

TAFT ON THE TARIFF BILL

Believes It To Be A Sincere Effort On The Part Of The Republican Party For A Downward Revision--Corporation Tax Just Measure.

Washington, Special.—President Taft Thursday gave out a statement embodying his views of the new tariff act, which he designates officially as the "Payne bill," in accordance with past custom of giving first recognition to the framer of the measure in the House of Representatives.

The statement in full follows: "I have signed the Payne tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

"The bill is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted, but a fulfillment, free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles, could not be expected. It suffices to say that except with regard to whiskey, liquors and wines, and in regard to silks and as to some high class cottons—all of which may be treated as luxuries and proper subjects of a revenue tariff—there have been very few increases in rates.

"There have been a great number of real decreases in rates and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that his bill is a substantial downward revision, and a reduction of excessive rates.

"This is not a free-trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican party did not promise to make a free-trade bill. It promised to make the rates protective, but to reduce them when they exceed the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, making allowance for the greater normal profit on active investments here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority, the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are

low enough in case of abnormal increase of demand, and raising of prices, to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices.

"The power granted to the Executive under the maximum and minimum clause may be exercised to secure the removal of obstacles which have been interposed by foreign governments in the way of undue and unfair discrimination against American merchandise and products.

"The Philippine tariff section I have struggled to secure for ten years last past, and it gratifies me exceedingly by my signature to give it the effect of law. I am sure it will greatly increase the trade between the two countries, and it will do much to build up the Philippines in a healthful prosperity.

"The administrative clauses of the bill and the customs court are admirably adapted to secure a more uniform and a more speedy final construction.

"The authority to the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, gives a wide latitude for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad, which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future executive action and executive recommendation may be based.

"The incorporation tax is a just and equitable excise measure, which, it is hoped, will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit and which incidentally will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country and will constitute an important step toward that degree of publicity and regulation, which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last twenty years has shown to be necessary."

MANN WINS NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va., Special.—With returns from the Democratic primary still incomplete, indications Friday were that Judge William Hodges Mann, of Nottoway, has been nominated for Governor over Harry St. George Tucker, of Rockbridge, by a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000.

J. Taylor Ellysin, the present Lieutenant Governor, has been renominated without doubt and Samuel Williams is the party's choice for Attorney General. Indications Friday night pointed strongly to the defeat of G. W. Koener, the incumbent, for the nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture, by J. T. Brown. The early returns were favorable to Koener.

There is no significance in the nominations for the House of Delegates on the liquor question as this issue did not enter into the contests in the various districts. It is predicted by Democratic leaders that if a State-wide prohibition measure is offered in either branch of the Assembly it will be defeated although not a dozen of the Democratic nominees are pledged either way.

Judge Mann had the support of the anti-saloon league during his campaign although both he and his opponent went before the voters as favoring local option. Judge Mann indicated, however, that he would sign a State-wide prohibition bill if passed by the Legislature, while Mr. Tucker on the other hand had said that he would veto such a measure. Mr. Tucker made a strong fight by reason of a larger personal following, having scarcely any organization, while Judge Mann's forces were well organized.

SOUTHERN SOFT YARN SPINNERS MEET IN ASHEVILLE

Asheville, Special.—The Southern Soft Yarn Spinners' Association, with representatives from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, met in special session Friday afternoon at the Battery Park Hotel here for the consideration of the conditions in the soft yarn business. The members were in executive session for about four hours. J. P. McRae, of Laurinburg, president, president, and Robert Chapman, acted as secretary.

At the end of the executive session the members would not give out to the press what was done in the meeting, other than to say the members feel sure that in a reasonably short time the chaotic conditions which have prevailed in the soft yarn business for the last year and a half will soon be a thing of the past. With the tariff question now out of the way, they look for an increasing demand for yarn and that soon the price of yarn will be in accord with the price of cotton, instead of on the low parity at which it has been selling for some time past.

\$1,000,000 ESSON GRANITE COMPANY TO REORGANIZE

Salisbury, Special.—The Esson Granite Company, the million dollar concern recently organized with large quarries at Granite Quarry this county, and headquarters in this city, is in the hands of Mr. George R. Collins, an experienced granite man of this city, as receiver, he being named at Asheville Thursday and he gave bond in the sum of \$25,000 with Charles J. Harris, late Republican candidate for Governor, as surety. The receivership resulted owing to the death of Mr. Herbert C. Hammond, of Canada, who was largely interested and whose estate is said to be worth \$5,000,000. That this step will not hinder the operations at the works is good news here. It is expected that the receivership will be of short duration.

COTTON MILLS TAKE UP FIGHT ON THE HOOK WORM

Columbia, S. C., Special.—President Thomas F. Parker, of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, is prosecuting an investigation in to the hook-worm disease among his several hundred employes through a bright and capable young physician, the results of which will doubtless be of great interest to mill managers and other employers of labor that comes largely from the small farms in this and other Southern States.

DRASTIC PROHIBITION LAW FOR STATE OF ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—The Carmichael prohibition bill, far more drastic than the present statutory State-wide prohibition law, which passed the Senate Friday afternoon by a vote of 28 to 2, and which now awaits only the signature of Alabama's prohibition executive before becoming the law, has already scored a far-reaching effect so far as the operation of locker clubs and near-beer saloons are concerned. From all parts of the State come reports that with the news of the passage of the Carmichael bill near-beer saloons, and clubs wherein liquors have been dispensed to members under the locker system, were dismantled and the State is almost as dry as it will ever be. In Montgomery even social clubs of the highest class have been closed and early in the afternoon the near-beer men began the removal of all drinkables from their places.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Senate Amendments Practically Stand.

THE HOUSE ADOPTS REPORT

Rates Compared With Payne Bill and Also With Dingley Bill—Rates Raised Where Protection Was Insufficient and Lowered Where Prohibitive.

Washington, Special.—Practically all the administrative features of the tariff 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, and numerous other matters.

Maximum and Minimum.

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.

Abrogation of Treaties.

The President is empowered to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be terminated 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.

Trade With Philippines.

The Philippine free trade provision, which was considerably elaborated by the Senate, provides for the free importation of all articles "the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from material the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or the United States, or both, or 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 300,000 pounds; on filler tobacco, 1,000,000 pounds, and on cigars, 150,000,000.

Tax on Tobacco.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco 8 cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those increased from 54 to 75 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigarettes were increased to \$1.25 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 ironclad requirements included in the redraft of this section, as adopted by the conference committee, are 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.

Corporation Tax.

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 net income over and above \$5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the Treasury deficit.

It is estimated that \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year will be collected under this new form of Federal taxation.

The Metal Schedule.

Probably the most marked reductions throughout any schedule in the bill as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committees, are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore of 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that portion of the bill, pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton, and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent., and this reduction includes steel rails. There is an increase on structural steel ready for use, and also a slight increase on razors, nippers and pliers, and on such new metals as tungsten.

Lumber and Cotton.

Rough lumber goes down from \$2 to \$1.25 per 1,000 feet, with a corresponding reduction in the differential on dressed lumber.

The entire cotton schedule was reconstructed, and the phraseology changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts, such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during latter years.

In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by these decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per cent. to 8 per cent. ad valorem. It is estimated that the rates fixed by the bill are about 3 per cent. higher upon an average than those collected on cottons last year. The rates on cotton hosiery are generally increased.

In the much-contested matter of the rate on gloves, the high protectionists fail to score.

Wines and Liquors.

Sugar and tobacco duties remain substantially as they are under the Dingley law.

There is a uniform increase on spirits, wines and liquors of 15 per cent.

There is an increase in lemons, figs, almonds and pineapples.

Common window glass of the lower sizes, in which the imports are heavy, is given a reduction, and where changes were made in the chemical schedule there was a general decrease except upon such articles as fancy soaps and perfumes, which were increased.

Wood Pulp and Print Paper.

The publishers win their fight for lower wood pulp and print paper, the rate on the ordinary new print paper being fixed at \$3.75 per ton instead of \$6, as under the Dingley law, and on the higher grades of print paper at \$3.75 instead of \$8. Mechanically ground wood pulp is to come in free of duty instead of paying 1-12 of a cent a pound as under the Dingley law, but provision is made for a countervailing duty in case it becomes necessary to protect this country against Canada's inhibitions upon the exportations of woods to the United States.

Hides and Leather Goods.

Hides of cattle come in free, and there is a corresponding reduction on leather and leather goods. The House rates are practically retained on sole leather, leather for uppers, boots and shoes and harness, but the free hide provision is based on the condition that on and after October 1, 1909, sole leather from the hides that are to be admitted free will pay a duty of 5 per cent.; grain, buff and split leather, 7-1-2 per cent.; boots and shoes, the upper leather of which is made from such hides, 10 per cent., and harness and saddlery, 20 per cent.

This schedule of rates will result in a reduction of 15 per cent. on boots and shoes, 20 per cent. on harness and saddlery, 15 per cent. on sole leather and 12-1-2 per cent. on leather for uppers, if made of the hides that are put on the free list by the provision.

Bituminous coal is reduced from 67 cents to 45 cents a ton.

Daniel Wins Fight.

Binding twine is retained on the free list. Cotton ties are made dutiable at three-tenths of a cent per pound and cotton bagging at six-tenths of a cent per square yard. On quebracho, the tanning extract for a stiff dut you which Senator Daniel made such a strenuous fight, the House rates of one-half and three-quarters of a cent per pound are retained, which is almost all that the Virginia Senator asked.

Payne's Analysis.

Mr. Payne's statement in the House included an analysis of the bill, showing both the increase and the decreases, but this detailed presentation was preceded by a general summary, in which he undertook to show the extent of revenue increases and decreases by schedules. According to this showing, the total increases were on consumption value of importations of \$852,512,525, and the total decreases in consumption value amounting to \$4,978,122,124.

In this preliminary statement Mr. Payne said that he had made an investigation based on the census returns of 1905, showing the amount of domestic consumption of articles upon which duties have been raised, and also the articles upon which duties have been lowered by the bill as finally reported from the conference committee. This had been done because comparisons have been made based upon the amount of importations, he said.

"Duties," he continued, "have been lowered where they were too high under the present law, sometimes prohibitive in character, and for that reason the importations were comparatively small. On the other hand, they have been raised in some instances where the tariff was insufficient for protection and the importations were very great."

Relating to Chemicals.

Taking up the schedules in their order, 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 increase as follows:

Liquid anhydrous ammonia from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 5 cents per pound.

Manufactures of collodion increased 5 per cent.

Coca leaves increased 5 cents per pound.

Fancy soaps increased from 15 cents pound to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The list of decreases in this schedule was much longer, the principal items being as follows:

Boric acid from 5 to 2 cents per pound.

Chromic acid and iactic acid from 3 to 2 cents per pound.

Salicylic acid from 10 to 5 cents per pound.

Tannic acid or tannin from 50 to 35 cents per pound.

Sulphate of ammonia from 3-10 cent per pound to the free list.

Borax from 5 to 2 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.

Coppers from 1-4 cent to 15-100 of 1 cent per pound.

Iodoform from \$1 to 75 cents per pound.

Licorice from 41-2 to 21-2 cents per pound.

Cottensed 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 50 to 25 cents per gallon.

Other and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and amber and amber earths, if ground in oil, or water, from 1-1-2 to 1 cent per pound.

Varnishes from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Methylated and spirit varnishes from \$1.32 per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem to 35 cents per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

ORR MILLS SHORT \$50,000

Trusted Official of Anderson Textile Concern Charged With Breach of Trust and Misappropriation of \$50,000 of the Mill's Money—Books Found in a Chaotic Condition.

Anderson, S. C., Special.—Secretary and Assistant Cashier Calhoun Harris, of the Orr Cotton Mills, was arrested Tuesday morning on a warrant secured by President J. D. Hammett charging breach of trust, it being alleged that he misappropriated \$50,000, or more of the company funds.

Tuesday night he was quarantined under guard in a room at Chiquola Hotel and refused to give out any statement otherwise than that he has not misappropriated one dollar of the company's and that everything will be found all right when the expert accountants get through with auditing the books. He admits that his books are tangled up and that they have been so for some time. He also admits that he has made false entries to force balances at different times.

The first intimation of a shortage came on Tuesday of last week. About two weeks ago two accountants of the American Audit Company came to Anderson to audit the books of the mills. It is customary about once a year. After working for a few days the experts found one or two items which did not appear correct. On further examination it appeared that Mr. Harris was short in his accounts \$50,000. When his attention was called to it he said the showing was correct but claimed that it was due to clerical errors. He also said that the errors had existed for several years; that he had made repeated efforts to find the mistakes but had been unable to do so. President Hammett, and the directors questioned Mr. Harris closely and were disposed to believe him when he insisted that the shortage was due to clerical errors. As the investigation proceeded, however, many false entries were found and many things appeared which did not tend to help Mr. Harris from suspicion.

Kimball Admits Crime.

Southern Pines, N. C., Special.—George A. Kimball, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, arrived Monday night from Maine. He collapsed almost immediately upon reaching the house. Tuesday he was able to get up and was taken to the bank, where he simply threw up his hands and said: "I did it and that is all there is to it." He also said that in addition to the \$15,000, another \$1,100 had been taken, making the total shortage \$16,100. His arrest followed.

He Has Turned Over to the Bank

officials his property valued at some \$5,000; his wife has given up all her private property, valued at about \$1,500, and this, with the \$3,000 bond from the surety company of Baltimore will take care of a large proportion of the deficiency.

The depositors are meeting to take action in the case. An early settlement is expected.

Kimball is a sick man and his condition is not promising.

Three Drown in Pee Dee.

Wadesboro, N. C., Special.—High water in Pee Dee river caused a sad accident Tuesday afternoon at Andrew's ferry, northeast of Wadesboro. Three men lost their lives and several others had narrow escapes.

H. A. Little, of Rockingham, formerly Representative from Richmond county, and his uncle, S. P. Myers, of Memphis, Tenn., were en route home from Norwood and attempted to cross the river at the ferry. The boat was in charge of Jule Snuggs, ferryman, and Oscar Coalsen. While in mid-stream one of the chains attached to the cable slipped and the boat was capsized and immediately sank.

Keep Hens In.

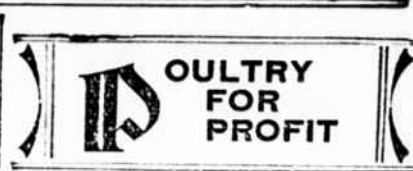
As a preventive against hens flying over a fence, place a strand of smooth wire six inches from the top of the fence, inside and parallel to it. A hen always alights on the top of a fence before going over, and in endeavoring to fly to the top she will strike the inside wire and be thrown back.

Poultry Notes.

The proper feeding of poultry is a science, and one that not only affords pleasure in its investigation, but profit in its mastery.

Ask the mineral portion of most feeding stuffs, and is used largely in making bones, egg shells, etc.

In seasoning mashes a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of mash is about the right proportion. On very cold days a little pepper acts as a tonic, but it should be given every day.

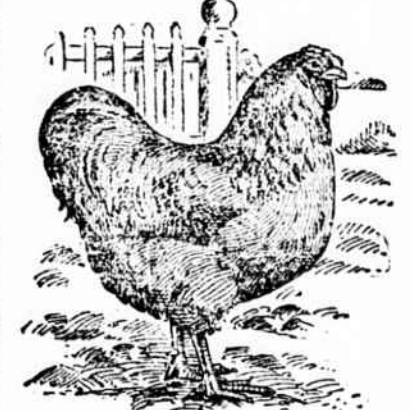


Rhode Island Red Male.

No other kind of fancy poultry has come so prominently to the front in so short a space of time as the Rhode Island Red.

A few years since they were known only as a local product of the State from which they took their name. But little attention was paid to their breeding, and they were not uniform in color or shape, but their worth was known, and they grew in popularity with those who kept poultry for profit.

As time passed they attracted the attention of fanciers, who saw in them more than the every-day useful fowl. They saw that by careful selection and mating that a most beautiful breed could be developed, and



the Rhode Island Reds of to-day show that their work was well done.

We have them in both single and rose comb, the two being precisely alike in other respects.

They are what might be termed large fowls, males weighing eight or nine pounds and the females seven or eight.

The males are a beautiful dark red and the females a deep reddish buff. They are splendid types of the modern utility fowl, and bid fair to rival some of the old breeds during the next few years.

They are splendid table fowls, good layers of large, dark colored eggs, and one of the hardiest breeds known.

Feeding Young Chicks.

Get some good commercial chick feed and if possible some old process oat meal. Give one feed daily of the oat meal in the litter of clover or chaff and three feeds of the chick feed, in all five feeds daily for the first ten days, then four times a day for the next two weeks and three times a day thereafter until they are put out on free range. Feed lightly but often is the motto for young chicks.

Give green food in some form, chopped cabbage, lettuce leaves or green grass cut fine. Animal food of some kind must be provided or the chicks will be found trying to eat each other up. Those who have or can secure skim milk will find nothing better than curd made from sour skim milk, mixed to a crumbly state with corn meal, and given on the board once a day. Otherwise dry milk albumen or finely ground beef scraps can be given. After the first day in the brooder fresh water should be given and renewed often. Use a good drinking fountain that will keep the water from getting foul. Skim milk in a sour or chokked state is good for fowls or chickens to drink, but do not give too much. Every other day is sufficient. Too much will cause bowel looseness. Fine cracked corn and whole wheat can be fed in place of chick feed after four weeks' old, but the latter is far the best to use for young chicks as it is always convenient and ready. Though a little more expensive, the real difference in cost amounts to comparatively nothing, as young chicks cannot consume enough to make the difference appreciable. The old idea that chicks require a culinary department is fully exploded. Do not waste time and patience of the good housewife in baking johnnycake or other "specialties." Modern chicken foods and appliances have reduced the burden of chick culture by half, and at the same time made it more successful.

Patching Broken Eggs.

When an egg is broken on the nest it is usually believed that it will not hatch, but we find the cracked shell can be patched up by taking a piece of shell from another egg and pressing it firmly over the cracked part of the broken egg. In this way it sometimes happens that very valuable eggs may be saved and hatched as if nothing had happened.—L. Smith, in American Cultivator.

Keep Hens In.

As a preventive against hens flying over a fence, place a strand of smooth wire six inches from the top of the fence, inside and parallel to it. A hen always alights on the top of a fence before going over, and in endeavoring to fly to the top she will strike the inside wire and be thrown back.

Poultry Notes.

The proper feeding of poultry is a science, and one that not only affords pleasure in its investigation, but profit in its mastery.

Ask the mineral portion of most feeding stuffs, and is used largely in making bones, egg shells, etc.

In seasoning mashes a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of mash is about the right proportion. On very cold days a little pepper acts as a tonic, but it should be given every day.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Beggar—Say, mister, I'm out uv work an' I've got six small children t' support. Won't youse gimme a few pennies for 'em?

Citizen—Much obliged for the offer, old man; but I've got all the children I need at present.—Chicago Daily News.