

## SENATOR CLAPP'S LANGUAGE PLAIN

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Tariff Revision Didn't Mean  
Revision Downward.

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Party Promise Otherwise; Any  
Other Position Ridiculous.

Washington, May 7.—The session of the senate was begun today with a speech by Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who commented upon the policy of protection, and referred to distinctions between a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue only.

Mr. Clapp declared that instead of Congress taking up the work of a complete revision of the customs duties, it should have taken one schedule at a time, in which event there would not have been the great excitement and the opposition existent when all the schedules were taken up. The effect of the Tariff Commission was to have the tariff lowered with little popular attention, while the last tariff revision legislation, he declared, had met opposition because it caused a widespread agitation, and caused a widespread opposition and predictions of disaster to the interest affected. So the present tariff revision, he said, had been provoked by widespread agitation, whereas had the schedules been taken up separately revision could more easily have been accomplished.

The promise of the Republican party, Mr. Clapp declared, was that the tariff should be revised downward, and he asserted that this promise had been made in response to a positive demand. He said the position on the part of the protected interests was that "two should leave well enough alone," and on the part of the consumers that the tariff should be revised.

FOR DOWNWARD REVISION.

"You can tell me," he said, "that the tariff demand did not mean that the tariff should be revised downward. To take any other position is mere boy's play, nothing less than a farce, and I do not believe the duties were to be lowered in response to this exhortation. I would pack my grip and go home, for, as a senator, I am not required to participate in such a farce as the mere enactment of the Dingley rates. The people understood that we were to have a revision downward; the men who made the platform understood it; we understood it. Everybody understood it, and no amount of sophistry can otherwise explain the popular demand and the party promise."

"If this promise," he said, "was for a revision that would mean the maintenance of the Dingley rates, then we are confronted by the ridiculousness of the chief executive calling Congress together to revise something that should stand unchanged until the end of time. When the people made the demand for a tariff revision downward, there was no suggestion that these industries were not sufficiently protected. If the demand for a tariff revision meant changing the duties downward, it did not mean anything, and we are indulging in a farce now."

Declaring that if Congress should fall now to lower the tariff rates, the Democratic party would be put in a position to so revise it two years hence, Mr. Clapp said he did not wish to use threats, but merely to tell the truth.

"The American people," he said, "have determined upon this revision downward, and anything else will disappoint them. It may be in your power," he said, "as he faced the Republican senators, "to do contrary to the wishes of the people, but so sure as you do that, two years from now this tariff will be revised, not by the friends of protection, but by the enemies of protection."

LEAD SCHEDULE.

When the lead schedule, was again taken up, Senator Stone took issue with his Republican colleague, Mr. Warner, on the duties provided in the bill, declaring that the rates of the house bill were sufficient to protect the great lead industry of his state, and that the increases made by the senate committee on finance were unnecessary for that industry.

"In my opinion," continued Mr. Stone, "17½ cents a pound on lead ore is more than it ought to be, even from the standpoint of the protectionist, and I will vote to put it down to 1 cent."

Referring to remarks by Mr. Bristow yesterday, Mr. Stone declared there were more people using white lead than making it, and they were entitled to equal consideration.

Mr. Warner agreed with his colleague

## YOUNG MOTHERS



Should know that the purest, sweetest and most economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying baby's tender skin lies in warm baths with

## CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings of childhood and for the prevention of the same, as well as for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and other uses which suggest themselves to women, these gentle emollients are indispensable.

Sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Boston, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: New York, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: San Francisco, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Chicago, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Philadelphia, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: St. Louis, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Cincinnati, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Portland, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Seattle, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Tacoma, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Vancouver, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Portland, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Seattle, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Tacoma, 27, Abchurch Lane. Agents: Vancouver, 27, Abchurch Lane.

that the lowering of duties on lead would not increase importations. He did think, however, that any one familiar with the conditions in the lead mining districts of Missouri in 1895-96 would attribute the small importations at that time to a lowering of the duty. In the opinion of Mr. Clapp, a decided majority of the senate were in accord with the lead industry. The rate of three-fourths of a cent a pound, he declared, was ruinous. He defended the Aldrich rate, and said that he was on the ground that it would result in keeping all the activities connected with the mining operations of the country in a healthy state. The proposition of Mr. Stone he characterized as elementary.

Resuming his opposition to levying any duty on pig lead in addition to the duty on lead ore, Mr. Bristow declared that it costs no more to make pig lead in this country than abroad.

LABOR COST.

Mr. Bristow was interrupted by Senators Aldrich, Heyburn, Borah, Smoot, Sutherland and others, all contending that the labor cost in producing lead was enough greater than abroad to justify the differential of five-eighths of one cent per pound as proposed by the committee on finance. Mr. Bristow said he would offer no opposition to the proposed duty on lead in ore, but he protected against any additional duty on pig lead, the product of the ore.

There was a fair prospect of reaching a vote on the lead schedule when Senator Borah discussed the general principles of the protective tariff system. He declared that for every dollar collected at the customs houses of the country 47 is placed as a burden upon the people.

Mr. Borah especially criticized the

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## OPERATION HER ONLY CHANCE

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from a female weakness and disease, and I could not stand more than a minute at a time. My doctor said an operation was the only chance I had, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. One day I was reading how other women had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it. Before I had taken one bottle I was better, and now I am completely cured."—LENA V. HENRY, Route No. 3, Adrian, Ga.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence as women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration. If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

of the late Thomas Scott, president of the Pennsylvania railroad. The baroness declared that the disgracement and divorce were due to her "artistic temperament."

"The real trouble is that Freddy is too good," she added. "If he only had small vices, I might tolerate him, but he really is too good."

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

James A. Dawson Kills His Wife, Daughter and Himself.

Everett, Wash., May 7.—James A. Dawson, night watchman for a mill company at Three Lakes, a small town near here, shot and killed his wife and 14-year-old daughter and then killed himself today. The younger children in the house at the time were unharmed. Mrs. Dawson arrived a few days ago from Arkansas, their former home.

The daughter lived long enough to run to a nearby house. Dawson and his wife had been living in the same house for a few days, but are said to have been divorced some months. Family trouble caused the shooting.

ABDUL HAMID HAS MONEY IN GERMAN BANKS

Constantinople, May 7.—The parliamentary commission has learned that Abdul Hamid deposited during recent months, considerable sums of money in New York banks, through a confidential agent. It appears that Abdul Hamid has in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 in German banks. It is uncertain what steps, if any, the present government will take to possess itself of the foreign deposits.

LOS ANGELES POPULATION.

Los Angeles, May 8.—Los Angeles local census just completed shows there are 315,990 residents in this city. This is an increase of 13,000 over last year and 77,000 over 1906.

CHAMPION FAT BOY.

Lad of 365 Pounds Taken to Juvenile Court for Not Attending School.

New York, May 8.—Because he was fat and was afraid that he could not get out of the building in time, should a fire break out, a 14-year-old boy, weighing 365 pounds, for failure to attend school, when brought to the court in the children's court in Brooklyn yesterday.

Henry has a part in his father's show as the champion fat boy, but as he is under age he was not permitted by agents of the children's society. He says that he has never been sick in his life, likes cold weather and knows what it is to be fat in summer.

SECRET SOCIETY INITIATION LED TO NIGHT POLICE COURT

New York, May 8.—The initiation of Alphonse Lamb and Edward Fitzgerald into a secret society, of the Columbia university freshmen class, led to their arraignment in a night police court late last night on charges of disorderly conduct. Lamb had been compelled to dress in a fashion that women's gowns with large hat and veil and high-heeled shoes. Fitzgerald wore evening clothes and acted as Lamb's escort while a crowd of the initiators followed them at a distance through the streets of Harlem.

When Fitzgerald left Lamb on the sidewalk to purchase a cigar an unsuspecting masher tried to flirt with Lamb. The masher was knocked down by the athletic freshman in woman's garb and the first policeman to arrive suffered a similar fate. Fitzgerald joined in the fight and both were arrested. In court Magistrate Freen enjoyed the sport of the collegians who were accompanied by the entire freshman class, and discharged them. Lamb showed a policeman's suit in which to go home.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

New York, May 8.—Rudolph M. Schwartz walked into a well-known restaurant in Nassau street late yesterday and paid 30 cents for a meal he had eaten 13 years ago.

At that time he was 14 years old and on his way to take a steamer to Germany. He stopped in the restaurant and after finishing his meal, rushed out without thinking to pay his check. As he did not know the name of the restaurant he was unable to send the amount but when he arrived yesterday he went to the restaurant and paid what he owed.

TO COMMEMORATE BRAVERY OF MARGARET CORBIN

New York, May 8.—The bravery of Margaret Corbin, the first woman to take a soldier's part in the war for American independence and the glory of Fort Mifflin, one of the most works of Fort Washington, will be commemorated by a large bronze tablet which is

to be unveiled on the site of the old fort during the Hudson-Fulton celebration this fall.

Margaret Corbin was the wife of a Pennsylvania private and during the attacks of the Hessians on the outer works of Fort Mifflin she reloaded one of the cannons in Fort Mifflin many times. The battle was nearly over when both she and her husband were killed. The tablet is presented by C. K. G. Billings, whose fine tablet of rolling horses is found on the site of the fort on upper Manhattan island.

TO STUDY ZOOLOGY IN SOCIETY ISLANDS

New York, May 8.—H. C. Crampton, professor of zoology at Columbia university, and curator of marine invertebrates at the American museum of natural history, will start for the Society Islands and other lands of the South Pacific ocean a week from today in the interest of a zoological research. Prof. Crampton's wife and daughter, Miss Helen Crampton will accompany him. The trip will be in the nature of an exploring expedition and the professor expects to obtain much valuable information for his Columbia lectures, and many rare specimens of sea life for the museum.

SEA WEED AS FOOD.

New Haven, Conn., May 8.—Experiments with seaweed to test its qualities as a food, combined with its medicinal qualities, have been made during the last year by Dr. Louis M. Comperetz of this city, who read a paper before the American Therapeutic society upon it. Dr. Comperetz told of the good results to be obtained from a medical standpoint. Four large jars were passed around among the doctors for sampling. Those who tasted it found it hard to believe that it was sea weed.

DIAMONDS GOING UP.

New York, May 8.—Because of the demand of the west and southwest for precious stones the prices of diamonds and pearls are to be increased soon. Prosperity in these sections is excited by the Maiden Lane dealers with causing them to do more than 100 per cent more business in precious stones last April than during the same month last year. A leading importer is quoted as saying that as soon as the tariff question is settled there will be an increase in the price of diamonds at least.

AMERICAN WOMEN WEAR CHINESE HAIR

Washington, May 8.—While it is a well known fact that all of the hair displayed by the American woman in her handsome and stylish coiffure, is not necessarily her own, it is not so generally known that much of it may have been "grown" in China.

But such would seem to be the case, according to Yick Yee, General Fuller at Hongkong, who reports to the bureau of manufactures that 207,414 pounds of human hair were imported for shipment to the United States from that port last year. A year previous but 51,133 pounds had been exported to this country and then came fashion requiring massive hairpieces. In consequence the Chinese women have had to fill their hair with the surplus hair

Packey McFarland Tells How He Keeps Strong

Hou You Can Do the Same.

Packey McFarland, the famous pugilist, is a specimen of a perfect physical specimen. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, and is in the best of health. He has been a champion for many years, and has won many titles. He is a perfect specimen of a man, and his health is the result of his own efforts. He has a full size box of Make-Man Tablets, and he is a perfect specimen of a man. He is a perfect specimen of a man, and his health is the result of his own efforts. He has a full size box of Make-Man Tablets, and he is a perfect specimen of a man.

Cut Out FREE COUPON.

Make-Man Tablet Co., 248 Make-Man Bldg., Dept. B, Chicago.

As I have never used Make-Man Tablets before, please send me a full size box of Make-Man Tablets, and I will send you a full size box of Make-Man Tablets.

(Druggist's name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

a full size box of Make-Man Tablets; also your valuable booklet, I enclose it to partially pay mailing expense.

My name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

(Write plainly. Only one box to each family.)

Phone 65 for the Correct Time

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of the Celestial kingdom's 400,000,000 at once became a marketable commodity.

The hair reaches Hongkong from the interior, said Consul Fuller, is cleaned and sorted according to length and quality. It is then packed and stored, disinfected and shipped to New York. It is said here that the hair can be so treated in New York as to alter its color and texture, and that it is used to make the switches, curls and bangs so fashionable in the United States at the present time.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST SUGAR TRUST EMPLOYES

New York, May 7.—Indictments for conspiracy were returned today against Oliver Spitzer, who was superintendent of the docks of the American Sugar Refining company in Brooklyn, and six other employees of the company, alleged to have been implicated in the sugar underweighing frauds charged by the government in its recent suit.

The officers of the American Sugar Refining company have no comment to make in regard to the new indictments found against Oliver Spitzer and certain of the men formerly employed under him, beyond this, that they are as anxious as the United States attorney can be that these men and any others shall be punished if they are guilty, and that they are and have been co-operating to that end with the United States attorney. None of the men concerned are now in the employ of the company. Spitzer was dismissed immediately after the recent trial before Judge Holt, and the others mentioned on Thursday of this week.

WALL PAPER.

The attention our new line attracts and the enthusiasm it is stirring up in all who see it, is the best evidence that as usual we are in the lead and have hit the mark.

GEO. W. EBERT & CO., 57 Main.

AMERICAN SWINDLER SENT TO FRENCH PRISON

Paris, May 7.—Charles Wood Gammon, an American, who says he is a native of Sacramento, Cal., was today found guilty of swindling the French public through the selling of shares in California mining companies and condemned to two years in prison and to pay a fine of \$500. According to the accusation against Gammon, he obtained over \$100,000 from French investors. He had agencies in various French cities and issued alluring prospectuses promising colossal returns. Gammon protested his innocence and insisted that the money received from the sale of shares in his company had been employed in exploration and mining work in the United States.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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