

## HERE'S HOW THE NEW TARIFF LAW WILL AFFECT YOU, MR. ULTIMATE CONSUMER

Washington, Oct. 4.—President Wilson signed the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill at 9:10 o'clock last night and it became a law at midnight. Immense cargoes which have been in bond or in ships outside New York began coming in today. The old rates will be charged and a refund made to the importers later.

The signing of the tariff bill was very impressive. President Wilson used two pens in signing it and gave one to Oscar Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the other to Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, who piloted the bill through Congress.

Here is how the new tariff law affects you, Mr. Consumer:

First—It won't reduce the cost of living perceptibly at first. A good many other things go to make up your cost of living.

Second—The new tariff does untax a lot of things you use. A small fraction of a cent was added by the old tariff to nearly everything you eat, wear and use. This new law takes off this small fraction of a cent.

Third—You share the benefit of this fact: That eighty millions of dollars, formerly paid by you and other consumers, will be raised by a tax on incomes of \$4,000 and upward.

Fourth—Your principal necessities have been put on the free list. They are, therefore, exempt from any further tariff tax. These articles are meat, cattle, sheep, hogs, eggs, lard, white flour, buckwheat, potatoes, shrimps, lobsters, fish, lumber, raw wool, tea, coal, herbs for drugs, sole leather, all manufactures of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddles, rough furs, pig iron, typewriters, cement, cocoa, books, cheap engravings and cheap pictures, cash registers, nails, print paper,

moving picture films, tanning materials, barbed wire and all agricultural implements.

Five—For the benefit of the farmer who loses his protection on wheat, eggs, flour, etc., the new law removes the duty on all articles used by him, including wagons, plows, harrows, discs, fencing, cotton bagging, etc. By making farming less expensive food will, it is hoped, eventually be made less costly.

Sixth—Sugar will be on the free list in three years. It pays the present tariff duties until next March and then it begins paying a cent a pound until 1916, when it becomes free of duty.

Seventh—Other articles will have the tax reduced on them nearly one-half. At present they are taxed on the basis of twenty to fifty per cent of their valuation at the customs houses. The present bill reduces this to 26 per cent.

Eighth—For the benefit of mother and the home the duty on hosiery has been reduced to 25 per cent; blankets should be somewhat cheaper. They were not put on the free list, but the duty has been materially reduced on them. A cut in cotton goods amounts to about 25 per cent. From the consumers' point of view this will mean more importations from France, Austria, Germany and England of the higher grade cotton materials used in making children's clothes and stockings, cotton and woolen.

Ninth—The amount of revenue which it is estimated the new tariff bill will produce is \$247,780,000. The income tax provision is expected to add to this \$80,000,000.

The reduction in the cost of living resulting from this tariff will be a tendency rather than anything showing itself in immediate change of prices. There should be a marked downward tendency of price and a marked check on trust control of the