WAR TARIFF BILL **MAKES EVERYBODY** PAY HIS SHARE

\$1,800,000,000 To Be Raised in Year by Measure Reported to House.

BOOST DUTIES; NO FREE LIST

Limit on Incomes Reduced to \$1,000 for Single Men and \$2,000 for Married Men-Taxes for Heirs Are Increased-Tariff Raised 10 Per Cent and Articles on Free List Are Taxed 10 Per Cent.

Washington.-A war revenue bill designed to raise \$1,800,000,000 by taxation during the coming year was approved finally in the house ways and deans committee Tuesday by unanimous vote and reported to the house Wednesday.

In the meantime the senate finance committee is holding public hearings on the bill, with a view to being ready to report soon after the house acts.

To bring the amount to be raised up to the desired total, the house committee wrote into the bill a flat increase of 10 per cent in all existing tariff duties and 10 per cent duties on all articles now admitted free, all estimated to bring in \$240,000,000, this more than doubling the present tariff

In addition it was decided to make all income-tax increases retroactive. beginning with the present calendar year. Other taxes provided for would become effective upon the signing of the bill.

The income-tax increases, applying to both personal and corporation incomes, are designed to produce \$533,-000,000 more than the present incometax receipts.

Income and Profits.

Most of the new revenue will come from the income, excess profits, and inheritance taxes and additional tariff duties, but the levies of the bill would reach into many other sources.

Letter mail rates would be increased from two to three cents an ounce, and postal cards from one to two cents, while \$19,000,000 would be added to Natural mineral or table water (bottled).......10 cents per ga charges against newspapers under a new system based upon the present parcel-post zones.

Internal-revenue taxes upon liquor and tobacco would be materially increased, and there would be taxes on amusements, and stamp taxes of wide

Increase in Supertaxes.

war income tax section would double the present normal tax of 2 per cent on individuals and 3 per cent on corporations. It would lower the exemption of individual incomes from \$4,000 to \$2,000 in the case of married persons and from \$3,000 to \$1,000 for the unmarried.

In addition, beginning with incomes of \$5,000, graduated supertaxes would be imposed, in addition to the normal 4 per cent, ranging up to 33 per cent on all incomes over \$500,000 a year. The surtax schedule follows:

Inc	ome.	Tax.
From	\$5,000 to \$7,500	.1 per cent
From	\$7,500 to \$10,000	2 per cent
From	\$10,000 to \$12,500	.3 per cent
From	\$12,500 to \$15,000	4 per cent
From	\$15,000 to \$20,000	.5 per cent
From	\$20,000 to \$40,000	.6 per cent
From	\$40,000 to \$60,000	8 per cent
	\$60,000 to \$80,000	
From	\$80,000 to \$100,000	14 per cent

HOW INCOME TAX WORKS OUT

This table is based on an exemption of \$2,000 for heads of families. For persons unmarried and not heads of families the exemption is \$1,000.

	Tax Under Original	Tax Under Law Sept.	Tax Under Propose
Income.	Law	8, 1916	Revision
3,000	*****	******	\$ 2
4,000	*****	******	4
5,000	\$ 10	\$ 20	6
10,000	60	120	19
15,000	110	220	47
20,000	160	320	82
25,000	260	470	1,27
30,000	260	620	1.72
35,000	460	770	2,17
40,000	860	920	2,62
45,000	660	1,120	3,22
60,000	760	1,320	3,82
65,000	1,060	1,520	6.02
60,000	1,210	1,720	5,82
65,000	1,360	2,220	6,62
75,000	1,510	2,470	7.40
80,000	1,710	2,720	7,42 8,22
85,000	1,910	3,020	9 99
90,000	2,110	3,320	9,22 10,23
95,000	2,310	3,620	11,22
100,000	2,510	3,920	12,22
110,000	3.010	4,620	14.63
125,000	3,760	5,670	18,22
135,000	4,260	6,370	20,62
150,000	5,010	7,420	24.21
_175,000	6.260	9.420	31,2
200,000	7,510	11,420	38,22
225,000	8,760	13,670	46,47
250,000	10,010	15,920	64,71 63,97
275,000	11,510	18,420	63,97
800,000	13,010	20,920	73,21
350,000	16,010	26,420	92,22
400,000	19,010	31,930	3.5.5450
450,000	22,610 25,910	37,430 42,930	· 1517024999
500,000 550,000	28,510	48,920	155,21 177,71
600.000	32,010	54,939	200.2
650,000	26,510	60.920	DOM: 25
700,000	\$9,010	66,920	245.2
750,000	42,510	72,900	207,73
800,000	46,010	78,920	200.23
850,000	49,510	84,920	312,73
900,000	53.010	90,920	1335 2
960,000	56,510	96,920	367.71
1.000.000	60,010	102,920	380.21
1,250,000	77,510	135,420	495,2
1.500,900	95,010	167,920	610.2
1,750,000	112,510	202,930	797.71
2,000,000	130.010	237,000	845,21
2,250,000	147,510	275,430	965,22
2.500.000	165,010	312,920	1.085.23

NEW AND ADDITIONAL TAXES PROPOSED IN \$1,800,000,000 WAR REVENUE BILL

These figures are those of the house bill. When the measure goes to the senate it will be subject to amendment and doubtless in many cases there will be revision. The senate finance committee will hold hearings at which arguments and objections may be presented.

All tariff duties......Increase 10 per cent

All articles nov	w admitted free
	From 2 cents to 3 cents
	From 1 cent to 2 cents
	taxFrom 8 to 16 per cent
	K From 2 to 4 per cent
Stock exchange	transactions-On each sale future delivery for each ts; each additional \$100 or fraction
Capital stock of	on each original issue of \$100, 5 cents; on transfers on face value
	res, etc., each \$100 face value cents
Indemnity bond	ds, 50 cents; where premium is in excess of \$100
	1 per cent of premium charge
	notes (and for each renewal or extension not exceeding nts; for each \$100
Deeds, conveyi	ng lands or realty, for first \$100 to \$500, 50 cents; for 0 or additional or fraction, 50 cents.
Proxy (except	religious, charitable or literary societies or public ceme-

Life insurance policies (except industrial or weekly)8 cents on each \$100
Marine, international and fire1 cent on each \$1 of premium
Cacualty policies 1 cent on each \$1 of premium
Freight bills 3 per cent
Passenger tickets10 per cent on tickets above 25c except initial commutation
Steamboat tickets for foreign port, up to \$10, no tax; from \$10 to \$30, \$1; from \$30 to \$60, \$3; exceeding \$60, \$5.
Seats, berths or staterooms, rail and water
Express rates10 per cent
Automobiles and motorcycles
Automobile and bicycle tires

Seats, berths or staterooms, rail and water
Express rates10 per cent
Automobiles and motorcycles5 per cent on wholesale price
Automobile and bicycle tires
Electric power5 per cent on bills
Telephone and telegraph 5 per cent on bills
Telephone (long distance) 5 cents on each toll message over 15c
Musical instruments 5 per cent on those costing over \$10
Talking machines
Jewelry 5 per cent of selling price
Cosmetics and proprietary medicines 5 per cent on wholesale price
Amusement tickets (theaters, baseball, etc.) except where maximum admission is 5 cents

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ı	Cosmetics and proprietary medicines 5 per cent on wholesale pric
١	Amusement tickets (theaters, baseball, etc.) except where maximum ad-
١	mission is 5 cents
	Moving picture film (not exposed), sold by manufacturer or importer

Moving picture film (not exposed), sold by manufacturer or importer
½ cent per linear foot
Moving picture film (ready for projection), sold or leased by manufac- turer, producer or importer
Chewing gum or substitute therefor, imported5 per cent of selling price
Distilled spirits Doubled
Beer, ale \$1.20 for every barre
Still and sparkling wines and cordials
Grape brandy, product of fruit distilled
Soda fountain and similar sirups, grape juice, mineral water, ginger ale and all soft drinks, carbonated water
Natural mineral or table water (bottled) 10 cents per gallor

1	Carbonic acid gas 6 cents per pound
t	Tabacco tax Doubled
33	Cigars 1ncreased from 50 cents to \$10 per 1,000
	Cigarettes (light weight)
	Cigarettes (heavy weight)Increase \$3.60 per 1,000
	Cigarette papers
1 2	Tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls
-	Fishing rods, reels and lines
	Billiard and pool tables 5 per cent
1	Chess and checkerboards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games.5 per cent
1	Playing cards: Upon every pack (in addition to present tax)8 cents
r	Vachts, pleasure boats, motorboats

Oil pipe lines	per cent on charges
Postal rates (newspaper and magazines)-	
First zone	2 cents
Second to third zone	3 cents
Fourth or fifth zone	4 cents
Sixth or seventh zone	5 cents
Eighth zone	8 cents
	41/

	Second to third zone centi
	Fourth or fifth zone4 cents
	Sixth or seventh zone5 center
	Eighth zone8 cents
ı	Religious and educational papers
t	Advertising 5 per cent of tota
t	From \$100,000 to \$150,000,17 per cent three pounds per 1,000, and \$3,60 pe
t	
	From \$100,000 to \$150,000.17 per cent three bounds per 1,000, and \$3.60 pe

From \$150,000 to \$200,000.20 per cent From \$200,000 to \$250,000.24 per cent From \$250,000 to \$300,000.27 per cent From \$300,000 to \$500,000.30 per cent On all exceeding \$500,000..33 per cent The provisions requiring the normal

tax of individuals to be deducted and withheld at the source of income would not apply to the new normal tax prescribed in this bill until after January 1, 1918, and thereafter only to incomes exceeding \$3,000.

Tax on Inheritance. In addition to the inheritance tax now in force, the bill imposes a tax equal to the following percentages of ts value upon the transfer of each

net estate:
\$50,000 One-half of 1 per cen
\$50,000 to \$150,0001 per cen \$150,000 to \$250,0001½ per cen
\$150,000 to \$250,000 11/2 per cen
\$250,000 to \$450,0002 per cen
\$450,000 to \$1,000,000 21/2 per cen
\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,0003 per cen \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,0003½ per cen
\$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 31/2 per cen
\$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 4 per cen
\$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 41/2 per cen
\$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 5 per cen
\$8,000,000 to \$11,000,000 7 per cen
\$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 4½ per cen \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 5 per cen \$8,000,000 to \$11,000,000 7 per cen \$11,000,000 to \$15,000,000 10 per cen \$15,000,000 and over 15 per cen
\$15,000,000 and over15 per cen

The exemption is lowered from \$50,-000 to \$25,000 and a new tax of 1 per cent levied on estates between \$25,000

and \$50,000. The bill proposes to bring in \$200,-000,000 by doubling the present 8 per cent tax on excess profits.

On distilled spirits the present tax of \$1.10 per gallon is doubled; to the rectifiers' tax 15 cents a gallon is added, and fermented liquors are assessed \$2.75 per barrel instead of \$1.50.

Tobacco Tax Doubled. The tobacco tax is doubled, except as to cigars, which are graduated from 50 cents to \$10 a thousand, according to retail value. Cigarettes, made in or imported into the United States, would be taxed an additional \$1.28 per 1,000 if weighing less than mitted and make the returns.

1,000 if more than three pounds. Newspapers would be required to pay 5 per cent on all advertising col-

lections. The second-class postage section says:

"After June 1 next the zone system applicable to parcel post shall apply to second-class mail matter, with rates of postage two cents a pound or fraction when for delivery within the first or second zones, four cents within fourth or fifth, five cents within sixth or seventh, and six cents for delivery within the eighth zone.

"It is provided, however, that postage on daily newspapers when deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers shall be the same as at present; copies now entitled to free circulation in the mails within the county of publication shall retain that privilege, and the postmaster general may require publishers to separate for zones in mailing.

"Newspapers mailed to subscribers from an office other than that of publication shall pay the same rate as if mailed from its office.

"Religious, educational, agricultural, labor or fraternal publications, issued without profit, shall pay 11/2 cents per pound irrespective of zones."

Theaters and Clubs. The amusement tax is one cent for each ten cents or fraction paid for admission, applying to charges remitted in the cases of persons admitted free except bona-fide employees, Places where the maximum charge for admission is five cents or where the proceeds of the place admitted to are for relig-

lous or charitable purposes are exempt. Clubs would be taxed 10 per cent of dues or membership fees (except initiation fees), the members individually to pay the tax. This is effective June 1, and the club receiving the payments or fees is required to collect the tax from the person so ad-

INTERNATIONAL **ESSON**

Bible Institute.) (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 20

THE IMPORTANCE OF SELF-CON-TROL-TEMPERANCE LESSON.

LESSON TEXT-1sa, 28:1-13, GOLDEN TEXT-Every man that striv-eth for the mastery is temperate in all things-1 Cor. 9:25.

Wine in the Scriptures is spoken of under four aspects. First, social, that as illustrated by its use at the marriage in Cana. We must not, however, confuse this wine with the spirituous, strong drink of this present day. Second, medicinal (Prov. 31:6-7; I Tim. 5:23). These passages do not command us to use it as such, and God has very graciously revealed to us in modern medical research the futility of the use of alcohol in the matter of medicine as a remedy. Third, sacrificial wine (Matt. 26:27-29; Luke 22:17-20), and, fourth wine is spoken about as productive of the woes of men (See Amos 6:1; Heb. 2:15; Prov. 23:20). It is also mentioned by way of contrast (See Eph. 5:18).

The Scriptures speak of drunkards In four different ways: (1) They are to be stoned (Deut. 21:20); (2) Drunkards lead to poverty (Prov. 23:21); (3) Drunkards are to be separated from other men (I Cor. 5:11); (4) they are to be finally separated from God (I Cor. 6:9).

Abstinence from strong drink is enjoined in the Scriptures under three heads: (1) the priest and Nazarite (Num. 6:3; Luke 1:15); (2) the ruler (Prov. 31:4); (3) those who are to worship Jehovah (Lev. 10:3).

This particular lesson is taken from a portion of Isaiah's prophecy where he is anticipating what is about to happen to Samaria, and uttering his warn-

ings unto Judah. 1. The Steps of Intemperance, First, Disgrace, and Dishonor (v. 1). The city of Samaria is compared to a chaplet of flowers on a drunkard's brow, which shall be trodden under foot because of his inebriety. Drunkenness seemed to have been so widespread as to become a national sin. Second, Disease and Degeneracy (v. 2). The pride of beauty spoken of in verse one is to "fall to the earth." This glorious beauty was after all only a "fading flower" (I Pet. 1:24). The coming of the Assyrians upon Samaria is described in a three-fold way: (1) As a "tempest of hail"; (2) as a "destroying storm;" (3) as a "tempest of mighty waters overflowing." The thought contained is that of widespread and overwhelming destruction. Back of this work of devastation and destruction and desolation was the wrath of God against sin (Ch. 2:4-9). All earthly pride shall be trodden under foot. Samaria, "a fading flower," was to be greedily eaten up by the on-

coming enemy. II. Those Reached by Intemperance. Strong drink causes men to err in their conduct, in their moral insight, in their judgments. It reaches the beautiful (v. 1); it reaches the learned (v. 7); it reaches those in authority; in fact all classes. It leads men to the depths of degradation and to the loss of their wills (v. 8); it makes men to become beasts, wallowing in their own vomit. Not only Samaria, but "these also" (vv. 7 and 8), that is people of Jerysalem have erred through wine and strong drink. Even the priests and the prophets had and do so now (See Ch. 56:10-12; Micah 2:11). The priests were especially inexcusable because of the plain directness of God's word (Lev. 10:9-10; Ezekiel 44:21). The result of their intemperance was that they utterly failed in their official acts. They reeled in vision and stumbled in judgment. The use of wine and strong drink made their social gatherings flithy and disgusting. Temperance is the habit of abstaining from everything that destroys. It is the control and right use of God's good gifts for service. Intemperance is lack of control or the wrong use of God's

gifts in self-indulgence. III. The Lesson in Contrast. Jerusalem vs. Samaria. Samaria's crown of pride was not the glory of God. Its beauty was a fading flower (v. 4), his wisdom contemned through the ignorance of Samaria (vv. 6, 7, 12), his strength versus their weakness and wickedness (vv. 6, 13). God teaches by contrast as well as by direct precept. Verses nine and ten may be taken as a mocking answer of the people to God's prophet? Isalah intimates that the time to begin our instruction is in childhood (v. 9), that precept must be upon precept, and line upon line, here a little and there a little. There never is a time when we can let up in this struggle against the mighty evil of intemperance.

Take as a reply (v. 9) this would seem to indicate that God took them to be babies just weaned. If the prophet, himself, is the speaker, then Jehovah is represented as teaching knowledge to babes and not to the self-sufficient. It is these whom he "makes to understand his message" (R. V.), and the method of his teaching is precept upon precept. If we will not hear God's loving and patient call to repentance, he will speak to us through cruel enemies. If we will not teach our children, if we will not keep everlastingly agitating this question, he will use other means (v. 11).

Rochambolite, Introduced by French on Western Front, Has Terrible Effect on Enemy.

Rochambolite is a new and terrible explosive that has recently been introduced on the western front by the French and employed in the defense of Verdune says the Argonaut. The explosive, when tested in action at Verdun, was found to possess a most terrible and demoralizing effect upon the Germans.

The explosive is a powder which, upon ignition, changes into a molten metal and a very large volume of gas in an infinitely small space of time. This sudden change in volume and the terrific heat which is generated cause an immense pressure on the walls of the vessel that contains it. shattering the walls and hurling the molten metal and wall fragments in all directions, spreading death and destruction in their path.

The effect of this molten metal on the Germans can hardly be imagined. Pieces of metal upon striking them immediately burn their way deep into the flesh, even to the bone, causing intense pain and suffering to the victim. So deadly and so demoralizing have the French found this explosive to be that they are now utilizing it on the entire front.

First Child Care.

Young Wife-Baby wants the moon. Young Husband (nervously)-Don't let him have it. It is said that the moon causes lunacy in people.

NEW EXPLOSIVE BEING USED AN OPERATION **AVERTED**

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year age I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back



until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more

medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was im-pressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. Thos. McGon-IGAL, 3432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.

\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 AND WELLIN Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers.

The Best Known Shoes in the World. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can have

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free. LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas

name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

His Job.

"Judge, you know I ain't guilty; won't you give me another trial?" pleaded the frequent offender.

"Surely, I'll give you another if you get into this court again. Ten dollars and costs."

Appropriate Illustration.

bing affray."

"Then run it in with a lot of cuts."

Lawyers Got It After All.

The inseparable Simpkinson brothers of Los Angeles decided that they would save the expenses of lawyers' fees in case of the death of one of them by making out checks to each other. One of them died recently and the other took the check for the amount of his estate to the bank. The "We've got a good story of the stab- bank refused payment because the author of the check had died, and the lawyers got the money after all.



The Purchase of a Saxon Insures Riding Satisfaction

Saxon cars are today generally recognized as the best cars in their price classes.

Their greater value has been definitely and decisively established by their performance records in the hands of thousands of owners in all parts of the country.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation has earned one of the biggest successes in the automobile industry. It owes its success to the policy of. building good cars and building them in quantities. Its cars have won the respect of the motor buying public.

Such absolute satisfaction as is represented in the following testimonial is the big reason back of Saxon success:

"I want to say that Saxon 'Six' is an automobile that will do all the Saxon Motor Car Corporation claims it will do — and more.
"We have driven our car many thousand miles and can honestly say it is the easiest riding car we ever rode in." JOHN A. DIXON, Seneca, S. D.

Saxon Motor Car Corporation Detroit, Michigan

There is still some good territory open for Saxon dealers. For information you should apply to

> Lord Auto Company Lincoln, Nebr.