DESERET EVENING NEWS FRIDAY MAY 28 1909 ONLY ONE **PORTO RICANS** PHONE US ON

AMENDMENT

10

INCOME TAX

By Decisive Vote of 50 to 33

Senate Postpones Further

Consideration of It.

SUGAR SCHEDULE TO FORE.

Senator Cummins Pointed Out Danger

of Free Sugar from Island Posses-

ions, Senator Foster With Him,

Washington, May 27 .--- Ey the deci-

sive vote of 50 to 33, the senate decided today to postpone until June

10, the further consideration of the

income tax in connection with the

that over nine-tenths (to be accurate, ninety-two out of every one hundred of them) sooner or later assumed the form technically known to physicians as Bright's "Disease," although it is commonly called "kidney trouble" in the honies. It is known to those in the drug trade that Bright's Disease has been incurable up to a recent discov-ery, and as we have the monopoly of thas discovery for this city we have that discovery for this city we have the only specific for kidney discase in this city

If you have kidney trouble our store is the only place in this city that has a genuine specific effective in nearly mine-trouble of all cases. In fact, if you will put the question skillfully to you will put the question skillfully to our competitors and ask them if they have a genuine cure for Bright's Disease they won't even claim to you they have, for the books admit there has been norm. We sent a long way for this for kidmey-trouble people. Call and get literature and let us tell you about it. F. J. Hill Drug Co.

10. the further consideration of the income tax in connection with the teriff.
To solve a solve of the sugar schedule was continued, but after two amendments to it were voted on the senato switched to a discussion on a possibility of getting a vote on the Balley for observed in prevailing on Senator Aldreh to concede a vote in advance.
The two amendments to the sugar for the senator with the Dutch standard test and fowering the duty on refned sugar from 1.00 cents per pound to 1.82% ents per pound to 1.82% ents per pound. Both were defeated, the former by a vote of 32 to 53. Or the first vote, 11 Republicans vote with the Democrats for the amendment, but for the second only seven these services representing a can e sugar from that the two Louisiana senators.
The was considered sould have been the only for the second only seven.
The duty speech the fact that be two Louisiana senators, the stand the duty of the fact that the two Louisiana senators.
The duty speech the fact that be two Louisiana senators, the sharp conflict between the can be sugar and beet sugar interests was the tain of the fact that the two Louisiana senators.
The duty speech the fact that the duty speech the fact that the the beause of the fact that the two could have been the possibility of a sharp conflict between the same sugar and beet sugar interests was the fact has the two of a beauty speech. The same did ner respond.
The duty speech the fact that the two beauty speech. This act of a lengthy speech the strike the possibility of a sharp conflict between the strike the possibility of the further strike the sugar trust and thus possible to the sugar trust and the sugar trust newspaper stating that he had intro luced his income tax amendment with the purpose of defeating an inheritance tax, and assisting Senator Aldrich, Mr isalicy declared the writer of the article to be an "infamous liar," and proceeded with an elaborate explanation of circumstances connected with his interest in an income tax. The particular in-cident, he declared, was but a part of a deliberate attempt on the part of some people to misrepresent the entire Democracy.

Mr. Bailey predicted that the majori-ty would sidetrack his amendment so that the senate would be placed under the necessity of voting directly for or

Stating that he hoped that every one favoring an income tax would go on second on that policy, Mr. Cummins declared his inention to vote for the Bailey amendment. He had no fear that even with the income tax there would be too much revenue.

Mr. Affrich declined to entertain any proposition for an arrangement to vote in any parfecular upon the income tax amendments. He agreed to a suggestion by Mr. Cummins that the income tax amendments should be disposed of in-mediately upon the disposition of the tariff schedules,

Mr. Balley, fearing that under this DANGER OF FREE SUGAR. Pointing out the danger to beet sugar development in the United States by the continued admission of free sugar from Porto Rico and Haw-alj and the Philippine Islands, if the pending bill should authorize such admission from the Philippines, Mr. Cummins questioned the wisdom of permitting cane sugar eventually to kill the beet sugar industry, as he said it might. He said he had no doubt that Cuba would also in time send her sugar here free of duy.

Mr. Aldrich suggested that there wight be some senators who would "honestly favor the income tax." and yet if the tariff bill provided sufficient revenue, might not be willing to vote for additional revenue that was not worked. needed.

for a direct vote on the income tax amendment.

that Cuba would also in time send her sugar here free of duly. Interrputing, Senator Foster sug-gested that he would join the senator from Iowa in any effort he might make to keep out free sugar from the Philippines. Mr. Cummins declared that ample ability exists to supply the entire de-mand for sugar in the United States by the culture of beets, and he be-lieved the time had come to handle this question.

Mr. Cummins commented at length upon what he characterized as the natural warfare between cane and beet sugar, which, he said, would be snown in the future as the importations of

this question.

DANGER OF FREE SUGAR.

e sugar increase in volume. le commented upon the bounty as means of protecting beet sugar wers, but did not offer an amenda means of

There is only one drug store in this city where you can get a genuine specific for kidney disease. This is a trong statement but we are prepared

Here's the point: the census deaths show that of the tens of thousands annually dying from kidney trouble that over nine-tenths (to be accurate.

In view of the census showing that over nacc-tenths of all the census kid-ney cases sooner or later take this form, how under the sun can people who have kidney trouble expect to get well except through this specific?

against the adoption of an income tax amendment.

agreement he could not get a direct vote on his amendment, declined to accept it.

Senator Borah appealed to the senate

Mr. Aldrich replied that the first thing to do was to complete the schedules and to do was to complete the schedules and see how much revenue was available. "The senator from Texas," said Mr. Aldrich, "stated that it was his pur-pose, if the income tax is adopted, to go back and revise the tariff schedules of this bill. If such an amendment was adopted, he said, he would join the senator from Texas in revising the bill. "It would be our imperative duty to devise them, not in the interest of pro-tection but in the consolie direction. If devise them, not in the interest of pro-tection, but in the opposite direction. If the senators on this side of the cham-ber abandon the protective policy or accept an income tax for the purpose of destroying the protective system, I will say, as one senator, that I do not intend to accept that program. I in-



Rep. Martin Said Prest, Taft Should Go Slow in His Recommendations-Hope Should be Held Out.

Washington, May 27 .-- Porto Rican offairs were again threshed out in the house today, the remarks being based on the bill taking from the legislature of the island possession certain powers now vested in it and providing for other reforms. The measure provoked considerable interest.

Messrs. Douglas (O.), Olmstead (Pa.) and Scott (Kan.), advocated the bill, The action of the Porto Rican assembly in refusing to pass the appropriation bill was characterized by Mr. Douglas as revolutionary.

The Porto Ricans had as their cham pions Messrs Martin (Colo.), Garnett (Tenn.) and Larrinaga, their resident commissioner, each of whom represent-ed the Porto Ricans in the light of be-

ed the Porto Ricans in the light of be-ing prohibited from a voice in the af-fairs of their government. Mr. Martin protested against the peo-ple being made the servants of a "car-pet-bag government." Mr. Douglas, 'the first speaker, ar-raigned the house of delegates of Porto Rico for making it a condition prece-dent, as he charged, to its assent to appropriations that the executive coun-cil or upper body agree to certain legis-

cli or upper body agree to certain legis-lation. "It amounts to revolution---nothing else," he exclaimed. nothing else," he exclaimed. He declared in response to a question by Mr. Flizgerald of New York that, while he was willing to admit that re-volution may be justified in cases of oppression, there had been no oppression in Porto Rico calling for such a course. He defended the bill as well as the polley of the government toward the island possession. Criticism of the Foraker act was made by Mr. Garrett of Tennessee. "That act," he said, "was the same to the Porto Ricans as was the Constitu-tion of the United States," but he maintained that affairs were more in the hands of the people of the island under Spanish rule than they were un-der the Foraker act. Mr. Garrett contended that the Porto

Mr. Garrett contended that the Porto Ricans should not be compelled to bear the expense of their federal court. Ten-nessee, he said, did not bear such ex-He was reminded by several mem bers, however, that Porto Rico got the

benefit of her customs and internal rev

Lenue. Jumping from his seat, Mr. Larrina-ga got a round of applause when he declared that Porto Rico would be willing to surrender her customs duties and much more in exchange for rights

and much more in exchange for rights and privileges enjoyed by the states. "Give us some of those," he exclaimed. "and you will hear here in Washington a hurrah from Porto Rico blessing this government." Opposing the bill in its entirety and entering a general defense of the Porto Rican people, Mr. Martin of Colorado declared President Taft should "go slow in his recommendations regarding that island." He said that some hope should be held out to the Porto Ricans that island. Fie said that some hope should be held out to the Porto Ricans that their conditions would be not only remedied, "but remedied for their benefit instead of for the benefit of a 'carpet-bag government."



NEW POSTMASTER NAMED BY TAFT FOR ST. LOUIS.

The appointment of Thomas J. Akins to be postmaster of St. Louis is the first change made in a big postmaster-ship since the inauguration of the Taft administration. Mr. Akins will take his new post on June 1. He is now as-sistant United States treasurer at St. Louis. For many years he was chair-man of the Missouri Republican state committee and since 1904, has been Republican 'national committeeman from Missouri. He formerly was in the banking business at Humansville, Mo. Mo

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growers, but did not offer an amend-ment for such a bounty. He opposed the inclusion of the Dutch standard in the pending bill at all, and said it was in favor of the cane industry and against the use of beet sugar. "I would rather raise the duty on Taw sugar than reduce it," he said.

## SUGAR PROTECTION.

Schart Prior Product. Senator Root read a letter to the senate showing that while the Amer-ican and National Sugar companies produced 1.679,286 tons of the refined sugar produced in the United States, other independent companies in 1908 produced 832,712 tons, or 33.15 per cent of the entire product. A vote was then called for on the amendment of Mr. Bristow to eliminate the Dutch standard in the testing of

the Dutch standard in the testing of sugar, but the author of the amend-ment again took the floor and replied to a number of senators who had defended the Dutch standard. After a few remarks by him the roll was ordevel on the amendment, and it was de-devel on the amendment, and it was de-feated. Senators Beveridge, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Doi-liver, Johnson, Jones, LaFollette and Nelson, Republicans, voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. Senator

Democrats in the affirmative. Senator Burkett voted no. There was great confusion during the call of the roll. A second amendment by Mr. Bristow, changing the differential rate of duty on sugar, was then reported. The amendment was defeated by a yote of 52 to 52, the present rate of 1.90 cents on refined sugar being re-retained. retained.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. Bailey immediately seized upon this opportunity to offer his income tax amendment, and it was read, much to the amusenout of the senate, for it was realized that the Republican leaders had no intention of permitting a vote at this time. While the reading of the amendment

was proceeding there were many hur-ried conferences on the floor. Mr. Cummins, author of an income tax amendment, talked with Senators Bo-rah, Dixon, Beveridge and other sup-porters of his plan. Mr. Hale con-versed with Mr. Bailey and learned that the latter intended to demand that a vote be taken new or that a time he

that the latter intended to demand that a vote be taken now or that a time be fixed for the taking of a vote. Mr. Aldrich moved that the consid-eration of the Bailey amendment be provide the Bailey amendment be constant of the Bailey to take the floor. Sector Mr. Bailey to take the floor. Bailey said, had at times shown some impatience for a vote upon his tariff-bill, and yet, he added, he was not willing to yet on the most important willing to vote on the most important amendment that would be offered. The orderly manner of carrying this meas-ure, said Mr. Bailey, would be to first dispose of his amendment, because the adoption of an income tax would permit cuiting down the 'amount to be raised from customs duties by \$80,000,-000, which might be raised upon in-

comes. The doubtful validity of an income tax was suggested by Mr. Clapp as a reason why it should be questionable to depend upon revenue from such a

Mr. Bailey replied that Congress would meet again in a few months, and if such an emergency were faced as a declaration against the constitu-tionality of the act, further considera-tion could be depended upon to meet the deficiency

BAILEY CALLS NAMES. He read an article in a New York



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