound. Tannic acid or tannin from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Sulphate of ammonia from three-tenths of 1 cent per pound to free list. Borax from 5 to 3 cents per pound. Borate of lime and other borate material, from 4 to 2 cents per pound. Chloroform from 20 to 10 cents per pound. Copperas from one-fourth of 1 cent to fifteen-hundredths of 1 cent per pound. Iodoform from 1 to 75 cents per pound. Licorice from 4 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Cottonseed oil and cotton oil, from the dutiable to the free list.

Flaxseed, linseed and poppyseed oil from 20 to 15 cents per gallon. Peppermint oil from 60 to 25 cents per gallon. Ochre and ochrey earths, china and stenna and amber earths, if ground in oil of water, from 1 1/2 to 1 cent per pound. Varnishes from 25 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Lead Products Reduced.

White lead, acetate of lead, and a number of other lead products from 1/4 to 1/2 of a cent a pound. Chromate and chromate of potash, from 3 to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Chlorate of potash, from 2 1/2 to 2 cents per pound. Crystal carbonate of soda, from three-tenths of 1 cent per pound. Chlorate of soda from 2 to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Hydrate of soda or caustic soda from 3/4 to 1/2 cent per pound. Nitrate of soda from 2 1/2 to 2 cents per pound. Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or miter cake, from 1 1/2 to 1 cent per ton. Strontia or strontine, from 20 to 15 cents per ounce. Sulphur, refined or sublimated, or flowers of, from 15 to 10 cents per pound. In earthen ware and glassware there is but one increase, according to Mr. Payne's figures. This is slight and is made on the smaller sizes of plate glass. The decrease on this schedule include:

Fire brick, glazed, enameled, etc., from 45 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem; brick, other than fire brick, if glazed, from 45 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem. Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, from 50 to 20 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, from 25 to 15 cents.

Unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, smaller glass and cheaper values, reduced 1/2 cent per pound.

Oxyc in block, from 1 1/2 per cubic foot to 85 cents per cubic foot.

Marble, sawed, dressed, over two inches in thickness, from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cubic foot, with other reductions on the entire marble paragraph and on other stone.

There is a general reduction in mica to 3 per cent ad valorem. There was before a mixed specific and ad valorem system. Structural steel, fitted for use, falls in the basket clause at 45 per cent ad valorem.

There also is an increase on razors and upon razors and razors.

Lithographic plates are increased from 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Chrome metal, ferro-silicon, tungsten and other new metals used in the manufacture of steels, are made dutiable at not more than 15 per cent ad valorem. Tungsten ore is made dutiable at 10 per cent.

The duty on watches was readjusted, remaining at about the same as the Dingley law.

Metal Schedule is Down.

A duty of 1 per cent per pound was put on the zinc in the ore where it contains more than 20 per cent of zinc. On zinc with less than 20 per cent there is a lower rate of duty. Zinc now has a duty of 30 per cent.

There was an added duty of 1/4 of 1 cent

per pound upon plain bottle caps, and on decorated bottle caps, the duty was increased from 4 to 5 cents.

The reductions in the metal schedule were made numerous and generally more marked than in most of the others. Heating the list is iron ore, which was decreased from 40 to 15 cents per ton. Pig iron, iron kettles and spiegelsteins were lowered from 14 to 250 per ton.

Scrap iron and steel from 14 to 11 per ton. Reductions were made on bar iron, round iron, slabs and blooms, structural steel not fabricated, anchors, iron and steel forgings, hoop bands of scroll iron or steel, steel bands or straps.

The reduction on cotton ties is from 5-10 to 2-10 of 1 cent per pound, and railway bars and steel rails from 7-30 of 1 cent per pound to 7-80. Iron or steel sheets were also reduced and the duty on charcoal iron is made 1/4 a ton instead of 1/2.

Other Reductions in Metal.

Other reductions in the metal schedule affected polished sheets, rolled sheets of iron, lead, copper or nickel, steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs; round iron or steel wire; steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn or cold hammered or polished, axles, blacksmith's hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars; bolts, cast iron pipes, cast hollow ware, chains; lap-welded or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes; cast nails and spikes; horse-shoe nails, wire nails, spikes, nuts and washers; cut locks; steel plates, engraved, rivets, cross-cut saws, mill saws, circular saws, pit and drag saws, steel hand saws and all other saws; chisels, wheels for railway purposes; aluminum, monazite sand and thorite.

Tin plates reduced from 1 1/4 to 1-10-10 cents per pound.

Duties on table and carving knives reduced and the minimum limit of the rates on these knives is made 40 per cent ad valorem, instead of 45 per cent. Material reductions are made in the rates on and the duty on cash registers, juke manufacturing machinery, typewriting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters and all steam engines is reduced to 30 per cent ad valorem from the existing rate of 45 per cent. Until January 1, 1912, embroidery and certain lace making machines and machines used for the manufacture of line cloth and tar and oil spreading machines used in the construction of roads are to be admitted free.

Shingles Are Increased.

In the lumber schedule the only increases were those on shingles, from 30 cents to 50 cents per thousand, and on betar wood and laurel wood for the use of pipe makers from the free list to 15 per cent ad valorem. The rate on sawed lumber was decreased from 12 per thousand to 11.5 per thousand. There was also a diminution on timber from 1 cent per cubic foot to 1/2 cent, and on sawed boards of white wood and kindred woods from 11 per thousand to 10 cents per thousand. The reduction in the differential rates in favor of dressed lumber averaged about one-third of the Dingley rate. Having posts, railroad ties and telephone poles are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem; clapboards from 11.50 per thousand to 11.25, laths from 25 cents to 20 cents per thousand, wide fence posts and kindling wood were taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list.

The only change in the sugar schedule consisted of a reduction of 5-100 of a cent in the differential on refined sugar.

In agricultural products broom corn was taken from the free list and made dutiable at 15 per cent. Hops are increased from 15 to 16 cents per bushel. There are also increases on lemons, figs, almonds, pineapples and cherry root. The reductions in the agricultural schedule covered bacon and jams from 5 to 4 cents per pound, lard from 2 to 1 1/2 cents, fresh meats from 2 to 1 1/2 cents, and starch from 1 1/4 to 1 cent per pound. Tallow, wool, grease, dextrine, peas, sugar beets, cabbages and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was increased throughout to 15 per cent over the Dingley rates.

Cotton Schedule Increased.

The cotton schedule was reconstructed and readjusted to bring duties up to those collected during the first four years of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rates then collected under that law. Since that time the rates have been lowered. In some cases from 10 to 6 per cent by court decisions. These new rates, Mr. Payne explained, are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of 3 per cent ad valorem. Increase over that collected under the present law for last year.

Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen, is increased from 20 to 25 cents per dozen pairs; more than \$1 and less than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, from 60 cents to 85 cents per dozen pairs; more than \$1.50 and not more than \$2, from 70 cents to 90 cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law.

Temp is increased from \$20 to \$25.30 per ton and backer temp from \$40 to \$45 per ton. The cheaper laces remain as in the present law, but there is an increase from 60 to 70 per cent on some of the higher priced laces. In this schedule single coarse yarns are reduced from 7 cents per pound, and mill nettings from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Carpets and Mats.

There was a general reduction in carpets

and mats.

A reduction from 20 cents to 15 cents is made in hydraulic hose. Oil cloth, including linoleum, was reduced about one-third.

There was practically no change in the wool schedule from the rates of the Dingley law, but there was a readjustment between tops and yarns and a small decrease on cloths with a cotton warp.

Mechanically ground wood pulp was exempted from duty and placed on the free list, with a provision for a countervailing duty against Canada. The lower grade of printing paper was reduced from 14 to 12 1/2 per ton and the higher grade from 14 to 12 1/2.

There is an increase on surface-coated paper and lithographic prints, including post cards and cigar labels.

Blunt-nosed cod goes down from 75 cents to 42 cents per ton, and there are reductions on gun powder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements are cut from 20 to 15 per cent ad valorem.

Hides were placed on the free list, while the rate on tanned and sole leathers is reduced from 20 per cent to 3 per cent ad valorem; on dressed leather from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; boots and shoes from 25 per cent to 10 per cent.

Fireworks are increased from 20 per cent ad valorem to 22 cents per pound; wearing apparel made of fur from 25 to 20 per cent and the higher class of jewelry from 30 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem; pencil lead is given specific rates instead of ad valorem rates with a slight increase. For the first time moving picture films are named specifically in a tariff law. The bill gives them a positive rate of 1 1/2 cents per foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine and similar petroleum products are made free of duty and are left even without a countervailing duty.

The Dingley rate on women's and children's gloves was allowed to stand. The only change is a reduction on "Schmaehen" gloves not over fourteen inches in length on which the rate is made 11.25 a dozen pairs instead of 11.75.

Administrative Features of Bill.

Practically all the administrative features of the bill which were adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal, as well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States, and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country accords to the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds that this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates and until the time of the proclamation the maximum rates will apply.

The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist the president in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him and information which will be useful to the officers of the government in the administration of the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected by the maximum and minimum provision.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be maintained by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give ten days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end. All other treaties which contain no stipulation in regard to their termination by diplomatic action, however, shall remain in force for six months from the date of the bill, in which date Secretary Knox notified foreign governments that the United States would soon ask them to enter into new tariff relations.

Free Philippines.

The Philippine free trade provision was considerably elaborated by the senate; provides for the free importation of all articles "the growth, or product, or manufactured in the Philippine islands from material the growth or product of the Philippine islands or the United States or both of which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent of their total value." Rice is the only exception to the free provisions, but restrictions are placed upon sugar and tobacco. The free importation of sugar is limited to 300,000 tons a year. On wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed the annual limitation is 200,000 pounds; on filler tobacco, 1,000,000 pounds and on cigars 150,000.

A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported articles capable of being stamped with the name of their value shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the administration of the customs laws was adopted by the conferees. It is practically the same as that adopted by the senate. It is intended to prevent undervaluation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained.

Customs Court Established.

Provision is made for the establishment of a customs court of appeals, with headquarters in Washington. It will comprise a president, one or more judges, and judges, at salaries of \$10,000 a year. There are to be appointed to conduct government cases before this court a special assistant attorney general at \$10,000, a deputy assistant attorney general at \$7,500 and four attorneys at \$5,000 each.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rate on chewing and smoking tobacco 5 cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those weighing under three pounds per 1,000, which were increased from 14 to 15 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigarettes were increased to 11.25 per 1,000. A prohibition against the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

The provision granting farmers the free sale of leaf tobacco, places a restriction on the retail dealer which requires him to record every sale amounting to two pounds or more to one person in one day. A number of other iron-clad requirements are included in the draft of the statute, adopted by the conferees, by which it was intended to prevent any frauds upon the internal revenues and at the same time give as much of a local market as possible to the tobacco grower.

The grower had contended for unrestricted sale of amounts up to ten pounds.

Foreign-built yachts are subjected to an excise tax of 7 per cent gross ton, which is to be collected annually on the first day of September. In lieu of the excise tax the owner of a foreign-built yacht or pleasure boat may pay a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, on his yacht. This will entitle him to American registry. The excise tax provision was adopted because of the fact that some question had been raised about



Everybody



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LESS THAN HALF PRICE

We're going to have a pant sale Saturday and when we say "sale" it's all the word implies—

And Don't Miss This One

In this sale goes every pair of medium and light weight pants in stock—Not one pair has escaped the price cutting.

PANTS OF ALL KINDS—FOR BUSINESS, OUTING AND DRESS.

And every pair of our pants are made by expert pant makers—nothing to offer you but stylish, well made pants that any man would be proud to wear.

Take the time and look at our grand display in our Douglas street side—and notice also "the price." These pants have sold regularly for \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$7.50, but for Saturday and Saturday only we have divided this whole great assortment into two big lots, at—

\$2.25 and \$3.25

At either price you more than double your money and there's no question about the fit.

Wants Soft Shirts for this weather. Soft shirt with a soft collar. A cool, breezy gauze weight shirt, and we've got about a hundred dozen of the finest kind. Shirts that were intended to sell at \$1.00 and \$1.25. White, extra, tan, alone, cut full and roomy an ideal hot weather shirt, and Saturday we are going to sell these while they last, at—

55c Each All Sizes

Boys' and Children's 85c Wash Suits 85c

Our entire stock of Russian or Sailor Blouse Wash Suits. Worth up to \$2.50; all go Saturday at one price. Sizes 2 1/2 to 9 years. Extra Wash Pants 35 cent off. 85c

Other Saturday Specials

75c Percale and Madras Negligee Shirts. 35c
50c Neckwear, four-in-hands and string. 25c
\$2.50 and \$3.50 E. & W. and Manhattan Shirts. \$1.75 and \$2.50



The Home of Kuppenheimer Clothes, Jno. B. Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Carhart Work Clothes, Everwear Guaranteed Hosiery for Men and Women.

the ability of the government to enforce collection of import duties.

Tax on Corporation Earnings.

Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit and every insurance company is required to pay annually an excise tax of 1 per cent upon its entire net income over and above \$5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the treasury deficit. The section was prepared by Attorney General Wickham, assisted by other able lawyers in the administrative circle and great care was taken to guard against double taxation. It provides a form of publicity which will enable the government to exercise supervision over corporations. The form of returns which must be made by corporations and other features of the corporation tax law were made public in detail during its consideration in the senate. It is estimated that from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year will be collected under this new form of federal taxation.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000, which sum together with that already expended equals the estimated cost of the Panama canal. It is not intended that the bonds shall be issued except as needed to provide money to carry on the work of canal construction. The bonds are to be payable fifty years from the date of issue and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. When the bonds are sold the secretary of the treasury will restore to the working balance the \$25,000,000 paid originally for the canal property and the canal zone.

Issuance of Treasury Bills.

The re-enactment of the provision authorizing the issuance of treasury certificates for money borrowed to meet public expenditures, increases the amount of the

over some resolutions increasing the clerical and laborer force of the capitol.

An adjournment was taken at 1:32 p. m.

Taft Likes New Bill.

President Taft expressed himself today as pleased with the tariff bill as agreed to by the conferees last night. It is known he is not entirely satisfied with all of the bill and he told several of his callers that it would be a miracle if a tariff bill could be designed that would please everybody.

The president said there were a great many things about the bill that he was delighted to have a part in and he would be equally delighted to sign and defend the measure in its finished state.

President Taft made it plain that he was invited to give the advice which finally brought about a settlement of the controverted points. In addition to inviting the views of the president the conferees went so far as to take votes on certain schedules, the decision thus reached to stand only in the event of its meeting the president's approval.

Better Than Dingley Law.

Without attempting to go into the details of the schedules recently in controversy the president today declared that in a great many ways the new tariff law would be a marked improvement over the Dingley act.

The president pointed out as great forward steps the enactment of the Philippine tariff, the corporation tax, the establishment of the new maximum and minimum provisions, establishment of a commission to advise the president in the operation of the maximum and minimum clause and on the matters generally connected with the tariff.

As to the corporation tax the president let it plainly be known that while he was in favor of such a tax he was not so wrapped up in it that he was willing to sacrifice real down revision just to have it adopted as a part of the tariff bill. While the corporation tax was adopted as in the nature of a substitute for the income tax, the president declared today that the end attained in submitting to the states the proposition for an amendment to the constitution permitting the enactment of an income tax law was one of the triumphs of the present tariff fight. No constitutional amendment has been submitted to the states since the days of the civil war.

DAUGHTER LOOKS FOR FATHER

William Johnson Clark, Who Disappeared from Omaha Twenty Years Ago.

A daughter of William Johnson Clark, who, while a commission merchant in Omaha twenty years ago, suddenly disappeared, is convinced that her father is not dead, and she is asking the police to take steps to find him.

The daughter lives in Dowagiac, Mich.

IGNORANCE BREEDS DISEASE

Consumption Cannot Be Cured By Patent Medicines Declares National Association.

A pathetic illustration of the way in which the public is being deceived by quack cures for consumption is found in a letter received recently by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The letter came from a woman in the mountains of western Maryland, and was addressed as follows:

Postmaster, Jersey City, N. J.—Will you please give this letter to the man who called out trains in Jersey City two years ago, last February 9, in the afternoon.

The letter was referred by the postmaster of Jersey City to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. It reads:

Dear Sir: I want to find the man who cured himself of consumption by using oil of cod liver. She believes her father simply went away from Omaha to some other city and started in a new life.

WIFE IS SUING FOR DIVORCE

For Second Time Mrs. Clara Zimmerman of Elkhorn Asks for Legal Separation.

For the second time Mrs. Clara Zimmerman of Elkhorn is suing her husband, Seward Zimmerman, for divorce. She alleges in this petition that since four years ago, when she and her husband after they quarreled went before a lawyer and signed up a written agreement to love and trust each other, he has refused to keep his promise. Several years ago, she says, he had his son arrested for assaulting him, when, in fact, the boy was only trying to protect his mother from his father's brutality. Judge Troup has issued a restraining order to keep Zimmerman from molesting his family.

Always be "Next"

Save time, annoyance and money by shaving yourself.

The art is not hard to acquire if you have the proper equipment. Safety Razors are especially desirable for those who lack the knack to use the old style. We carry all the good ones. Gillette Safety Razors, per set \$5.00

100 Gillette Safety Razors, per set \$20.00

100 Gillette Safety Razors, (simple and easy), per set \$10.00

50c Antiseptic Razors, per set \$25c

50c Gem Blades, per set \$25c

50c Antiseptic Razor Blades, per set \$35c

SHAVING STROPS

10c William Shaving Soap, per set \$5c

10c Colgate's Shaving Soap, per set \$5c

25c William's Shaving Stick, per set \$20c

25c Colgate's Shaving Stick, per set \$20c

25c Johnson's Shaving Cream, per set \$20c

The best shaving soap on the market

We carry a complete line of razor stropps from 25c to \$3.00. A guaranteed atrop for \$1.00

Beaton Drug Co.

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SATURDAY SPECIALS

ROCKER—Rattan, full roll seat and arms, natural finish, large and comfortable. A big Saturday special, each \$1.65

BRASS JARDENERS—6 inches high, 6 1/2 inches in diameter—hammered Russian brass, in bright and dull finish; sell regularly at \$3.50 each; Saturday special, each \$1.19

PORCH CUSHIONS—Made from remnants of tapestry rep and denim, filled with wool, Saturday, special, each \$1.19

EASEL, in white enamel, mahogany and oak—we have 180 in all; will be sold Saturday; special at, each \$1.90

SPECIAL IN BASEMENT

ADJUSTABLE CLOTHES PROP—Made of hard wood, has patent hold fast, at top, doing away with the old-time trouble of having clothes ruined by the clothes line coming down. This prop is adjustable from 4 1/2 to 9 feet and can be changed to any height in an instant. Anyone can operate this without trouble. We are offering this clothes prop for Saturday only, at, each \$2.30

Elite Cloak Co. 1517 FARNAM ST. Great Waist Values Saturday We Offer Some Very Exceptional Values in Fine Waists Regular \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$10.00 Waists of elegant soft lingerie materials with lace insertion and beautifully hand-embroidered work; about four dozen of them; all on sale Saturday, at \$2.95 Regular \$3.50 Waists, lace trimmed, handsomely embroidered and plain tucked styles, at \$1.45 Ten dozen beautiful Waists, formerly \$1.95, \$2.25 and \$2.50, on sale in 1 lot Saturday, at 95c DRESSES A few Silk Dresses, formerly priced at \$25, \$30 and \$35; on sale Saturday, at \$12.50 Linen dresses formerly \$10, \$15, \$19.50 and \$25.00, REDUCED TO HALF PRICE

Illustrations of a rocking chair, a porch cushion, an easel, and a clothes prop.