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ISSUED WEEKLY

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the semblance of privilege or 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."

"The object of the duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contact with the wits of the rest of the world."

"We must build up trade, especially foreign trade."

"We must build up industry, as well, and and must adopt freedom in place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build up, not pull down."

"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 have to deal with the facts of our day; with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts."

Read these paragraphs to your high tariff neighbor and help him to understand that the democratic tariff platform program is a constructive program—a program that will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC TARIFF BILL

New York World: Only two clauses in the Underwood bill are likely to occasion serious opposition within the democratic party. One is the provision for a reduction of 25 per cent in the duty on sugar, with its total extinction in 1916, and the other is the free-wool schedule. Sugar and wool have enjoyed a special sanctity in the eyes of congress for many years. Neither the Declaration of Independence nor the constitution nor the bill of rights can command such eloquent and vehement defense as sugar and wool. Just as the woollen schedule has been the citadel of protection for the manufacturers, so the sugar and wool schedules have been the citadel of protection for the producers of raw material.

No other articles can alienate so many democrats from the principles and promises and pledges of their party, and these two schedules will be the "Bloody Angle" of the tariff fight. All the conscience and power and resources of the Wilson administration and the democratic organization will be required to write the Underwood sugar and wool provisions into the new tariff law. Herein lies the gravest threat of party discord and party perfidy. Against the bill as a whole the World believes there can be little sincere and disinterested opposition. It is an honest measure. It is a reasonable measure. It is an intelligent measure. It is a progressive measure. It is not the product of intrigue and log-rolling. It was bought with no corrupt contributions to a campaign fund. It was framed by the representatives of the people and not by the representatives of privileged interests. It is a bill to promote the welfare of the many, not the profits of the few, and the democratic party can stand by it in all honor and in all good faith.

How the Tariff Bill Will Lower Cost of Living

The St. Louis Times submitted to Representative Harrison, democrat, of New York, a member of the ways and means committee, the following question:

How does the new democratic tariff bill propose to lower the cost of living?

Exactly how much will it reduce the price of clothing, food, fuel and other necessities of life?

Mr. Harrison answered these questions by the following statement:

The present tariff bill is the most earnest attempt to lower the cost of living, to break up the power of tariff protected monopolies and to lighten the burden of taxation since before the war.

The American producers of food, clothing and other necessities of life will no longer be able to monopolize the home market. They must now compete on fair terms with the producers of other lands. The consumers will benefit through getting a better article at a less price.

This is the first attempt since the foundation of our government to shift the burden of taxation off the great masses of consumers, where the tariff places it, onto the backs of the wealthy, who are best able to pay the expenses of our government. Every dollar which will be collected through the income tax means a dollar less of tariff burden on the plain people.

The income tax will be assessed against the incomes of the wealthy to make up the deficit in revenues that will follow the reduction of import duties on the necessities of life. And every dollar of it will represent a clear saving to the consumer on food, clothing, fuel and other necessities. Under the new tariff, this amount can be estimated at from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The following resume of drastic reductions in the present tariff law illustrates the far-reaching effect the new bill will have:

FOOD

**Meats**—All duty will be taken off meats, fresh and prepared. This means that meat from Argentine can be imported to compete with the product of United States packers.

**Fish**—All fish are on the free list, spelling a probable average of 20 per cent reduction in its cost to consumers. This covers the enormous catch in the northern Atlantic waters, a majority of which is marketed in the east.

**Bread**—Biscuits, wafers and bread have been put on the free list. This opens the markets of the world to every consumer in the country and provides a formidable rival to the "biscuit trust." The Payne law, by a joker which remitted the duty only on unsweetened biscuits, prevented foreign importations, because practically all biscuits and wafers have some sugar in their composition.

**Fruits**—All citrus fruits, lemons, oranges or grape fruit, are reduced from 1 1/2 to 1/2 per cent per pound, opening the markets of the Mediterranean to this country. The Payne tariff effectually prevented competition, and limited the citrus fruits supply to California and Florida. All fresh fruits are cut from 25 cents to 10 cents a bushel, permitting importations from Canada and the tropics.

**Milk**—Fresh, preserved or condensed milk is put on the free list.

**Poultry**—Live poultry is cut from 3 cents to 1 cent per pound; dead from 5 to 2 cents.

**Cheese**—Is cut particularly as to the cheap grades used in quantity by the average consumer.

**General Produce**—On general produce, used in great quantities by all consumers, the duty has been cut in some instances more than 100 per cent.

The following list of necessary foods represent the cuts that were made:

Potatoes go on the free list. This will prevent a potato famine or the manipulation of prices by combines. Similar facts are true of butter, beans, pickles, eggs, onions and peas.

CLOTHING

Schedule K—The wool schedule is the most heavily cut item of the whole tariff and means better clothing and better woollen furnishings at greatly reduced cost. In some cases woollen garments have suffered cuts of 180 per cent. The duty on woollen clothing in the new tariff will enable the consumer to purchase for \$8 a suit for which he now pays \$10. The reduction on higher priced clothes will be in equal ratio. Woollen socks, underwear, sweaters, mufflers and gloves will be imported into this country and sold at prices much cheaper than now prevail.

**Cotton Clothing**—Cotton clothing of all kinds, including men's and women's underclothing, an enormous item, has been cut 100 per cent.

**Leather and Leather Goods**—With the exception of dress gloves, leather goods are put on the free list. This will force American manufacturers of shoes to compete with foreign markets. The cut in duty on men's dress gloves will reduce their prices an average of 50 cents per pair. Workingmen's gloves are put on the free list.

FUEL

**Bituminous and Anthracite Coal**—These are now duty free and will permit large importations of English, Welsh and Canadian coals.

MISCELLANEOUS

**Paint**—The consumer will be able to purchase excellently made foreign paints at very low prices.

**Soaps**—All soaps have been cut from 20 to 5 per cent. This will force American soapmakers to materially lower the prices of their products or increase the size of the soap cake.

**Household Furniture**—The duty on all household furniture has been cut from 35 to 15 per cent. This will increase importations of excellently made foreign furniture at low prices, particularly bentwood furniture from Austria.

**Agricultural Implements**—Articles necessary to the farmer have been placed on the free list. Important among them are agricultural implements, wagons and carts, cotton bagging and binding twines, all fertilizers and insecticides.

DEMOCRATIC INCOME TAX BILL

Income Tax Rates—Must Pay on \$4,000.

One per cent on excess of all incomes over \$4,000.

One per cent additional on excess over \$20,000.

Two per cent additional on excess over \$50,000.

Three per cent additional on excess over \$100,000.

Thus, on a net income of \$1,000,000 the tax would be \$38,260.

The corporation tax is to remain unchanged at 1 per cent.

Special dispatch to Denver News: Washington, April 7.—Included in the democratic tariff revision bill, introduced in congress today, 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 1 per cent on his earnings in excess of the exemption.

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

The bill also would provide higher rates of taxation for persons with larger incomes, adding a surtax of 1 per cent additional on earnings in excess of \$20,000; 2 per cent additional on earnings in excess of \$50,000, and 3 per cent additional on earnings in excess of \$100,000.

HOW TAX WORKS OUT

Under the surtax provisions, the man who earns \$20,000 would pay to the government each year at the rate of 1 per cent on \$16,000 (\$4,000 exempt), or \$160. If he earns \$30,000 he would pay 1 per cent on \$16,000, and 2 per cent on \$10,000, thus making his annual tax \$360. The person with a \$50,000 income would pay 1 per cent on \$16,000 and 2 per cent on \$30,000—a total of \$760. The man with an income of \$100,000 would be required to pay 1 per cent on \$16,000, 2 per cent on \$30,000, and 3 per cent on \$50,000, bringing his tax to \$2,260. The individual with a net income of \$1,000,000 would pay this \$2,260 on his first \$100,000, and in addition he would pay 4 per cent on \$900,000, which would bring his tax to \$38,260.

The bill also would re-enact the present corporation tax law imposing 1 per cent tax on the earnings of corporations, stock companies, insurance companies and the like, but it would exempt partnerships. This is a flat tax, there being no graduated scale as the earnings increase. The few changes from the present corporation tax act, concern chiefly the time of making returns and the time for collection.

The bill also includes under its provisions the property and earnings in this country of persons who live abroad.

It is estimated by members of the ways and means committee that approximately \$100,-