
NEWS NARRATIVE

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Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.®

Week ending Tuesday, July 13, 1909.

The Tariff Bill in Congress.

After the adoption of the resolution for amending the Constitution so as to assure the Constitutionality of income taxation irrespective of the population of the several States (pp. 658-59), the Senate inserted in the tariff bill on the 5th a clause for the creation of a customs court, composed of five judges, to supersede the United States Circuit Courts in the adjudication of tariff questions except in criminal cases.

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On the 6th the Senate in committee of the whole completed its work on the tariff bill and reported the bill back to the Senate as amended; and on the 8th at 11 at night, after sharp debates between upward revisionist and downward revisionist Republicans, the amended bill was put upon its passage. Only one Democrat voted for it. He was Senator McEnery of Louisiana. The Republicans voting in the negative were Beveridge, of Indiana, Bristow of Kansas, Brown and Burkett of Nebraska, Clapp and Nelson of Minnesota, Cummins and Dolliver of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, and Crawford of South Dakota. The vote stood 45 for the bill as amended in the Senate, and 34 against it. Immediately upon the official declaration of this vote, Senator Aldrich, the upward-revision leader, made an unprecedented motion. Instead of sending the bill back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments, his motion simply declared that the Senate disagrees with the House on its tariff bill and invites a conference. Senator Bailey protested against this novel procedure, but unavailingly; and the Vice-President appointed the following conferees in behalf of the Senate: Senators Aldrich, Burrows, Penrose, Cullom, Hale (Republicans), and Senators Daniel, Money and Bailey (Democrats). All the Republican conferees are upward revisionists, not one of the 10 downward revisionists having been appointed; and of the three Democratic conferees, Senator Daniel is a declared Protectionist.

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The bill was taken up in the house on the 9th. After a brief debate the House voted non-concur-

rence in all the Senate amendments and referred the whole subject to conferees without instructions, by a vote of 178 to 151. One Democrat voted for this uninstructed reference, and 18 Republicans voted against it. The bolting Democrat was Broussard of Louisiana; the bolting Republicans were Davis of Minnesota, Good of Iowa, Gronna of North Dakota, Haugen of Iowa, Hinshaw of Nebraska, Hubbard of Iowa, Kendall of Iowa, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Lindberg of Minnesota, Madison of Kansas, Miller of Minnesota, Morse of Wisconsin, Murdock of Kansas, Nelson of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Pickett of Iowa, Poindexter of Washington, and Woods of Iowa. The conferees in behalf of the House, appointed on the 9th by Speaker Cannon, were Representatives Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, McCall of Massachusetts, Boutell of Illinois, Caldehead of Kansas, and Fordney of Michigan (Republicans); and Clark of Missouri, Underwood of Alabama, and Griggs of Georgia (Democrats).

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On the 12th the House passed the Senate joint resolution for amending the Constitution relative to income taxation (p. 659) by a vote of 317 to 14.

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The Cleveland Traction Fight.

The referendum campaign on the Schmidt ordinance in Cleveland (p. 660) grows in intensity. Mayor Johnson and the other supporters of the ordinance, including Newton D. Baker, Peter Witt and Harris R. Cooley, are now campaigning in two large tents, with frequent meetings, and an overflow attendance. The meetings are devoted to explaining the issue and answering questions. One opposition tent has been set up personally by the only Democratic alderman who opposes the Schmidt grant. The Chamber of Commerce committee, which is committed to the Tayler ordinance (now conceded by the Plain Dealer editorially in its issue of the 8th, to be seriously defended by no one, because "its defects are patent and vital") has decided not to begin a speaking campaign until the 19th.

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Herman J. Schmidt explained on the 6th his plans with reference to the relation to his ordinance (to be voted on on the 3d) of investors in the old low fare companies who exchanged for or bought stock in the Cleveland Railway Company, upon the settlement of a year and a half ago. Following is his statement as abstracted by the Plain Dealer:

Herman J. Schmidt yesterday announced his plan to protect the interests of persons who put money into the building of the Forest City Railway Co.