The United States Tariff Law of 1913

AN ACT:

To Reduce Tariff Duties and to Provide Revenue for the Government and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that on and after the day following the passage of this act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the Islands of Guam and Tutuila) the rates of duty which are by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of this section prescribed.

List of Duties Under New Law

Including Comparison With Duties Under Payne-Aldrich Tariff

Throughout the schedules of the new tariff the effort was made to base as many rates of duty as possible upon the ad valorem principle. Some exceptions will be found to the general application of this idea. These are cases where either the commodity in question was of a staple character, so that the question of value was not likely to be of importance in securing uniformity in the duties, or the commodity was of such nature that its value could not be ascertained without difficult analyses.

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.

[Note--Rates in both old and new laws are given as cents per lb. unless otherwise indicated; when % appears it means per cent. ad valorem.]

Paragraph of New Law.	Rates of Duty Under-	
	New Law.	Old Law.
-ACIDS-		
Boraric	3/4c. 1b	. 3c
(3) (-10)	5c	. 7c
77	1½c	
Gallic	6c	. 8c
Gallic	1½e	
Lactic		
Oxalic		. 2c
Demografia	12c	. 25%
Caliarlia	2½c	
Tannie and tannin	5c	35e
Tartarie	3½c	. 5c
All other acids and acid anhydrides not		
specially provided for in this section	15%	. 25%
-Acetic anhydrid	21/6 c	. 2½c
Agetic annyaria	1c	. 2/20
Acetone		
-Albumin, dried egg	3c	. Free
-Alkalies, Alkaloids and all chemical and		
medicinal compounds, preparations, mix-		
tures and salts not specially provided for	15%	. 25% to 55e. Ib
-Alizarin, natural or synthetic	Free	
-Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite		
alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate		
or alumina, aluminous cake and all other		
manufactured compounds of alumina not		
specially provided for		1 10- 1- 01
Ammonia, carbonate of	15%	. 4-10c. to %c
-Ammonia, carbonate of	%c	. 1½c
Ammonia, muriate of	34c	34c
Ammonia, phosphate of	1c	
Ammonia, liquid anhydrous	2½c	. 5c
Ammoniacal gas liquor	10%	
-Argols, or crude tartar or wine less crude.		
or partly refined, containing not more		
than 90 per centum of potassium bitar-		
trate	5%	. 5% to 5c
Containing more than 90 per centum, cream	~ /0	. 070 to be
of tartar, and Rochelle salts or tartrate		
of soda and potassa	2½c	
Calcium tartrate, crude	Kot.	
-Balsams; copaiba, fir or Canada, Peru, tolu	5%	•
Danisams; copaina, iir or Canada, Feru, tolu	10 to 15%	•
-Barium, chloride of	1/4 C	
Barium, dioxide of	1½c	
Barium, carbonate of precipitated	15%	
-Blacking, polishing powders, all creams		
and preparations for cleaning or polish-		
ing, not containing alcohol	15%	25%
-Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime	1-10e	. 1-5c

INCOME TAX

Provisions of the New Law Intended to Provide Revenue to Offset Losses to the Government Caused by the Reductions in the Tariff Schedules.

Included in the tariff revision law is an income tax section which requires every citizen of the United States whose income exceeds \$3,000 a year to pay a normal tax of r per tent. on his earnings in excess of the exemption.

In formulating this additional impost the attempt has been made to provide not only a source of revenue, but a means of redressing in some measure the unequal tax burdens which result from the practice of basing the Federal income entirely upon customs and internal revenue duties.

For twenty-five years a contest has been waged throughout the country in behalf of the adoption of a national income tax as permanent part of our fiscal system and the sentiment in favor of this movement finally became so strong that the people overturned a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States by writing into the Constitution the first amendment within forty years.

For the fiscal year ended June