

# FIGHT IN SENATE ON FREE WOOL AND SUGAR

## SUFFRAGETTES BURN FOUR MORE HOUSES

Weather—Fair to-night; Tuesday unsettled; warmer.

**FINAL EDITION.**

**The**



**World.**

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE ONE CENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1913.

18 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

### MILITANTS AGAIN USE TORCH; BURN FOUR DWELLINGS IN NIGHT RAIDS ON TOWNS

Norwich Mansion Ruined and Blazes at Hendon, Potter's Bar and Hemel Hempstead. ALL ESCAPE POLICE. Mrs. Pankhurst Starving in Holloway Jail and Authorities Fear Her Death.

LONDON, April 7.—Militant suffragette incendiaries set fire to and destroyed a large modern mansion in the suburbs of Norwich last night. The house was not occupied at the time. The perpetrators of the outrage escaped.

Three further uninhabited houses were set on fire in the course of the night, one at Hendon, one at Potter's Bar and the other at Hemel Hempstead. The damage done, however, was not serious. Oil cans were found in the vicinity and also a quantity of the usual suffragette literature.

An attempt was made to burn the grand stand on the Ely Race Course at Cardiff this morning. Cotton wool, bottles of turpentine and kerosene and saturated rags were found piled against the woodwork, but evidently the women had been disturbed before completing their plans. Placards bearing the words "Blame Hobhouse! Release Pankhurst!" were posted nearby.

The early release of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was expected by her friends when Home Secretary Reginald McKenna to-day asked for a report on her condition from the Holloway Jail physicians.

It is said that the militant leader is in a state of collapse from lack of nourishment and that further confinement without food would permanently endanger her health. According to reports, Mrs. Pankhurst has touched no food since Justice Lush passed sentence upon her, and attempts to feed her have been unsuccessful. Prison doctors tried to make her eat, but so far as known, the drastic, forcible feeding that injured Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Zella Emerson and others, has not been tried on Mrs. Pankhurst.

Suffragettes, at their meetings to-day, roundly denounced the police, who they declared gave them no protection at all from rowdies yesterday in Hyde Park where two women tried for more than an hour to address the public from a cart-stall, but twelve thousand men and boys made it impossible. The militants were showered with missiles, and they declared to-day that the police egged on their tormentors rather than preserved the peace.

The Woman's Social and Political Union, representing the militant branch of the suffragists, in a statement issued this afternoon says that its policy has not been changed as a result of the imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst. The attacks made by its members will still be upon property alone. They will continue to respect human life, but their warfare on property will be intensified in consequence of the Government's measure of coercion.

### SUFFRAGISTS STORM NEW CONGRESS WITH PETITION FOR VOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Women suffragists descended upon Congress again to-day with petitions for a Constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. After a mass meeting in a downtown theatre, the petition bearers, more than 50 in number, formed in a rectangular body and marched to the Capitol. At the foot of the Capitol steps the marchers divided, one party going to the Senate side and the other to the House. Both parties eventually joined in the rotunda, where members of both branches were bombarded with the petition. The bearers represented every Congressional district in the country. While galleries in the Senate were specially reserved for the marchers and their adherents, no bands or banners were admitted to the Capitol.

### "PETTICOAT KING" PLEADS GUILTY TO \$500,000 SWINDLE

Head of Bankrupt Manufacturing Concern Admits the "Faking" of Invoices.

### CAPTURED IN MEXICO.

Fled After Crash and Sought to Become Revolutionary Leader.

Man and Wife Implicated in Smuggling Scandal Are Sent to Boston.

Two more arrests in connection with the "sleeper trunk" frauds, by which it is alleged more than \$1,000,000 worth of women's gowns have been smuggled into this country by way of Boston in the last six years, were made in New York to-day when Nicholas Schramm and his wife, Lena Bradley Schramm, of Boston, were taken into custody by Special Agents Esterbrook, Coffey and Sullivan of the Treasury Department, charged with conspiracy to smuggle dutiable goods into the United States.

Mrs. Schramm is a sister of Mrs. Terence L. Sheelin, who with her husband, a customs clerk of Boston, was arrested in that city March 25 last, on charges of implication in the alleged smuggling plot. Miss Sadie A. Bronson of the C. Donovan Company, gown importer, of No. 29 East Fifty-fifth street, this city, was also arrested on similar charges.

Mrs. Schramm, who it is declared bears a remarkably close resemblance to Mrs. Sheelin, came to this city with her husband on Good Friday, following the finding on March 17 of a trunk containing smuggled gowns and watches to Boston voluntarily and they shily unclaimed on a pier in Boston. The Schramms, who have been stopping on East Ninety-sixth street, were arrested at the request of United States District Attorney Asa P. French of Boston.

Schramm and his wife were taken before Assistant United States District Attorney Carl E. Whitney this afternoon and questioned with the idea of obtaining information bearing upon persons in New York suspected of complicity in the smuggling plot. Mr. Whitney declared that his quest for information from the pair was not productive of satisfactory results.

### TRAIN STUCK UNDER RIVER.

Passengers Prisoners in Subway for Fifteen Minutes.

Through the breaking of the train pipe line, supplying the air to the brakes, a subway train, composed of three cars, was blocked for fifteen minutes this afternoon in the tube under the East River. The train came to a sudden stop and the passengers, told of the trouble by the guards, displayed no uneasiness while the damage was being repaired.

The motorman repaired the damage. It took fifteen minutes to do this and the block signals were placed.

### SERVICE KILLS SELF.

Illness Drives Instructor to Blow Out Brains.

(Special to The Evening World.) BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—Dr. Charles Carroll Schenck, professor of mathematics of a northern university and a post-graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple at his home, No. 197 St. Paul street, this afternoon.

He had been in ill health for two years, to which members of his family attribute his act. He was a son of Edwin Schenck, retired financier, who, together with two brothers and a sister, was one of the most prominent financiers in the city.

### ONE CIGAR STORE "BANDIT" FALLS TO POLICE BULLETS

Plunges Through Window and Lands Beside Proprietor Counting Cash.

### IS RIDDLED, MAIMED.

Only Too Late, Owner Recognizes Form of Faithful Indian, Hurling From Street.

Drove a swan song for Panatela Perique, the squarest, kindest, reddest old redskin that ever stood outside a cigar store—one simple New Yorker who never complained of his condition in life or coveted the goods of others. Yet it was a hail of bullets from a policeman's revolver that speeded Panatela to oblivion after he had stood for twenty years with dignity outside the tobacco shop of Samuel Weinberg at Eighty-eighth street and Columbus avenue with a bunch of cigars invitingly outstretched.

So he stood last night when Herbert Rogers, Columbia 73, turned into the store with campus-clad friends, and poked sticks at balls which rolled around a green covered table and disappeared occasionally at the sides and ends. Presently the palefaces emerged. They sought to wrench from Panatela his cigars, then exceeded a war dance. Then rough hands lifted Panatela, pedaled and all, and heaved him aloft.

### RIGHT AT THE SAFE LANDED THE RED "BANDIT."

Through the plate window crashed Panatela. Cut and chipped he landed upright close to the safe, his cigar-filled hand extended to his master. The lights were low and Weinberg, having read of the latest visit of the taxi bandits to cigar stores, was nervous. Clinging to the money he had been counting Weinberg rushed into the street. At the corner he found Patrolman Snyder.

"The taxi fellers have come," panted Weinberg. "They're dressed like Indians and walked right through the window." Snyder's hand went to his holster and out flashed his shooting iron while he ran in the store. There Snyder saw the shadowy form by the safe and poked his revolver through the hole in the window.

"Come out," he commanded, "before I start shooting." Panatela, extending his cigars as evidence of his kindly intentions, did not reply. "All right," cried Police Officer Snyder. "I'll let you have it then, you murdering red nose—and remember you brought it on yourself."

Police Officer Snyder pulled the trigger and Panatela's left arm dropped off. There were three more shots and at last he toppled from his pedestal. "SHAME FOR 'MURDERER,' CONTEMPT FOR DOCTOR." A great crowd had collected and some one telephoned for an ambulance, and Snyder, with his revolver reloaded and ready, felt his way through the smoke to the side of his victim. When he came out again his face was the shade of Panatela's, and he walked silently and swiftly to his post.

"The brute," said a woman in the crowd. "It's an outrage to leave even a criminal to die alone. I'll go in myself." Just then the ambulance came. A young doctor hurried into the shop, swinging his medicine case. He stayed for a few minutes, then marched stiffly to his armica scented equipage and went away.

Next Mr. Weinberg ventured into the silent charnel house. At last he recognized Panatela Perique—too late. Just then young Mr. Rogers laughed, and Police Officer Snyder, who had come back, arrested him. In West Side Court Magistrate Campbell fined the college Indian \$5 and told him to buy Mr. Weinberg a new window.

A hearse, with jangling bells and in which his remains were being carried, Panatela away. A pauper, more respectful, rode behind in a now an unsalaried employee of Weinberg.

Snyder's First Veto. ALBANY, April 7.—Gov. Sulzer exercised his veto power for the first time in approving a bill of Assemblyman Greenbury to-day relative to compensation for appearances in legislative matters.

### Chairman of Congress Committee Who Drafted New Tariff Bill



O. W. UNDERWOOD, CHAIRMAN OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE WHO DRAFTED NEW TARIFF BILL.

### ALL INCOMES OVER \$4,000 TO BE TAXED 1 PER CENT.; 2 PER CENT. OVER \$20,000

### Graduated Tax Up to \$100,000 Income; Above That Amount Four Per Cent.—Expect to Raise \$80,000,000 Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Included in the Democratic tax revision bill introduced in Congress to-day is an income tax section which would require every resident of the United States who earns more than \$4,000 a year to pay a tax of one per cent. on his earnings in excess of the exemption.

This bill would not require the man who earns only \$4,000 to pay a tax, but it would demand that the individual who earned \$4,100, for example, pay into the Government Treasury an annual tax of one per cent. on \$100, or \$1.

The bill also would provide higher rates of taxation for persons with larger incomes, adding a surtax of one per cent. additional on earnings in excess of \$20,000, two per cent. additional on earnings in excess of \$40,000 and three per cent. additional on earnings in excess of \$100,000.

Under the surtax provisions the man who earns only \$20,000 would pay to the Government each year at the rate of one per cent. on \$1,000 (\$1,000 exempt) or \$100. If he earns \$30,000 he would pay one per cent. on \$10,000 still and two per cent. on \$10,000, thus making his annual tax \$300. The person with a \$50,000 income would pay one per cent. on \$15,000 and two per cent. on \$35,000—a total tax of \$550.

The man with an income of \$100,000 would be required to pay one per cent. on \$10,000, two per cent. on \$20,000 and three per cent. on \$60,000, which would be \$1,200, bringing his total income tax to \$2,200.

The individual with a net income of a million would pay this \$2,500 on his first \$100,000, and in addition he would pay four per cent. on \$900,000, which would bring his total tax to \$39,500. The bill also would re-enact the present corporation tax law, imposing a one per cent. tax on the earnings of corporations, stock companies, insur-

### WILSON STANDS FIRM, OPPOSES ANY CHANGE IN NEW TARIFF BILL

Measure Introduced in House To-Day Provides for Free Wool, Free Meats, Free Flour, and Free Sugar in Three Years.

### DEFICIT OF \$80,000,000 MADE UP BY INCOME TAX

All Duties Hereafter on Maximum Basis to Give Chance for Reciprocity Agreements—To Promote Better Trade Relations.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the hope of smoothing out threatened opposition in the Senate to the new tariff reduction bill—introduced in the House by Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee—President Wilson called into conference at the White House to-day seven Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee and Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, for consideration of a plan of procedure.

The President has indorsed the Underwood bill, which cuts the tax on necessities of life to the extent of \$80,000,000 a year in Government revenues, but he anticipates opposition in his own party in the Senate to the provisions admitting wool free, cutting the sugar tax 25 per cent. this year and eliminating it in three years and reducing the tariff on imports of woollen and cotton materials.

### A CANVASS OF THE SENATE.

The Democratic Senators who talked over the outlook with the President were Simmons of North Carolina, Shively of Indiana, Hughes of New Jersey, James of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Williams of Mississippi and Gore of Oklahoma. These Senators have within the past week canvassed their colleagues with the object of discovering to what extent opposition to the new tariff measure may develop among the Senators from the States in which wool and sugar are leading industries.

The President has already compromised with the sugar Senators to the extent of putting off free sugar until 1916. President Wilson told several callers he would oppose any change from the present provisions of the bill.

As a result of the conference President Wilson agreed to again confer with Representative Underwood. Members of the Senate Finance Committee expressed the belief that at least the sugar and wool schedules of the new law would be put into separate bills to prevent a possible combination of so-called "sugar and wool Senators" against the entire tariff measure.

### NEW TARIFF CUTS COST OF LIVING.

The Underwood bill is a pretty drastic piece of legislation. Concretely stated, it places food and clothing generally on the free list; makes sweeping reductions in the tax on all necessities of life; increases the tariff on many luxuries; cuts protection to the farmer more than 50 per cent. in an effort to reduce the cost of food. Cuts protection to the manufacturer of steel and implements more than 50 per cent. in an effort to reduce the cost of machinery and tools to the farmer.

The new bill puts wool on the free list at once, reduces the tariff on sugar 25 per cent. this year and removes the tax on sugar entirely in 1916. It cuts heavily into the tax on woollen and cotton goods. In an effort to encourage trade with foreign countries a reciprocity plan is incorporated in the bill making the new tariff rates the maximum tariff on imports and authorizing the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties with countries that grant favors to American exporters.

### HOW THE INCOME TAX WILL WORK.

The revenues of the United States will be reduced \$80,000,000 annually by the new tariff, but this loss will be balanced off by the income tax, which is designed to reach all whose incomes exceed \$4,000 a year. The \$4,000 man and all whose incomes are under that figure are exempt. A tax of one per cent. is levied on incomes in excess of \$4,000 up to \$20,000. The man who draws \$4,100 a year, for instance, will pay a tax of 1 per cent. on \$100, or \$1. The \$20,000 man will pay a tax of 1 per cent. on \$16,000. Incomes between \$20,000 and \$50,000 are taxed 2 per cent.; the man whose income runs between \$50,000 and \$100,000 will pay 3 per cent., and

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOR RACING SEE PAGE 10.