

CACHELDER FIGURES FALSE

Orange Protest Against Reciprocity Based Upon Wrong Premises.

CANADA BUYS OF UNITED STATES

Rates Quoted on Goods Exported from United States Much Lower Than Actual Charges.

(From a Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, May 19. (Special.)—Members of the senate finance committee who have been listening patiently to the pros and cons of the reciprocity bill are beginning to learn that on May 8, when they gave several hours of their valuable time to ex-Governor Bacheelder, president of the National Orange, most of the figures that gentleman handed them were perverted. Mr. Bacheelder presented what purported to be a comparative table of tariff rates in the United States and Canada. Out of the forty-six articles named by the speaker he misstated the rates in twenty-eight instances—in other words, he got only eighteen right—and made his principal attack upon President Taft's reciprocity agreement with the use of imaginary or faked figures. In addition to misstating the bulk of his figures, the president of the National Orange asserted that most of the reports of certain articles to Canada come from Great Britain, when as a matter of fact they come from the United States. As all the figures that Mr. Bacheelder twisted may be easily obtained, the senators on the committee are ready to accept him of a deliberate attempt to mislead them and are inclined to think that he got them from some one else less scrupulous and less intelligent. It is quite possible, the senators think, that Mr. Bacheelder had the figures prepared by some one who believed that the anti-reciprocity side of the argument should be proven, and, not finding the figures to suit his needs, set his imagination to work.

Rates Are Misquoted.

The following pages show in detail how Mr. Bacheelder's figure-hungler managed to pervert the facts: The list of comparative tariff rates appearing on pages 25 and 27 of the finance committee's hearing on reciprocity, May 8, 1911, and frequently referred to during the hearings accorded the agricultural interests by the finance committee, not only states many rates with absolute inaccuracy, but is based throughout on the assumption that Canada exports a majority of its manufactured goods from Great Britain under the British preferential rates of its tariff, whereas in many of the instances cited the bulk of the Canadian imports are from the United States and are taxed from 9 to 15 per cent higher than the rates set down under the heading "Canadian tariff." The Canadian preferential rates given are not stated accurately. The lower grades of earthenware most used by farmers' families, such as rough tableware, crocks, churns, tiles, etc., enter when from England at 20 per cent; the 15 per cent rate stated applies only to the finer grades of earthenware. Wire from Great Britain is dutiable at an average rate of 25 per cent, of only 10 per cent, under No. 48 of the Canadian customs tariff of 1907, covering "wire of all metals and kinds not otherwise provided for." Hats from Great Britain meet a rate of 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent. It is true that a few fur hats were admitted at 20 per cent, but these are included with all other manufactured goods in the import figures, the total reaching but \$21,741 in value; while ordinary felt and straw hats entering at higher rates totaled \$2,850,124. The 33 per cent rate given for sugar cannot be found in the Canadian tariff law or derived from the Canadian import statistics; the preferential rate on refined sugar is 12 cents per 100 pounds, with 1 cent per 100 pounds additional for each polariscope degree over 88. The rate of 1 1/2 per cent stated for carpets applies only to matting and coarse fiber rugs, the rate on carpets being 25 per cent, and the value of these carpets imported by Canadians being more than four times that of the matting and coarse fiber rugs imported by them. The rate quoted for dress goods is only applicable to such goods when imported in the unfinished state to be finished by Canadian manufacturers, such imports amounting to but \$4,437. On the other hand ordinary woolen cloths used for the making of dresses and coats enter Canada from Great Britain at 20 per cent, and are imported to the value of \$6,080,380, about one-fifth coming from countries other than England at 35 per cent. The British preferential rate on celluloid collars and cuffs is 25 per cent, while the list referred to states that manufacturers of celluloid from Great Britain are taxed more than 5 per cent. The rate on cement is 8 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 5 per cent as stated; and this 8-cent rate is equivalent to approximately 25 per cent. Baskets are dutiable at 20 per cent instead of being free of duty. Rubber coats are dutiable at 25 per cent instead of 15 per cent. Lead in pipes and blocks is dutiable at 10 per cent, in bars or sheets at 15 per cent and in manufactured forms at 20 per cent, while the list states it as exempt from all duty.

United States Rates Incorrect.

United States tariff rates are in several instances incorrect. Our duty on tin plates is specific (1.2-10 cents per pound), and is equivalent to 42.38 per cent ad valorem, instead of 45 per cent. The rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds for wire can apply only to barbed wire, and is equivalent to 7.7 per cent ad valorem. The total imports of sugar into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1910, were admitted at an average ad valorem rate of 32.78 per cent, instead of the 30 per cent shown in the orange's list. Common or laundry soap, the grade referred to when the Canadian rate is stated at 6 cents per 100 pounds, enters the United States at 20 per cent, instead of 50 per cent. Manufacturers of celluloid enter the United States at 65 cents per pound, plus 20 per cent, the duty being the equivalent of 35.6 per cent ad valorem, in place of 60 per cent. Cement is dutiable at 8 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 10 per cent. The American rate is identical with the Canadian preferential rate, but on our imports of cement this rate figures out to but 22 per cent, while on Canadian imports it figures 35 per cent. Salt in bulk is admitted at 1 cents, instead of 11 cents per 100 pounds, and about two-fifths of our imports enter at the lower figure. Flax are admitted at 10 cents per pound in place of 1 cent a pound, plus 35 per cent. Jute bags are dutiable at 1/2 cent per pound, plus 15 per cent ad valorem, instead of 45 per cent, as stated in the list. The 45 per cent rate applies to "all other" man-made or vegetable fibers. Cotton thread enters at an average ad valorem rate of 32.18 per cent, instead of 45 per cent, as listed. Our imports of gloves enter at an average ad valorem rate of 49.25 per cent, instead of 50 per cent. The lower grades of earthenware, such as farmers use to a great extent, are dutiable at 25 per cent, instead of 15 per cent. The maximum rate for hose is 25 plus 15 per cent per dozen pairs, instead of 35 plus 15 per cent. Window glass enters at an average rate of 43.47 per cent, instead of at from 60 to 75 per cent. The average rate on glassware is 33.53 per cent, instead of from 60 to 100 per cent. The average rate on clocks and watches is 25.4 per cent, instead of 40 to 60 per cent.

The rate on baskets is 25 to 40 per cent, instead of 45 to 60 per cent.

The list under discussion is premised with the statement that "the greater part of the manufactured goods imported into Canada come from Great Britain," and that therefore "it is only fair to take the rates of duty on British goods as the standard of comparison with our (the United States) tariff rates." The official Canadian import statistics, however, show that the greater part of Canada's imports of many of the leading items listed come from the United States and pay duties much higher than those stated for comparison. Nearly nine-tenths of the furniture purchased by Canada, for example, comes from the United States and is dutiable at 20 per cent, instead of at 25 per cent, as stated. Our own rate on furniture is but 25 per cent.

Goods Sent to Canada.

Imports of furniture into Canada during the year ended March 31, 1910, were as follows: From—United States.....\$81,927 Great Britain.....5,176 Other countries.....14,829 Total.....\$101,932

Common or laundry soap, the grade to which the Canadian rate quoted applies, is bought by Canadians mainly from the United States, and is taxed 21 per 100 pounds instead of 6 cents. The 11 rate is equivalent to nearly 15 per cent ad valorem, and the proper United States rate is 20 per cent, the 50 per cent rate being erroneous. Canadian imports were: From—United States.....\$19,044 Other countries.....3,519 Total.....\$22,563

Planes bought by Canada come chiefly from this country and are taxed 30 per cent instead of 20 per cent. The imports were: From—United States.....\$382,037 Other countries.....14,829 Total.....\$396,866

Stoves used by Canadians, when from abroad, are largely of United States origin, as the following import figures show, and enter at 25 per cent instead of 15 per cent: From—United States.....\$490,927 Other countries.....11,611 Total.....\$502,538

The same is true as to sewing machines. The tax on the vast majority of imports being 20 per cent instead of 20 per cent: From—United States.....\$302,699 Other countries.....19,579 Total.....\$322,278

Four-fifths of the tinware taken by the Dominion is from America and is taxed at 25 per cent instead of 15 per cent: From—United States.....\$232,071 Other countries.....74,922 Total.....\$306,993

Rubber boots and shoes entering from this country are taxed at 25 per cent instead of 15 per cent, and our share in Canada's purchases is: From—United States.....\$112,556 Other countries.....1,887 Total.....\$114,443

Three-fourths of Canada's imports of clocks come from the United States and most of the remainder from Germany at the same rate of duty—20 per cent instead of 20 per cent: From—United States.....\$294,352 Germany.....68,732 Other countries.....43,417 Total.....\$406,499

Two-thirds of Canada's imports of watches and parts of come from the United States at 20 per cent and most of the remainder from Switzerland at the import duty rate of 25 per cent. The rate is 20 per cent: From—United States.....\$69,749 Switzerland.....24,541 Other countries.....112,309 Total.....\$206,599

Automobile parts from the United States are not distinguished as to classes in the Canadian import statistics, but by far the greater part of every kind of automobile comes from the United States at 25 per cent instead of at 25 per cent the listed rate: From—United States.....\$1,046,943 Other countries.....162,985 Total.....\$1,209,928

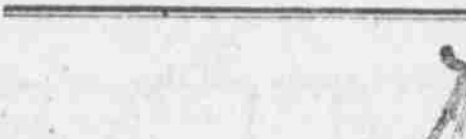
Other Articles Imported. Out of \$142,730 worth of figs imported by Canada, only \$10 worth enters at the 40 cents per 100 pounds rate quoted; the remainder being taxed 6 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. The bulk of the dutiable figs imported by Canada is from this country. Nearly all of the lamp chimneys bought by Canada come from American sources and are taxed 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent—imports from the United States being \$18,079 out of a total of \$195,543.

More than one-half of the oilcloths imported by Canada are from the United States and are dutiable at 30 per cent instead of 25 per cent (the preferential rate should have been stated in the list at 30 per cent). Canada imports \$708,656 of lamps, etc., from the world, of which \$48,933 are from the United States at 30 per cent instead of 20 per cent. Nearly all of the axes and scythes bought by Canada are from this country at 25 per cent instead of 15 per cent. Nearly one-half of the hats imported by Canada are from America, and dutiable at 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent. About one-half of the gateware

Part of Oil Plant Burned at Mitchell

Storehouse of Manhattan Company is Destroyed—Big Tank is Saved.

MITCHELL, S. D., May 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The storehouse and office of the Manhattan Oil company took fire at 11:30 o'clock this morning and were totally destroyed. In the building were about 2,000 gallons of lubricating oils, several barrels of gasoline and four or five barrels of kerosene, which exploded, when the flames reached them. The fire started in the basement in some unknown manner, and spread into the oil room with great rapidity. Great clouds of smoke and fire rolled upwards when the oil exploded. Standing twenty feet away from the building were four full tanks of gasoline and kerosene, with full 40,000 gallons. The wind was blowing from the north and carried the heat and fire away from the tanks, which was the only thing that saved them from eventually exploding and causing untold damage. The building was in the southeast part of the city, and the flames and the explosion could do no damage to the residence or business section. The loss cannot be estimated at this time. The Omaha Bee's Great Booklovers' Contest—Thirty-nine prizes. You can enter at any time.



WALK through the Summer in a pair of Crossetts. That's the easy way. This model has high heel, toe and arch. Scallops and perforations. Very stylish. See all the Crossett models.

\$4 to \$6 everywhere Lewis A. Crossett, Inc., Makers North Abington, Mass.

Crossett Shoe "Makes Life's Walk Easy" Sole Omaha Agents FOR Crossett Shoes

Week End Clean Up

of second hand and traded in "hand played" PIANOS



\$35 buys a "Steiff" Upright Piano in medium sized ebonized case. 7 1/2 octaves.

\$110 buys a "Sherwood & Sons" Upright in mahogany case. A value real and rare.

\$155 buys a "Schmoller & Mueller" Upright piano of medium size. 7 1/2 octave instrument.

\$190 buys a "Fischer" Upright of large size. Almost new and a bargain in all respects.

\$175 buys a "Steger & Son" Upright in golden oak. Traded in. Good condition.

\$145 buys an "Arion" Upright in mahogany case. Full extension music desk, etc.

\$165 buys a "Whitney" Upright in figured walnut case. Full 7 1/2 octave. A value.

\$135 buys an "Erbe" Upright in fancy figured walnut case. In most excellent shape.

\$180 buys a "Kimball" Upright in fancy walnut finish. Traded in for a Player Piano.

\$175 buys a "Hallett & Davis" Upright in mahogany case. Traded in on Player Piano.

\$225 buys a "Weser Bros." Upright in dark oak finish. 4 pedals, mandolin effect.

\$285 buys a "Chickering" in large ebonized case. Full 7 1/2 octave. Big value.



The Bennett Co.

purchase by the Dominion is also from this country and is taxed at 25 per cent instead of at the 25 per cent rate given in the list presented by ex-Governor Bacheelder.

The Gas Range will do your Kitchen Chores A Gas Range

in the kitchen eliminates all the old time drudgery. There is no more fuel to carry because the Gas Range carries its own fuel. There are no more ashes to take out because the Gas Range creates no ashes. The Gas Range is a willing helper.



Convenient terms if desired. Prices connected—Cabinet Gas Ranges from \$25 up Double Oven Ranges from \$20 up Single Oven Ranges from \$11 up Send for our representative and let him explain.

Omaha Gas Company

Round Trip Summer Excursion Fares

Table with columns for destinations and fares. Destinations include Augusta, Me., Atlantic City, N. J., Boston, Mass., Bangor, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Montreal, Que., Mackinaw Island, Mich., New York City, Portland, Me., Quebec, Que., Rutland, Vt., Ottawa, Ont., St. Johns, N. B., Toronto, Ont.

The above are only a few of the many destinations to which Summer Tourist Fares are in effect via the Illinois Central. Liberal stop-overs. Optional water routes in connection with many tickets. Complete itineraries giving routes, rates and detailed information gladly furnished upon application at City Ticket Office, City National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.

The Omaha Bee's Great Booklovers' Contest



NO. 46—SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1911.

What Does This Picture Represent?

Title Author Your Name Street and Number City or Town

After you have written in the title of the book save the coupon and picture. Do not send any coupons until the end of the contest is announced. Remember the picture represents the title of a book—not a scene or character from it. Catalogues containing the names of all the books on which the puzzle pictures are based are for sale at the business office of The Bee—25 cents. By mail, 30 cents.

Rules of the Contest

All persons are eligible to enter this contest except employees of the Omaha Bee and members of their families. Each day, for seventy-five days, there will be published in The Bee a picture which will represent the name of a book. Beside each picture there will be a blank for the contestant to fill in the title of the book. Cut out both the picture and blank and fill in the name and author of the book and add your name and address neatly and plainly in the space provided. No restrictions will be placed on the way in which answers to the pictures may be secured. Each picture represents only one title of a book. You are not sure of a title and wish to send in more than one answer to each picture, you may do so, BUT NOT MORE THAN FIVE ANSWERS WILL BE ACCEPTED TO ANY ONE PICTURE. Incorrect answers will not be counted against contestants if correct answer is also given. More than one answer should not be put on the same coupon. Extra coupons should be used for extra answers. All answers to the same number should be kept together in sending in the set. While it is absolutely necessary, it is desirable that the pictures should in each case be sent in with the answers, in order that all answers be uniform. Additional pictures and coupons may be obtained at the office of The Bee by mail or in person. When you have all seventy-five pictures, paste them together and bring or mail them to The Omaha Bee, addressed to the Booklovers' Contest Editor. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants sending in the largest number of correct solutions. In event of two or more persons having the same number of correct solutions, the person sending the smaller number of extra coupons in his set of answers will receive the prize. In event of two persons having the same number correct and using the same number of coupons, the person whose set of answers is most neatly prepared, in the opinion of the full judging committee, will receive the prize. Only one list of answers may be submitted by a contestant. The use of more than one pen or pencil must not be written upon any one coupon. Answers will be mailed absolutely according to the merit of each separate list. The name of more than one person must not be written upon any one coupon. The awards will be made by the Contest Editor and a committee of well-known students of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, who will be selected from the following territory: Nebraska, Wyoming, that portion of Iowa west of but not including Des Moines, and that section of South Dakota known as the Black Hills District.

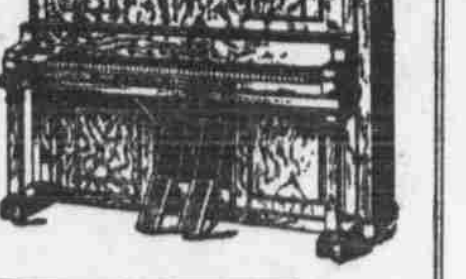
First Prize Value \$2,000



A \$2,000 Apperson "Jack Rabbit" Touring car, Model Four-Thirty, with five-passenger capacity. It is a great car in a great contest. It has many speed and road records, and today ranks among the leading motor cars. For both service and speed this auto will make an excellent possession. It is a real joy-maker. It is fully equipped and is just like accompanying illustration. The famous Apperson warranty goes with this car. The prize may be inspected at the Apperson sales rooms, 1103 Farnam street.

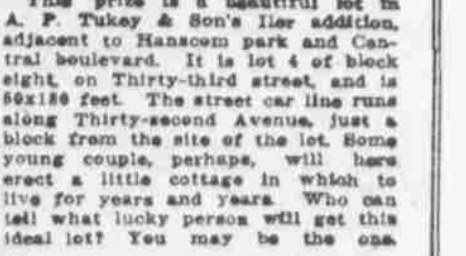
Second Prize Value \$750

Not everybody can play a piano but everybody would like to. The 55-note Kimball player-piano, worth \$750, which is the second grand prize, will furnish music for you whether you play or not. It is a wonderful instrument, and will make some home a happy place for every member of the family. Even Grandma can play this instrument. If sister wants to play it without the mechanism, she simply has to lift a lever. This player is exhibited at the A. Hoopes store, 1612 Douglas St.



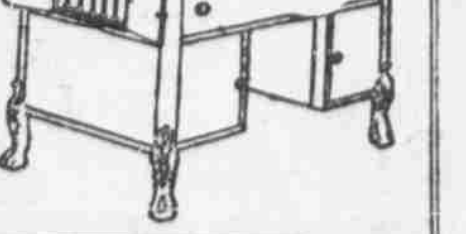
Third Prize Value \$800

This prize is a beautiful lot in A. P. Tuley & Son's 11th addition, adjacent to Hancock park and Central boulevard. It is lot 4 of block eight, on Thirty-third street, and is 50x118 feet. The street car line runs along Thirty-second Avenue, just a block from the site of the lot. Some young couple, perhaps, will here erect a little cottage in which to live for years and years. Who can tell what lucky person will get this ideal lot? You may be the one.



Fourth Prize Value \$250

A \$250 Columbia "Regent" Grafonola and \$50 worth of records form the fourth grand prize. This excellent instrument, one of the best manufactured, is built of finest mahogany throughout. For any family this instrument is simply a musical gem. It is sure to increase the bliss of any home. It will draw the family members together and form means of entertainment night after night. This Grafonola is now on exhibit at the Columbia Phonograph Company's agency, 1811-15 Farnam Street.



Thirty-Five Cash Prizes Value \$140

Five Prizes of \$10. Ten Prizes of \$5. Twenty Prizes of \$2.

Watch for the Daily Picture in The Bee