

CORPORATIONS NOT DOING BUSINESS ARE EXEMPT FROM TAX

Supreme Court Makes Far-Reaching Decision Regarding Companies that Lease Their Properties.

NEARLY MILLION IS INVOLVED

Decision Directly Affects Three Hundred Claims Against Treasury.

THREE JUSTICES DO NOT AGREE

Day, Hughes and Lamar Hold Company is Doing Business.

ALASKA CASE IS REVERSED

Supreme Court Holds that Counts in Indictments Against Railroad Company Were Wrongfully Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Hundreds of corporations will be relieved from paying the federal corporation tax by a decision today of the supreme court to the effect that corporations leasing all their property and having no income except that yielded by the lease are not "doing business," and therefore are not subject to the tax.

This phase of the corporation tax arose in the case of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Railroad company, once operating a railroad in Pennsylvania, now leased to the Reading.

About 300 claims, involving \$700,000 paid into the treasury under the corporation tax act, turned upon the decision in this case. Besides the many railroads leasing their property in a similar way, nearly 100 telegraph companies are said to have leased property to one operating company. Justice Day announced a dissenting opinion in which Justices Hughes and Lamar concurred, holding the company was "doing business."

Alaska Federal Court Reversed.

The supreme court today reversed the federal court in Alaska which annulled five of the six counts of an indictment against the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation company and others charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law and interstate commerce law in regard to Alaska transportation facilities.

All the counts charged in varying form that the one railroad from Skagway to the head waters of the Yukon had entered into a conspiracy with certain steamship lines and their officials to destroy the competition of independent steamship lines, such as the Humboldt Steamship company, by charging the independent lines higher rates and refusing to make through routes and joint rates with the independents.

The Alaska court held that before it could have jurisdiction the alleged discrimination should be passed upon by the Interstate Commerce commission.

The case goes back to trial.

Colorado Land Case Dismissed.

The supreme court today affirmed the United States circuit court for Colorado in dismissing the suit of William G. Piested and Charles Beauchamp to force the register and receiver of public lands at Pueblo, Colo., to sell public lands to them for \$20 an acre. The court held the complainants had not exhausted their rights before the interior department. The court did not pass upon the question of whether the department's new rule that road lands should be sold at their real value instead of a lump sum of \$20, was valid.

Man Killed and Two Wounded in Raid in East St. Louis

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 7.—In a spectacular raid on "the valley," East St. Louis notorious red light district, a saloon keeper was killed last night, a deputy sheriff believed fatally shot, another man wounded and 250 men and women were arrested.

The raid was led by State's Attorney Charles Webb and Sheriff William Mulvaney.

When the officers entered the saloon and wine rooms conducted by George Rogers at Third street and St. Louis avenue, Rogers is said to have opened fire with a revolver. Edward Petr, chief deputy sheriff, was shot twice in the face and through the breast. He probably is fatally injured. Rogers was killed in the fusillade that followed.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 P. M. Tuesday:
Rain, not much change in temperature.

Temperature at Omaha—

Hours	Deg.
5 a. m.	45
6 a. m.	44
7 a. m.	43
8 a. m.	41
9 a. m.	40
10 a. m.	38
11 a. m.	37
12 m.	35
1 p. m.	35
2 p. m.	35
3 p. m.	35

Local Weather Record.

Lowest last night	43	34	32	50
Precipitation	41	00	00	00
Normal temperature for today	56	56	56	56

Excess in precipitation since March 1, 1.31 inches.
Excess corresponding period, 1912, .74 of an inch.
Excess corresponding period, 1911, .15 of an inch.

Tornado Relief Station

To facilitate tornado relief work, beginning Tuesday morning, it will be handled at the Auditorium, from which station all supplies will be issued.

The relief stations will be continued for the time being to give any necessary information and assistance, but no supplies will be issued except at the Auditorium.

The relief committee desires to impress upon every citizen of Omaha that it is your duty to immediately advise the Auditorium Relief Station, either personally or by telephone—Tyler 1890—of any case that needs attention. Let this be impressed upon you, that if assistance is not given it is your fault because you have not given notice to the committee. Every deserving case will be taken care of. Every effort has been made by the committee to find the needs of each cyclone sufferer, but the committee desires information, if possibly anyone has been overlooked.

CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

ABANDON RELIEF STATIONS

All Supplies Now Sent Out from Central Station at Auditorium.

ASHLAND SENDS 20 WORKERS

National Officers of the Associated Charities Are Here Assisting in the Work of Looking After the Suffering.

After ministering to 1,881 families since the tornado struck Omaha two weeks ago the relief stations, which were established in the storm district to care for the suffering, have been abandoned and relief work is now centered at the Auditorium, where supplies are being distributed. Information bureaus will be retained at the stations where relief was dispensed and competent workmen will be kept in charge to see that the needy are still cared for quickly and well.

"There is now no more apparent need of these stations," said Major Hartmann. "Wagons have hauled in the supplies and we will concentrate relief work at the Auditorium."

Adjutant General Hall of the state militia has sent several squads of guardsmen from the several companies on duty to their homes because it was urgent that they return. About fifty militiamen will still be kept to guard the wreckage.

"Our greatest need now is furniture," said J. M. Guild of the general relief committee. "We are maintaining a force of cabinet makers at the Auditorium to repair furniture that was damaged in the tornado. We find they are kept busy with such valuable furniture was only slightly damaged and can be restored with the expenditure of a little efficient workmanship."

Finishes Cleanup Work.

W. S. Jardine, who has been in charge of emergency work and general clean-up (Continued on Page Three.)

Suffragettes Plan to Revise Marriage Ritual of England

LONDON, April 7.—A campaign against the "indignities" to women, contained in the Anglican marriage service is the latest effort of the Suffragette Spiritual Militancy league. Fifteen such moral indignities are mentioned in the manifesto which the league is sending not only to every clergyman of the Church of England, but to all persons whose forthcoming marriage is announced in the daily papers.

The first two indignities alleged are the words, "Obey him and serve him," which the bride is required to repeat, and the question put by minister, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" One of the remedies suggested for both is the omission of the words, the alternative is that the bridegroom be required to promise to "Obey her; and serve her;" and that the minister also ask, "Who giveth this man to be married to this woman?"

Three indignities surround the marriage ring and the bridegroom's accompanying declaration. The words, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," have never been true," says the manifesto. The government is urged to drop the ring ceremony and its formula, or to enforce an exchange of rings and the use of a formula containing "No economic falsehoods or moral offense."

Humiliation number seven is the minister's pronouncement that they shall be man and wife together. The implication complained of is that "The woman is wholly a wife, and the man not wholly a husband."

Protesting that the first of the Psalms addresses itself wholly to the bridegroom, the league demands its omission or that it is supplemented by another addressed to the wife.

The petition that the man shall love his wife as Christ the church is "An appalling humiliation of woman and a pernicious exaltation of man."

The thirteenth indignity is quoting St. Paul's words: "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands as unto the Lord; for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church." This the league strenuously opposes the idea of the husband being the head of the wife and suggests, "Husband, also submit yourselves unto your wives" as a supplement to this second exhortation to the wife.

BILLS BROUGHT OUT IN RETURN FOR VOTE

How Water Bill Came to Be Sifted

VIOLATES SPIRIT OF THE LAW

Introducer of Anti-Log Rolling Bill Taking Hand.

LOOKS LIKE A CASE OF FORCE

Gates, Who Opposes Water Bill, Has Measures Held Up.

SOME WOULD SEEK OFFICE

Support Promised Right and Left for Offices by Organ of Water Board and Sifters Hold Club Over Others.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, April 7.—(Special.)—In direct conflict with the spirit and the letter of the anti-logrolling bill passed by the house, and in conflict with the spirit of the oath to which they subscribed when they became members of the house, certain members of this body have stultified themselves and have proven themselves untrue to the confidence placed in them by their constituents. Certain members of the sifting committee voted to raise Senate File No. 17, the Omaha water district bill, in return for promises made to them of political preference in return for help on other measures.

Korff Draws His Bill.

Korff of Cedar, member of the sifting committee, voted to raise Senate File No. 17. In return for this violation of the anti-logrolling bill the senate sifting committee raised his bill, House Roll No. 28, permitting villages of 100 people to incorporate. This bill had been in the hands of the senate sifting committee, of which Senator Saunders is a member, since the committee was appointed. The bill was yanked out the other day and then put back. Of course this was notice to Korff that Saunders could raise it up or put it back just as it suited him. It was notice to Korff that unless he voted to raise the water bill his own bill would be slaughtered in the senate sifting committee. Korff could not stand the pressure and so voted to raise the bill.

How Some Are Interested.

Norton, Howell's man Friday, the author of the anti-logrolling bill, has in his possession as chairman of the committee two bills by Gates of Sarpy relating to irrigation which the people of Sarpy county desire to have passed. Gates is opposed to the water bill and his bills are still being held up in the committee. He has served notice on Norton that unless they come out in the very near future he will ask the house to lift them for him. Gates is very much surprised that a real reformer like Norton would seek to hold up his bills, and he (Continued on Page Three.)

Eighteen Men Drown When German Bark Mimi is Capsized

BAY CITY, Ore., April 7.—Eighteen men were drowned as the result of the capsizing Sunday morning of the German bark, Mimi, which had been hauled off the beach at North Spit, Nehalem Bay, where it had been since February 13, when it went ashore. After futile efforts for nearly twenty-four hours against heavy wind and sea the life saving crew from Garibaldi station succeeded at 5 o'clock this morning in saving Captain Charles Fisher of Portland, president of the Fisher Engineering corporation; Captain J. Westphal, master of the Mimi, and two sailors.

For weeks a contracting company had been at work endeavoring to warp the Mimi from its position on the beach into high water. Virtually all of its ballast had been removed to lighten it for the journey and to this fact can be attributed the disaster.

Russell Blackman, secretary of the Fisher engineering corporation; W. L. Keen, a contracting plumber of Portland, and J. E. Holyfield, superintendent of the Brighton mill at Brighton, Ore., are among those drowned. They were aboard the Mimi directing the efforts to haul it off the spit.

The survivors said that only seven men were left on board the Mimi after it turned turtle. A cabin boy and a sailor lashed themselves to the mast, where their head bodies now hang. No bodies have been recovered.

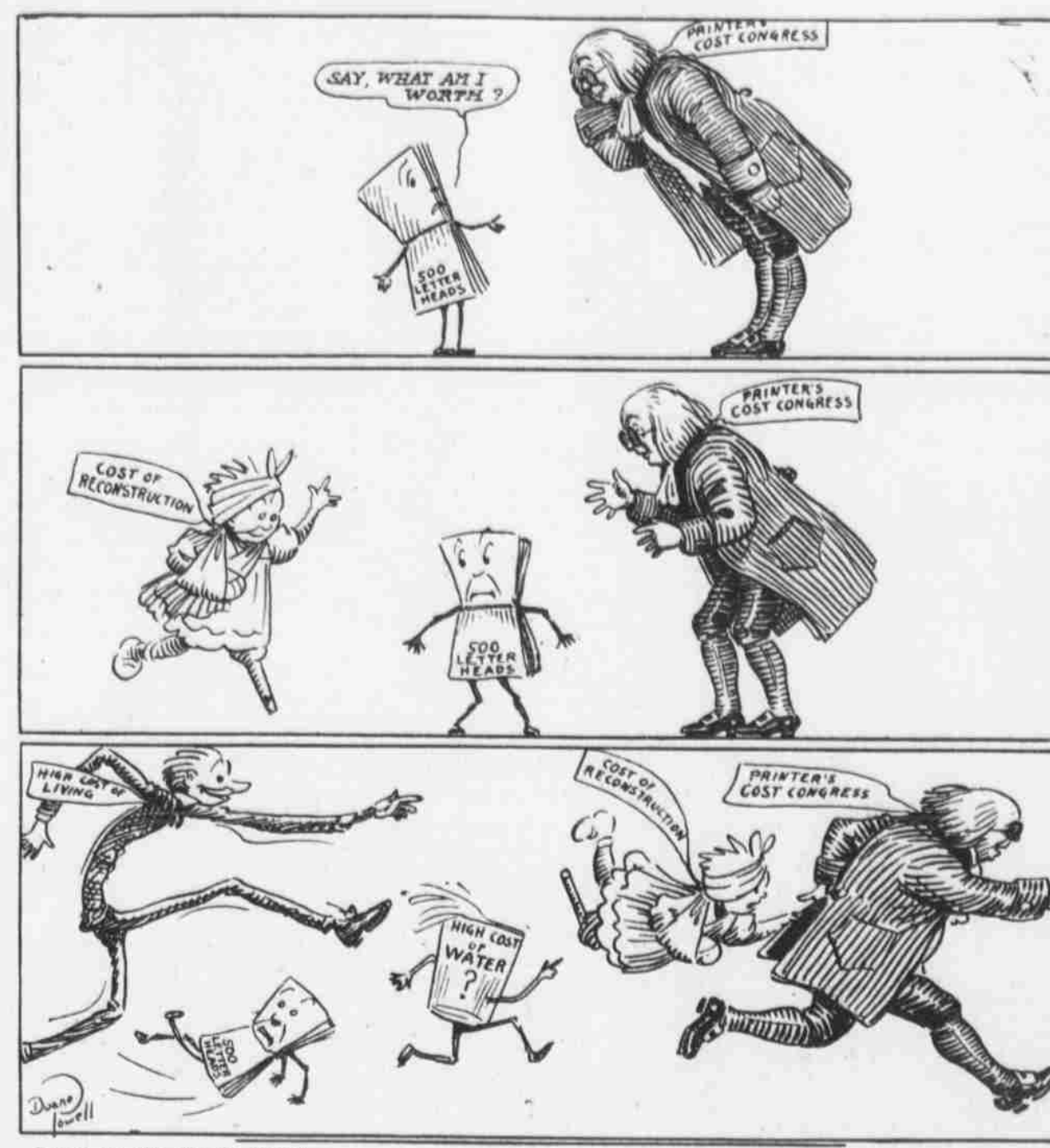
Canadian Experts to Study Effect of New United States Tariff

OTTAWA, April 7.—The probable effect in Canada of the tariff changes proposed by the bill introduced today in the congress of the United States will be worked out by Canadian experts, and until their verdict is submitted, it is unlikely that any official opinion will be expressed here regarding the measure.

Individuals, however, the members of parliament believed that the Dominion would reap material benefit from the proposed new schedules.

It was said that Canada's milling industry, with its great field of production, should be able to obtain wide expansion of trade in the markets of the United States. Tariff students were not certain whether the proposed reduction in the grain schedule would be sufficient to broaden the markets of western Canada, but they believed it would have this effect.

Figuring Out the Costs



Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

INCOME TAX BILL OUTLINED

All Citizens Earning \$4,000 a Year Must Pay.

HOW ASSESSMENTS ARE MADE

Rate is One Per Cent Up to Twenty Thousand—Pay of President, Federal Judges and State Officers Exempt.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Included in the democratic tariff revision bill introduced in congress today, is an income tax act, 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 it would demand that the individual who earned \$4,000 for example, pay into the government treasury an annual tax of 1 per cent on \$100 of \$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.

Under the surtax provisions, the man who earns only \$50,000 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 \$200,000 he would pay 1 per cent on \$150,000 still and 2 per cent on \$100,000, thus making his annual tax \$300. The person with a \$50,000 income would pay 1 per cent on \$46,000 and 2 per cent on \$30,000, a total tax of \$700. The man with an income of \$100,000 would be required to pay 1 per cent on \$100,000, 2 per cent on \$50,000 and 3 per cent on \$50,000, bringing his total income tax to \$2,250. The individual with (Continued on Page Two.)

Home Office Denies That Mrs. Pankhurst Is Being Forcibly Fed

LONDON, April 7.—The home office denied, this afternoon, the report that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader now in jail undergoing three years' penal servitude, had been forcibly fed, and is consequently in a state of collapse. In other quarters it is said that the early release of Mrs. Pankhurst is expected.

The Women's Social and Political Union, representing the militant branch of the suffragettes, issued a statement today that the policy of the organization had not been changed as a result of the imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst. The attacks made by members would still be on property alone. The union will continue to respect human life, but the warfare on property will be intensified in consequence of the government's measures of coercion.

John I. Griffiths, United States consul general, has received letters from America, reproaching him for failing to take measures for the release from jail of Miss Zelle Emerson of Jackson, Mich. As a matter of fact, the consul general has been engaged with the case immediately after Miss Emerson had been incarcerated. Mr. Griffiths then approached the home office and received permission to visit Miss Emerson in Holloway jail. The vice consul general went there and assured himself that she was being treated the same as the Englishwomen who were prisoners there.

The National Capital

Monday, April 7, 1913.

The Senate.

Met at noon and organization perfected. L. V. Sherman of Illinois and Nathan C. Galt of West Virginia sworn in. Senator Hitchcock introduced a new currency bill.

The House.

New members were sworn in and organization was perfected.

Progressives recognized by assignment of Representative Murdock to ways and means committee and Representative Chandler to rules committee.

Representative Underwood introduced new tariff bill, which includes an income tax provision and provides for a reduction of duty on many articles besides placing others in free list.

WILSON WILL READ MESSAGE

President Decides to Present His Views in Person.

JOINT SESSION WILL BE HELD

Senate and House Will Meet Tomorrow at Noon to Hear Executive—Breaks Precedent of a Century.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Wilson's determination to read his own message to congress tomorrow has completely displaced the tariff and the income tax as subjects of chief popular interest. No president since John Adams has availed himself of the right. Congress was amazed when it heard of the president's plan. Some of the old line leaders refused to believe it until Secretary Tamm personally brought the news.

Arrangements for the extraordinary event got under way today. It was planned that the president should first go to his room on the senate side of the capitol and later go to the hall of the house, where both branches of congress will be assembled. The legislative preliminaries to get the house and senate together were being laid out today. Under ordinary circumstances the two (Continued on Page Two.)

COST CONGRESS IN SESSION

Third Annual Convention of Missouri Valley Typothetae Meets.

PLAN MANY ENTERTAINMENTS

Ballquet Tuesday Evening, Auto Ride Around City, Theater Party and Other Stunts to Keep All Visitors Busy.

The third annual convention of the Missouri Valley Typothetae cost congress began in Omaha yesterday with an attendance of more than 300 at the Paxton hotel. Delegates from four states, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, besides a host of salesmen, cost experts and printers supply dealers from points all over the United States, were registered before the first session was called, at 11 o'clock.

Members of the Tri-City Ben Franklin club, which is host to the congress, were present at the opening meeting to welcome the visitors. The numbers of the local organization will swell the attendance of the congress to above 600.

Mayor Dahlman, who was scheduled for the welcoming address, came to the hotel early and assisted the reception committee, getting acquainted with the visitors before time for his speech. He was preceded on the program by C. E. Corey, secretary of the Tri-City Ben Franklin club, who gave a short address, and was followed by W. P. Tracy, president of the Missouri Valley Typothetae Cost congress.

Interest in the cost system for print shops, which has sprung up within the last five years, is mainly responsible for the large attendance at the convention. The new system will be thoroughly expounded and discussed in the sessions of (Continued on Page Two.)

Alleged Forger Is Arrested After Two Years' Chase

MINNEAPOLIS, April 7.—William Paddie, accused of having committed extensive forgeries in Salt Lake City, San Francisco and many other cities throughout the country, was arrested by detectives today. Paddie has been sought for more than two years. He is said to have cashed many thousands of dollars worth of forged paper.

Paddie, who gave his name as James Robertson, is said by the police to be a former bank employe at Winnipeg, Man. It is alleged he disappeared in 1911, and that the last twelve months he has been passing in boating on the Columbia river, bathing in the surf at Los Angeles, betting on races at Juarez, Mex., hobnobbing with the late President Madero at Mexico City, lounging on vine covered porches of hospitable southern homes and conducting gambling operations from New York to Minneapolis.

The police say he is accused of stealing 100 bank money orders from the institution in which he was employed, and that three of them were found neatly hidden in his under clothing and that two more later were found in his room at a hotel where he was stopping here. He is accused of forging the names of the tellers and manager of the Winnipeg bank.

Paddie, in strong Scottish accent, strenuously denies that he is the man wanted. He will be arraigned here on a charge of swindling a local clothing dealer. (Continued on Page Two.)

MANY BILLS RUSHED INTO CONGRESS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

One Would Give Ohio Flood Sufferers \$25,000,000—Currency Reform Measure Up.

FEDERAL RAILROAD IN ALASKA

Another Would Authorize Issuance of \$5,000,000 Bonds for Project.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AIDED

Proposed to Set Aside Million Dollars for Teachers' Fund.

BOTH HOUSES OPEN AT NOON

For First Time in Many Years Democrats Are in Full Control of Both Wings—Tariff Bill Is Biggest Issue.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Bills and resolutions to reform the nation's currency system to prevent floods in the Mississippi river, to provide for relief of flood sufferers, to build government railroads in Alaska, and a host of other public purposes were adopted in both houses of congress at the opening session today. The measures represented weeks of work on the part of senators and representatives in the preparation of legislative drafts to be urged for immediate action.

Several currency reform bills appeared, one by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, a member of the senate committee that will prepare currency legislation. It would establish twenty distinct national reserve associations with wide powers of note issue, discounts and exchange. The bill devised by the national monetary commission was introduced again by Senator Lodge, acting for Senator Weeks.

Legislation for the construction of 1,000 miles of government railway in Alaska was proposed by Senators Chamberlain and Jones, and by Delegate Vickersham of Alaska. The bill would authorize the issuance of \$5,000,000 of government bonds to finance the project, to be redeemed from federal receipts in Alaska.

Two Million Dollar Flood Relief. Senator Burton presented a resolution for \$2,000,000 grant for the relief of Dayton flood sufferers and in the house Representative Ansberry proposed to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the state of Ohio. The Burton resolution proposed that the War department first be reimbursed for the amount it had expended in relief work and that the balance be placed at the disposal of the American Red Cross.

Senators Dandell of Louisiana introduced a bill aiming at preventing flood disasters on the Mississippi river. It would authorize an annual appropriation of \$12,000,000 for five years to be expended by the Mississippi river commission. The bill would require local interests to supply one-third of the amount necessary for river improvement in any established levee district.

Consideration of a federal department of health was again proposed in a bill by Senator Owen.

The senate's involuntary servitude law, vetoed by President Taft, was again introduced by Senator La Follette. The immigration bill, also vetoed by President Taft, was reintroduced by Senator Overman.

Senator Smith of Georgia reintroduced his bill to create a division of markets in the Agricultural department. Senator Smith of South Carolina again introduced his bill to regulate trading in cotton futures. Senator Burton reintroduced his resolution for a constitutional amendment providing that when the supreme court holds a law unconstitutional the decision might be submitted to a vote of the people.

Aim to Aid Agriculturists. Agricultural and vocational education was the subject of several bills presented in the senate. A resolution by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia proposed a commission of nine members to investigate the feasibility of giving government aid to vocational education and he also introduced bills for agricultural extension departments for state agricultural colleges and for the establishment of a \$1,000,000 teachers' training fund. Senator Page reintroduced his agricultural education bill, which passed the senate at the last session.

A \$100,000 pension for ex-presidents was proposed in a bill by Senator McCumber, the president to be retired as "commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Senator McCumber also introduced a federal grain inspection bill, and Senator Nelson a measure to regulate the service of seamen in the merchant marine.

A currency bill presented by Senator Jones of Washington, a republican member of the banking and currency committee, proposed sixteen reserve districts with an assistant United States treasurer at the head of each. It would make clearing houses semi-official institutions in that they could be construed part of the national banking system.

Session Opens at Noon. Congress began business at noon. As Speaker Clark dropped his gavel, Majority Leader Underwood dropped the tariff revision bill into the hopper and thereby officially started a business that promises to keep congress at work through the Washington "dog days" and well into August.

While the legislators were finding their new seats a procession of "womans suffragettes" representing eight congressional districts in the United States, invaded the capitol and presented petitions demanding equal suffrage for the women.

In the house the day's proceedings were principally of organization. The re-election of Speaker Clark was the first business after about 100 members had been sworn in. Most new senators, however, were absent.

(Continued on Page Two.)

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