

The Pioneer Press.

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS, THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIBED BY GAIN."

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TARIFF BILL RATES ARE LOW

Would Reduce Customs Revenue \$120,000,000 a Year.

MADE UP BY INCOME TAX.

Steel Rails, Sugar, Wood Pulp and Meats on the Free List, Woolen Goods and Machinery Reduced—Tax Would Affect Incomes of \$4,000 a Year and Over.

Washington.—The special session of congress, which was called to revise the tariff, was addressed personally by President Wilson, who read his message to the houses. It was the first time that a thing of this kind has been done since John Adams was president.

The new rates would reduce the government's customs revenue \$120,000,000 a year, a sum which, it is proposed, shall be made up through the new tax on incomes.

The purpose of the measure is to put the burden of governmental expense upon the wealthy and by reducing the price of necessities lower the cost of living for the poor.

The metals schedule: Steel rails free; steel and iron wire, now 35 per cent, to 20 per cent; forgings, now 30 per cent, to 15 per cent.

Machinery to be generally reduced. Automobiles unchanged. Steam engines and machine tools reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent.

Sugar to be on the free list in 1916. An immediate reduction of 25 per cent is proposed.

Woolen cloths, knit fabrics and manufactured goods to be reduced from 55 per cent to 35 per cent.

Cotton cloth is reduced from 30 and 40 per cent to 7½ and 27½ per cent.

Meats on live stock to be reduced generally—cattle, from 27½ per cent to 10

per cent; sheep, from \$1.50 each to 10 per cent; poultry, from 3 cents to a cent a pound; horses, from 25 to 10 per cent; swine from \$1.50 a head to be free.

Wood pulp will come in free. Print papers at 2½ cents a pound or less are also on the free list.

Silk goods are reduced from 70 cents and \$4 a pound to 45 per cent; ribbons from \$4 to 40 per cent, and partially manufactured silk goods from 35 cents a pound to 15 per cent.

Linen fabrics are cut from 60 per cent to 45 per cent. Handkerchiefs reduced from 50 per cent to 35 per cent.

The income tax bill provides a graduated tax upon every resident of the United States whose income is over \$4,000 a year.

In all cases the first \$1,000 of income is exempted from taxation.

From \$1,000 to \$20,000 the rate is 1 per cent. Thus on an income of \$20,000 the tax would be \$100.

From \$20,000 to \$50,000 a surtax of 1 per cent is added, and from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a surtax of 2 per cent.

On incomes in excess of \$100,000 a surtax of 3 per cent is added. Thus on an income of \$1,000,000 a year the tax would be \$38,260.

The bill would repeal the present corporation tax law imposing a 1 per cent tax on the earnings of corporations and stock companies.

The salaries of the president of the United States, federal judges and all state officers and employees are exempted from the income tax.

These are the principal administrative changes proposed:

Trade with the Philippine Islands is placed upon an absolutely free basis.

Commercial relations with Cuba are not changed.

The president is urged to make reciprocal treaties. These must be ratified by a majority of both houses of congress. The senate thereby loses its exclusive power to ratify trade treaties.

The income tax is collectible at the source of the income. Thus stock owners will receive dividends less the government tax.

SWIMS IN ICY BAY AT 112.

Has Celebrated Birthday That Way For a Hundred Years.

Williams Bay, Wis.—Disregarding the advice of physicians and a cold wind that threw shivers into a crowd of curious spectators, Thomas Sullivan, keeper of a summer resort, celebrated his one hundred and twelfth birthday anniversary by donning a bathing suit and taking a plunge into the waters of the bay.

"That's my one hundredth annual duck," shouted the old man as he emerged from the water and started on a trot to the house.

Since he was twelve years old the old fisherman has made it a point to observe his birth date by a swim in the bay regardless of weather conditions. In reasonable weather he takes his morning plunge immediately after rising.

"If I didn't do that I would have been dead long ago," he said. "It's the only thing that keeps the blood moving in my veins."

ROLLS IN BARREL FROM JAIL.

Prisoner Escapes With Aid of a Steep Hill at Pittsfield.

Troy, N. Y.—Walter Robinson, who has a remarkable record, was captured at Adams, Mass., after a hunt for him in this city, Pittsfield, Mass., North Adams and elsewhere. He was wanted for jailbreaking in Pittsfield and is also wanted by the New York state authorities as a convict who violated his prison parole.

With but two weeks to serve in the Pittsfield jail he made his escape. He was working on the grounds about the jail when, unnoticed by the guard, he got into a barrel, starting it rolling down the steep hill on which the jail stands to the fence about the grounds, climbed the fence and decamped before the guard realized what had taken place.

ZEPPELIN SECRETS SAFE.

Germans Don't Believe French Could Reproduce Mechanism.

Berlin.—German army officers who were on board the Zeppelin air cruiser Z-IV, when she was captured by French officers after crossing the French frontier and landing at Lunéville are of the opinion that the Frenchmen did not discover any of the secret workings of the aircraft.

The German officers in their report say that, although General Hirschauer, inspector of the French aviation department, and other experts boarded the dirigible, they think the Frenchmen did not observe enough to enable them to reproduce the intricate mechanism of the airship.

Some members of the Zeppelin crew say that they heard shots fired at the dirigible, but this is not confirmed by other persons on board.

NAVY NEEDS MORE CADETS

Daniels Will Ask Congress to Extend 1903 Law.

WOULD KEEP ACADEMY FULL

Unless Statute is Renewed Annapolis Will Have but 533 Students in 1917 and Cost of Graduates Will Increase, Says Secretary—To Revise Curriculum For First Year.

Annapolis, Md.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced that he would seek to have congress extend the provisions of the law of 1903 authorizing the appointment of two midshipmen to the Naval academy every four years by each senator, representative and delegate in congress. This law expires this year, and unless it is extended the number of appointments to the academy will be cut in half and within four years the number of midshipmen will be reduced from 1,089 to 533.

"The capacity of the Naval academy," said Secretary Daniels, "is sufficient without enlargement to furnish officers for the line and staff of the navy and marine corps in adequate numbers for many years to come, but if the number of appointments be reduced the relative cost of educating each midshipman will increase, while the existing shortage in the navy will grow rapidly worse. There is little likelihood of more graduates from the Naval academy than the government will require."

Secretary Daniels has approved a recommendation of the academy board of the Naval academy that for subjects in which the only examination comes at the end of the year the term work shall count three-fourths instead of two-thirds, reducing the examination accordingly. Under this arrangement



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the work done during the term will hereafter count more in determining the scholastic standing than formerly.

The effect of the revision of the curriculum on the first year's work has been shown by the decrease in the number of fourth class men dropped for deficiency in studies at the semi-annual examinations. Last year nearly 17 per cent of the fourth class were recommended to be dropped. This year only 13 per cent failed. In determining the term work the examination now counts only one-sixth in subjects in which monthly examinations are given.

The recent entrance examinations also showed an increase over the usual percentage in those who qualified for admission. Out of 135 examined in February 55 per cent passed, an average of about 41 per cent during the last six years. This increase, it is said, is not due to a dif-

ference in examination, but is due to a change in examination dates.

In order to limit the amount of expenditures of midshipmen for civilian clothing and haberdashery, as well as to prevent their running in debt, an order has been issued which forbids them from making purchases directly in Annapolis, but allows limited purchases from firms who send representatives to the academy. Local merchants have no objection to the order, as their payment is certain and facilities for taking orders are freely granted them.

DOORWAY IN A RUDDER.

Made Necessary For Work on the New Giant Cunarder Aquitania.

London.—The rudder has just been placed in position on the 50,000-ton Cunard liner Aquitania, which will be launched at Clydebank, Glasgow, during the last week in April.

The rudder is so large that a doorway was made in the lower part of it to admit workmen and enable them to work on a pin four feet long connecting the rudder with the ship.

Preacher of Ninety-eight in Pulpit.

Middletown, N. Y.—The Rev. O. P. Crandall, who is ninety-eight years old and since his superannuation has lived at Ridgebury, near here, preached a sermon in the Methodist church there.

RADIO STATION FOR PANAMA.

Plans Are Completed For Towers Like Those In Use at Arlington.

Washington.—Rear Admiral Stanford, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, has just completed plans for the construction of the second set of great naval wireless towers, which will be erected on the canal zone at Canifio, practically duplicating the initial plant at Arlington reservation. There will be three 600 foot steel towers.

With a 100 kilowatt radio set it is believed that this section should be able to communicate either directly or by relay with similar high power stations to be erected by the navy in the Hawaiian Islands, Tutuila, Samoa, Guam and the Philippines.

BRAVE HARRIET TUBMAN.

Scout, spy, war nurse, "underground railroad" manager, a memorable figure of the Civil War period has passed away in the death of Harriet Tubman Davis at Auburn, N. Y.

Harriet Tubman was born a slave in Maryland. Of Ashantee blood, descendant of tribal chiefs, she possessed an unconquerable spirit and immense physical strength, surpassing that of most men. To avoid being "sold south" in her youth, she followed the north star to freedom, but soon was back teaching other Negroes the road she had trod. Rewards amounting to \$40,000 were offered in Virginia and Maryland for her arrest.

Harriet Tubman was invaluable as an "underground railroad" agent in the North. While in this work she led the mob that rescued Charles Nalle, a fugitive slave, in Troy. Though beaten upon the head by policemen's clubs, she braved two of them and aided the rescue with her mighty muscles. In her station of the underground at Auburn, with the financial support of William H. Seward she sent away many a refugee to Canada. Appointed as a nurse to Colonel Shaw's famous Negro regiment in 1863, she soon appeared in a new capacity as a scout for the Union troops. In 1896 she founded the Harriet Tubman Davis Home for Indigent Aged Negroes, where she herself died at the supposed age of ninety-eight.

Why despair of the future of a race that can exhibit such courage, devotion and capacity for leadership as one of its lowliest members?

Anecdotal Literature

BY W. G.

A SIMPLE BUT TRUE FAITH.

An eminent divine once related this most impressive little incident at sea on a ship just after a fearful storm.

A woman of the world was aboard, and discovering the presence, she said: "O, sir, I want to be a Christian, I would give anything to have been on the Negro stevedores in the storm. When I expected every moment to die, and was shaken with awful fear, this Negro woman was calm and spoke to me with perfect composure as follows: 'N-bar mind, missus, look to Jesus. He ples the sea, don't fear the rocks; he am do Rock of Ages Himself.' Sir, I would give everything for such a faith."

STOLEN TURKEY.

The Rev. Alzemon S. Crapsy, in an interview during the Little Falls strike, said of a religious child labor millionaire:

"That man reminds me of Uncle Calhoun Clay, who was accused of stealing a turkey, and Sunday after the theft, was one of the first of the communicants at the little white church."

His pastor, the Rev. Washington White, said to him reproachfully after the service:

"Calhoun Clay, I'm ashamed of your coming to communion after stealing a turkey."

"Lands a massy parson," said the old Uncle Cal, "do you think I'd let a skinny old turkey, hardly worth ten cents a pound, stand betwixt me and the Lord's table?"

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Frank J. Rice, the reform mayor of New Haven, said:

"The trouble about political corruption is, that it's never open and straightforward. It is circuitous, indefinite. You can't put your finger on it."

"No sir," said a man once to me, "I never told my vote to nobody."

But George, said I, "I saw the rival candidate give you \$5 only ten days ago—before the election."

"Yes," said George, "I don't deny that. But he didn't give it to me for nothing. And when a man comes along and gives you \$5 for nothing, why it's no more than common decency to vote for him for nothing in return."

PUNCTUATION.

Returning from school, the other day, a little girl informed her mother that she had learned to "punctuate."

"Well, dear," said her mother, "and how is it done?"

"Why, when you write 'Hark!' you put a bar pin after it, and when you ask a question, you put a button back."

KNOW BETTER.

Bessie—'Wha a lo' o' old-fashioned beliefs have been sustained in these modern days.' Fr in stance—you never hear a school advise a young couple now that they can live as cheap as one."



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