PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Congressman Underwood Explains What It Means to the Country.

REDUCE REVENUE $80,000,000

Places Raw Wool on the Free List, and Heavily Reduces the Sugar Duty—Raises Rates on Several Items.

Washington, D. C.—Removal of all tariff from many articles of food and clothing, broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessaries of life, an increase of tariff on many luxuries, and a new income tax that would touch the pocket of every American citizen whose net income exceeds $4,000 are the striking features of the new Democratic tariff revision bill.

Sugar would be free of duty in 1916, the bill proposing an immediate 25 per cent. reduction and the removal of the remaining duty in 1916.

Raw wool would be made free at once, with a corresponding heavy reduction in the tariff on all woolen goods.

Placed on the Free List.

Other articles are put on the free list as follows: Meats, flour, bread, boots and shoes, lumber, coal, harness, saddlery, iron ore, milk and cream, potatoes, salt, swine, corn, cornmeal, cotton bagging, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp, Bibles, printing paper not worth more than 2½ cents a pound, typewriters, sewing machines, typesetting machines, cash registers, steel rails, fence wire, cotton ties, nails, hoop and band iron, fish, sulphur, soda, tanning materials, acetic and sulphuric acids, borax, lumber products, including broom handles, clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves, shingles.

These principal items are taken from the free list and taxed Rough and uncut diamonds and precious stones, furs, coal tar products, 10 per cent.; volatile oils, 20 per cent., spices, from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound.

Chairman's Comparative Table.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee, in his statement accompanying the new bill, gave a comparative table to show reductions in tariff duties made upon necessaries. In each item both the present tariff and the proposed tariff had been reduced to an advalorem basis.

The new rates are estimated to reduce the customs revenue approximately $80,000,000 a year. This is expected to be made up by the income tax.

Indorsed by President Wilson, the measure represents the efforts of the president and house tariff makers to carry into effect Democratic pledges of downward revision and of concessions to the American consumer.

Protection to the farmer would be cut throughout by more than 50 per cent. In an effort to reduce the cost of food. Protection to the steel and implement manufacturer would in turn be cut by fully as wide a margin. Heaviest reductions fall upon foodstuffs, agricultural products, woolen and cotton clothing.

Free Wool and Free Sugar.

The free wool proposal, backed by President Wilson and accepted by the house committee, is expected to provoke a severe fight within the Democratic ranks of both houses. It had not become clear whether the Democratic opponents of free wool and free sugar in the senate would be able to force a compromise on one or both these provisions.

The decision to make a gradual reduction in the sugar tariff was reached by the president and the house committee after Louisiana cane growers declined a compromise that would have established a one-cent per pound tariff for three years, with free sugar in 1916.

Duty Cuts in Detail.

Chairman Underwood's statement giving the changes in detail continues as follows:

"In the chemical schedule the rates on certain commodities show heavy reductions. For instance, boracic acid is cut from 78.70 per cent. to 21.43 per cent., glue from 35.06 per cent. to 14.29 per cent. and red lead from 60.35 per cent. to 25 per cent. Moderate reductions have been made on medicinal preparations, which are cut from 25 per cent to 15 per cent., blacking from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent., drugs from 15.55 per cent. to 10 per cent., and olive oil from 35.18 per cent. to 21.66 per cent. The schedule contains a number of articles on which either no reduction has been made or an advance provided for.

"Rates on all brick have been cut on the average from 60.32 per cent. to 16.38 per cent., tile from 47.04 per cent. to 25.86 per cent., asphalt from 27.85 per cent. to 9.62 per cent. Ordinary earthenware, which was already relatively low, being subject to an average duty of 24.67 per cent., has now been cut to 15 per cent., while window glass has been given an average reduction on all glasses of from 46.38 per cent. to 28.31 per cent. Plate glass, which may be considered a luxury, still retains a duty of nearly 40 per cent., the average being 38.45 per cent., in place of the duty of 63.95 per cent. in the law.

Pig Iron and Forgings Hit.

"Pig iron and slabs, which were 16.35 per cent and 17.79 per cent., have been cut to 8 per cent. in each case; beams, from 23.20 per cent to 12 per cent., and forgings from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. On the other hand, bicycles, a much more highly manufactured product, are dutiable at 25 per cent. as against 45 per cent., and razors at 35 per cent. as against 77.68 per cent.

"The idea of the large extension of the free list for the unmanufactured products has been the fundamental conception, while the effort has been made to improve the status of the manufactured lumber. Thus, sawed boards, other than cabinet wood, have been carried to the free list, while sawed cabinet woods, which were 12.75 per cent. in 1913, are now 10 per cent.; casks, barrels, etc., which were 30 per cent., are now 14.77 per cent., and house furniture, which was 35 per cent., is now 1½ per cent.

"Tobacco and spirits have been found to be good producers of revenue and have, therefore, been left at the same rates as in the present law.

Would Reduce Cost of Living.

"In the effort to relieve the consumer and to mitigate the high and rising cost of living, schedule G, which deals with agricultural products, has been thoroughly revised and important reductions have been made. For instance, the duty on horses has been reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent., cattle from 25.07 per cent. to 10 per cent., sheep from 46.41 per cent. to 10 per cent., barley from 43.06 per cent. to 23.07 per cent., macaroni from 34.35 per cent. to 32.81 per cent., hay from 43.31 per cent to 26.67 per cent, fruits from 27.31 per cent. to 15.38 per cent, figs from 51.53 per cent. to 43.10 per cent., lemons from 68.55 per cent. to 34.03 per cent., live poultry from 13.10 per cent. to 6.67 per cent., and vinegar from 33.03 per cent. to 17.38 per cent. Other changes are in proportion, and the general effect has been to reduce in a very material proportion the heavy taxes upon imported foodstuffs.

"In schedule I, dealing with cotton, comparisons of the principal items

BIG TARIFF REDUCTIONS PROPOSED BY DEMOCRATS

Comparative Table Showing Some of the More Important Changes on Ad Valorem Basis.

	Present Law. Per ct.	Proposed Law. Per ct.
Cotton cloth	42.74	25.85
Cotton clothing	50.00	30.00
Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvaged	75.38	50.00
Men's and boys' cotton work gloves	89.17	35.00
Knit shirts, drawers, etc., and underwear	60.27	25.00
Collars and cuffs	49.10	30.00
Blankets	72.69	25.00
Flannels	33.29	30.00
Clothing, ready made	79.56	35.00
Women's and children's dress goods	99.70	35.00
Cream of tartar	24.45	17.86
Medicinal Preparations	59.05	31.11
Castor oil	33.19	15.00
Wash blue	23.59	15.00
Saltpetar	9.27	6.87
Common soap	20.00	5.00
Saleratus or bicarbonate of soda	21.54	8.50
Sal soda, washing soda	20.93	16.25
Borax, refined	21.23	1.31
Lime	9.17	5.00
China and crockery not decorated	55.00	35.00
Grindstones	9.21	8.33
Bicycles	45.00	25.00 and 55.00
Pocket knives	77.68	35.00 and 55.00
Razors	72.36	35.00 and 55.00
Scissors and shears	53.77	30.00
Knives and forks	41.98	27.00
Furniture	35.00	15.00
Cattle	27.07	10.00
Macaroni, etc	34.25	23.81
Rice, cleaned	54.05	33.33
Eggs	36.38	14.29
Stocks, etc., of fruit trees	54.44	27.58
Mineral waters	43.56	30.00
Spool thread	22.95	15.00
Sewing silk	25.00	16.00
Wrapping paper	35.00	25.00
Books	25.00	15.00
Brooms	40.00	15.00
Matches	27.59	14.00
Harness and saddlery, other than leather	35.00	20.00
India rubber, manufactures of	35.00	10.00
Lead pencils	35.00	25.00

reductions on cotton thread from 21.64 per cent. to 19.23 per cent.; on spool thread from 22.95 per cent. to 15 per cent.; on cotton cloth from 42.74 per cent. to 25.65 per cent.; on water proof cloth from 50.56 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on ready made clothing from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent.; on collars and cuffs from 54.08 per cent. to 25 per cent.; on plushes from 51.46 per cent. to 40 per cent.; on handkerchiefs from 59.27 per cent. to 30 per cent.; on stockings, 75.34 per cent. to 50 per cent.; on gloves from 89.17 per cent. to 35 per cent.; on underwear from 60.27 per cent. to 25 per cent., and on cotton damask from 40 per cent. to 25 per cent.

How Schedule K Fares.

"Schedule K, dealing with wools and woolen manufactures, has been the center of criticism for many years and the committee has given it very careful study. The result has been to make raw wool free of duty, to reduce yarns from 75.34 per cent to 30 per cent; blankets from 72.69 per cent to 25 per cent; flannels from 93.29 per cent to 25 and 35 per cent; dress goods from 99.70 per cent to 35 per cent; clothing from 79.56 per cent to 35 per cent; webbings, etc., from 82.7 per cent to 35 per cent, and carpets from rates ranging from 60 per cent to 83 per cent, to rates ranging from 30 per cent to 35 per cent.

"Inasmuch as silk and silk goods are distinctly to be classed as luxuries, it has been deemed wise to make only very moderate reductions in the rates of duty. Partially manufactured goods have been cut from 21.01 per cent to 15 per cent, spun silk yarn from 37.09 per cent to 35 per cent; sewing silk from 35 per cent to 15 per cent; silk goods from 52.55 per cent to 50 per cent; silk handkerchiefs (plain) from 50 per cent to 40 per cent; artificial silk yarns from 41.79 per cent to 35 per cent, and braids, embroideries and the like of artificial silk, from 68.49 per cent to 60 per cent.

Print Paper on the Free List.

"Print paper, whose cost of production is as low in this country under favorable conditions as it is anywhere in the world, has been transferred to the free list when worth less than 2½ cents per pound, while the higher grades have been given a tariff of 12 per cent in place of 15.80 per cent. Copying paper has been cut from 42.32 per cent to 30 per cent, bag envelopes, etc., from 49.92 per cent to 35 per cent, parchment papers from 47.92 per cent to 35 per cent, photographic paper from 29.99 per cent to 25 per cent, writing paper from 45.13 per cent to 25 per cent; common wrapping paper from 35 per cent to 25 per cent and books from 35 per cent to 15 per cent.

"Trimmed hats are given only a moderate reduction, being cut from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, while brooms are substantially reduced, being cut from 40 per cent to 15 per cent.

Jewelry Only Slightly Reduced.

"Jewelry has been only slightly reduced, falling from 75.74 per cent to 60 per cent. A good illustration of the attitude adopted with respect to the application of the tariff is seen in the item, precious stones uncut, which are given a rate of 10 per cent notwithstanding they were on the free list under the act of 1909.

"Where the tariff rates balance the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, including an allowance for the difference in freight rates, the tariff must be competitive, and from that point downward to the lowest tariff that can be levied will continue to be competitive to a greater or less extent.

Strikes Blow at Monopoly.

"On the other hand, when the duties levied at the custom house are high enough to allow the American manufacturer to make a profit before his competitor can enter the field, we have invaded the domain of the protection of profits. In the committee's judgment the protection of any profit must of necessity have a tendency to destroy competition and create monopoly, whether the profit protected is reasonable or unreasonable.

"Which course is the wiser one for our government to take? The one that demands the protection of profits, the continued policy of hothouse growth for our industries—the stagnation of development that follows where competition ceases—or, on the other hand, the gradual reduction of our tariff on a basis where the American manufacturer must meet honest competition; where he must develop his business along the best and most economic lines; where, when he fights at home to control his market, he is forging the way in the economic development of his business to extend his trade in the markets of the world. The future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas."

READS MESSAGE BEFORE CONGRESS

President Wilson Upsets Precedent by Addressing National Lawmakers

GIVES VIEWS ON TARIFF

Custom Began by Washington and Dropped by Jefferson After a Row —Matters Covered by Nation's Chief Executive.

Washington.—For the first time since the cradle days of the republic a president carried his battle for his legislative ideas to the floor of congress in person, for President Wilson on Tuesday noon appeared on the floor of the house of representatives and read his tariff message to the two houses—the senate assembling as the guests of the house.

Presidents Washington and Adams are the only chief magistrates who ever delivered their messages to congress in person, but both were followers of the republic, and their action had no particular significance. President Adams did it only once, and since then the presidential messages have been sent to congress in writing.

The message delivered by the president follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have called the congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation.

President Wilson.

While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they ewer before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

Business Not Normal.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy, by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organise monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

Development, Not Revolution.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We may make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well, and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item.

To some not accustomed to the excitements and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

FOUR HURT IN $500,000 FIRE

Beef House at Chicago Stock Yards Destroyed by Flames.

Chicago, April 7.—Four firemen were injured, two of them probably fatally, in fighting a fire which destroyed a beef house of Armour & Co., in the Union stock yards today. The loss to the building and its contents was estimated at $500,000. The fire gained rapid headway, and, after being apparently under control of the fire fighters for a short time, broke out afresh in several places, following a number of explosions believed to have been caused by the blowing up of several ammonia tanks in the building used for the refrigeration system.

The ruined beef house is opposite the Morris & Co. building where, on December 22, 1910, Chief Horan and 22 firemen lost their lives in fighting the fire which destroyed that plant.

Fire Damages Iron Works.

Everett, Wash., April 7.—Fire wrecked part of the plant of the Summer Iron works. The loss is $300,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

SENATOR'S FRIENDS ANGRY

Indignant Over Charges Preferred by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond.

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 7.—Friends of United States Senator Gore are indignant over the charges preferred against him by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond and bitterly denounce the affair as a "frame up" upon the part of Mrs. Bond and her attorney, all of whom had been enjoying political patronage at the hands of the blind senator and were "turned down." Jacobs wanted a collectorship in the United States internal revenue department; Robertson wanted an appointment in the revenue service and Mrs. Bond wanted to be stenographer in the same department.

Washington, April 7.—Test of the anti-tuberculosis serum used by Dr. von Ruck of Asheville, N. C., will be made by the navy department under the direction of Surgeon General Stokes.

A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a fact of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

An Indiana Case

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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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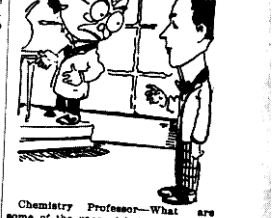
GALL STONES—HOME TREATMENT (3% Oil) Many Results and Endorsements. Send for 32 page book, testimonials and 10 days' treatment FREE. Mailed in plain wrapper. Cholecystitis Remedy Co., Dept. 440, 218 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

OFTEN SO.



Chemistry Professor—What are some of the uses of hot air?

Student—In oratory it is said to be especially useful in warming the audience up to the subject.

Sinecure Had Lasted Long.

Pensions are not the only things commanded and forgotten. An inquisitive member of the British house of commons was struck one day by the presence of a policeman in one of the lobbies. He wondered why this particular lobby should always have a guardian strolling up and down and made inquiries. The records of the house were searched and it was found that fifty years previously, when the lobby was being decorated, a policeman had been stationed there to keep members from soiling their clothes. The order never having been countermanded, the constable had kept his beat for half a century.

Not Pure Food.

"Madge looks good enough to eat."

"Be careful! They say she employs artificial coloring matter."—Boston Transcript.

Solves the Breakfast Problem

A bowl of crisp, sweet

Post Toasties

makes a most delicious meal.

These crinkly bits of toasted white corn, ready to serve direct from package, are a tempting breakfast when served with cream or milk, or fruit.

The Toasties flavor is a pleasant surprise at first; then a happy, healthful habit.

"The Memory Lingers"

Kitchen Sink.

The pipe that is hidden from view should be kept just as clean as the exposed part. Every water, and little bits of bits of food during their way into the pipe cause decay. This sometimes costs the plumber's bill and considerable illness. A sink strainer should be in every sink and all refuse should be poured through this, as a protection to the pipe. Every sink in the household should be flushed at the conclusion of food before going into the water. Hot should never be poured down the sink. These are preventions, in sink care. Corrosives are clean boiling water and common washing soda dissolved in it. A good deal with this every two days or so will keep the pipe sweet and wholesome.

The Things We Hear.

"Ever see Mansell?"

"Yes, once."

"In what part?"

"Sherlock in 'The Merchant of Venice.'"

Chain Has Outlasted Bible.

The Village church of Walton-on-the-Hill possesses the only leaden font in Surrey, England. It is of fine design and workmanship, and an object of much interest to visitors. The same may be said of the chained Bible which, however, may mislead the visitor who does not examine it closely. The chain does, indeed, date from the days when the scriptures in churches to churches were thus guarded, but the Bible inside is perverse in not much more than a century old.