

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature; frost tonight.

The Evening Star

About every one in Washington who reads all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 14

ONE CENT.

No. 19,185.

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DEMOCRATIC TARIFF BILL LAID BEFORE NEW HOUSE; DEEP CUT IN SCHEDULES

Estimated Loss of \$80,000,000 in Revenue to Be Made Up by a Tax on Incomes Over \$4,000.

AIMS AT CHEAPER FOODSTUFFS; FARMERS TO HAVE COMPENSATION

Chairman Underwood Expresses Conviction That Enforced Competition With the World Will Benefit American Manufacturers.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Some of the Articles Free of Duty:

Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon and hams, flour, lard, milk, cream, breadstuffs, fish, fresh and smoked; hogs on the hoof, shoes, saddlery and leather; coal, cotton ties and bagging, lumber, wool, wire fencing, steel rails, iron ore.

Some Articles on Which Duties Are Lowered:

Woolen goods—Yarns reduced from 79 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem; blankets from 72 to 25; flannels from 93 to 25; dress goods from 99 to 35; ready-made clothing from 79 to 35; carpets from 82 to 35.

Cotton goods—Spool cotton reduced from 22 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem; cotton cloth from 42 to 26; clothing from 50 to 30; collars and cuffs from 64 to 25; handkerchiefs from 59 to 30; stockings from 79 to 50; gloves from 89 to 35; underwear from 60 to 25.

Farm products—Butter from 6 cents pound to 3 cents; eggs from 5 cents dozen to 2 cents; cattle from 27 per cent to 10 per cent; sheep from 16 to 10; hay from 43 to 26; fruits from 27 to 15; lemons from 68 to 24; poultry from 13 to 6.

Free Sugar in 1916.

The bill eliminates the Dutch standard as a test for sugar and provides for a reduction in duties based on the polariscope test, with a proviso that at the end of three years sugar shall be free of duty.

Income Tax.

On the excess of incomes of more than \$4,000, 1 per cent; with an additional surtax of 1 per cent on incomes between \$20,000 and \$50,000; and a surtax of 2 per cent on incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000; and a surtax of 3 per cent on incomes over \$100,000.

Removal of all tariff from many articles of food and clothing, broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessities 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, presented today to the House.

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 correspondingly heavy reduction in the tariff on all woolen goods.

While wheat flour is put on the free list, a duty of 10 per cent is imposed against countries which levy a duty on American flour. This will exclude flour from Canada and many other countries.

Other Articles on Free List.

All these other articles are put on the free list, namely: Meats, flour, bread, boots and shoes, lumber, iron ore, milk and cream, coal, harness, saddlery, potatoes, salt, swine, corn, cornmeal, cotton bagging, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp, Bibles, printing paper not worth more than 2½ cents per 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 broomhandles, clappboards, 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.

Comparisons by Underwood.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee in his statement accompanying the new tariff bill gave the following comparative table to show reduction in tariff duties made upon necessities. In each item both the present tariff and the proposed tariff had been reduced to a moderate basis:

	Present	Proposed
Cream of tartar.....	25.45	17.85
Medicinal preparations.....	33.77	15.00
Castor oil.....	23.19	15.00
Wash blue.....	25.00	15.00
Soap.....	25.00	15.00
Common soap.....	25.00	15.00
Sal soda, washing soda.....	25.00	15.00
Sal soda, refined.....	25.00	15.00
China and crockery, not decorated.....	50.00	35.00
China and crockery, decorated.....	50.00	35.00
Porcelain.....	50.00	35.00
Pocket knives.....	72.36	35.00
Razors.....	72.36	35.00
Scissors and shears.....	53.77	30.00
Knives and forks.....	53.77	27.00
Knives.....	53.77	27.00
Cutlery.....	53.77	27.00
Carve.....	53.77	27.00
Fire, cleaned.....	53.77	27.00
Spools, etc. of fruit trees.....	34.44	27.38
Spool, etc. of fruit trees.....	34.44	27.38
Cotton cloth.....	42.74	28.63
Stockings, hose and half hose.....	75.38	50.00
Men's shirts, boys' cotton work clothes.....	89.17	55.00
Underwear.....	60.27	25.00
Blankets.....	72.80	25.00
Blankets.....	72.80	25.00

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

Indorsed by President Wilson, the measure is the effort of the President and the House tariff makers to carry into effect democratic pledges of concession of concessions to the American consumer.

Protection to the farmer would be cut through the wool proposal, 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 food-stuffs, agricultural products, woolen and cotton clothing.

The free wool proposal, backed by President Wilson, is expected to provide a severe fight within the democratic ranks. It had not become popular today whether the democratic opponents of free wool and free sugar in the Senate would make a compromise on one or both those provisions.

Declined to Accept Compromise.

The decision to make a gradual reduction in the sugar tariff was reached by the House.

(Continued Fourth Page.)