

ASKS FOR NEW WAR TAX BILL

"Country's Crisis Is at Peak," the President's Message to Congress.

PLAIN DUTY TO COUNTRY

Business Must Be Forewarned of Burdens Which Inevitably Will Be Laid Upon It—All Citizens Called On to Practice Economy.

Washington.—Just as the German cannon were thundering their herald of the renewed offensive on the western battle front President Wilson appeared unexpectedly before congress and demanded that, laying political considerations and all others aside, it remain in session until it has enacted new war tax laws to finance the growing cost of the war and prepare the country for the burden it must bear. His speech follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress: It is with unaffected reluctance that I come to ask you to prolong your session long enough to provide more adequate resources for the treasury for the conduct of the war. I have reason to appreciate as fully as you do how arduous the session has been. Your labors have been severe and protracted.

"The summer is upon us in which labor and counsel are twice arduous and are constantly apt to be impaired by lassitude and fatigue. The elections are at hand and we ought as soon as possible to go and render an intimate account of our trusteeship to the people who delegated us to act for them in the weighty and anxious matters that crowd upon us in these days of critical choice and action. But we dare not go to the elections until we have done our duty to the full.

"These are days when duty stands stark and naked and even with closed eyes. We know it is there. Exposures are unavailing. We have either done our duty or we have not. The fact will be as gross and plain as the duty itself. In such a case lassitude and fatigue seem negligible enough. The facts are tonic and suffice to freshen the labor.

Must Provide More Revenue.
"And the facts are these: Additional revenues must manifestly be provided for. It would be a most unsound policy to raise too large a proportion of them by law, and it is evident that the \$4,000,000,000 now provided for by taxation will not of themselves sustain the greatly enlarged budget to which we must immediately look forward.

"We cannot in fairness wait until the end of the fiscal year is at hand to apprise our people of the taxes they must pay on their earnings of the present calendar year, whose accountings and expenditures will then be closed. We cannot get increased taxes unless the country knows what they are to be and practices the necessary economy to make them available.

"Definiteness, early definiteness, as to what its tasks are to be is absolutely necessary for the successful administration of the treasury; it cannot frame fair and workable regulations in haste if it is not to know its exact task until the very eve of its performance.

"The present tax laws are marred, moreover, by inequities which ought to be remedied. Indisputable facts, every one; and we cannot alter or blink them. To state them is argument enough.

Sees Danger of Inflation.
"And yet perhaps you will permit me to dwell for a moment upon the situation they disclose. Enormous loans freely spent in the stimulation of industry of almost every sort produce inflations and extravagances which presently make the whole economic structure questionable and insecure and the very basis of credit is cut away. Only fair, equitably distributed taxation of the widest incidence and drawing chiefly from the sources which would be likely to demoralize credit by their very abundance, can prevent inflation and keep our industrial system free of speculation and waste. We shall naturally turn, therefore, I suppose, to war profits and incomes and luxuries for the additional taxes.

"But the war profits and incomes upon which the increased taxes will be levied will be the profits and incomes of the calendar year 1918. It would be manifestly unfair to wait until the early months of 1919 to say what they are to be. It might be difficult, I should imagine, to run the mill with water that already has gone over the wheel.

Taxes Not Paid 'Til June, 1919.
"Moreover, taxes of that sort will not be paid until the June of next year, and the treasury must anticipate them. It must use the money they are to produce before it is due. It must sell short-time certificates of indebtedness.

"In the autumn a much larger sale of long-time bonds must be effected than has yet been attempted. What are the bankers to think of the certificates if they do not certainly know where the money is to come from, which is to take them up? And how are investors to approach the purchase of bonds with any sort of confidence or knowledge of their own affairs if they do not know what taxes they are to pay and what economies and adjustments of their busi-

ness they must effect? I cannot assure the country of a successful administration of the treasury in 1918 if the question of further taxation is to be left undecided until 1919. Only Thought Now Is Win the War.

"The consideration that dominates every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war. We are not only in the midst of the war; we are at the very peak and crisis of it.

World Facing Many New Problems.
"I am advising you to act upon this matter of taxation now, gentlemen, not because I do not know that you can see and interpret the facts and the duty they impose just as well and with as clear a perception of the obligations involved as I can, but because there is a certain solemn satisfaction in sharing with you the responsibilities of such a time.

"The world never stood in such case before. Men never before had so clear or so moving a vision of duty. I know that you will begrudge the work to be done here by us no more than the men begrudge us theirs who lie in the trenches and sally forth to their death. There is a stimulating comradeship knitting us all together. And this task to which I invite your immediate consideration will be performed under favorable influences if we will look to what the country is thinking and expecting, and care nothing at all for what is being said and believed in the lobbies of Washington hotels, where the atmosphere seems to make it possible to believe what is believed nowhere else.

United in War Purpose.
"Have you not felt the spirit of the nation rise and its thought become a single and common thought since these eventful days came in which we have been sending our boys to the other side? I think you must read that thought, as I do, to mean this, that the people of this country are not only united in the resolute purpose to win the war, but are ready and willing to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice that it may be necessary for them to bear in order to win it.

"Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind.

No Pause or Intermission.
"There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it. If that is to be accomplished, gentlemen, money must sustain it to the utmost. Our financial program must no more be left in doubt or suffered to lag than our ordnance program or our ship program or our munitions program or our program for making millions of men ready. These others are not programs, indeed, but mere plans upon paper, unless there is to be an unquestionable supply of money.

"That is the situation, and it is the situation which creates the duty, no choice or preference of ours. There is only one way to meet that duty. We must meet it without selfishness or feints of conscience.

Politics Adjournd in War Crisis.
"Politics is adjourned. The elections will go to those who think least of it. To those who go to the constituencies without explanation or excuse, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed, I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them.

"There is no danger of deceit now. An intense and pitiless light beats upon every man and every action in this tragic plot of war that is now upon the stage. If tobyists hurry to Washington to attempt to turn what you do in the matter of taxation to their protection or advantage, the light will beat also upon them. There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the treasury with regard to profits of every sort. The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable.

"We need not be afraid to tax them, if we lay taxes justly. They know that the war must be paid for, and that it is they who must pay for it, and if the burden is justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice from which none escapes who can bear it at all, they will carry it cheerfully and with a sort of solemn pride.

Facing Supreme Duty.
"I have always been proud to be an American, and was never more proud than now, when all that we have foreseen about our people is coming true. The great days have come when the only thing that they ask for or admire is duty, greatly and adequately done; when the only wish for America is that she may share freedom she enjoys; when a great, compelling sympathy wells up in their hearts for men everywhere who suffer and are oppressed and when they see at last the high uses for which their wealth has been piled up and their mighty power accumulated, counting neither blood nor treasure now that the final day of opportunity has come, rejoice to spend and to be spent through a long night of suffering and terror in order that they and men everywhere may see the dawn of a day of righteousness and justice and peace. Shall we grow weary when they bid us act?"

M'ADOO BOOSTS RAILROAD RATES

Orders Big Raise to Meet Higher Cost of Labor and All Materials.

ABOLISHES STATE TARIFFS

Freight Rates Advanced 25 Per Cent and Passenger Fares One-Fifth—To Increase Revenue \$900,000,000.

HOW RATES ARE RAISED

PASSENGER RATES.
Passenger fares are increased from the basic rate of 2 1/2 cents a mile to 3 cents.

Tourist and round-trip rebates are abolished except in two specific cases, conventions of the G. A. R. and Confederate veterans.

Commutation rates will be increased 10 per cent.

Tickets and mileage bought before June 10 will be redeemed at the original price.

Soldiers and sailors on leave at their own expense pay 1 cent a mile.

FREIGHT RATES.
Wheat, other grains and flour increased 25 per cent, not to exceed 6 cents a hundred.

Live stock—increased 25 per cent, not to exceed 7 cents a hundred.

Meats—increased 25 per cent, except that the rates from Mississippi river points to Mississippi river territory remain as the rates from St. Joseph, Mo.

Coal—Increase of 15 cents a net ton up to 50 cents, where the rate is \$3 or more.

Coke—Increase of 15 cents a net ton up to 75 cents, where rate is \$3.

Sugar—Twenty-five per cent increase without flat rate variations.

Washington.—Railroad freight rates are increased 25 per cent and passenger fares 20 per cent by an order issued by Director General McAdoo. The increase is necessary, it was announced, to meet raises in wages of rail employees just announced and higher cost of coal and other supplies. It is estimated that the increase in rates, by far the biggest in the history of railroads, will bring in from \$800,000,000 to \$900,000,000 additional revenue to the roads within the next year.

The new freight charges, which cover both class and commodity rates, become effective June 25 and the passenger increase will go into effect June 10.

Issued under authority granted by the railroad act to President Wilson acting through the director general, the order wipes out all interstate lower rates effective on either freight or passenger traffic.

Travelers in standard sleeping and parlor cars are required to pay 3 1/2 cents a mile in addition to Pullman fares and in tourist sleeping cars 3 1/4 cents. Pullman rates remain the same.

Commutation and other suburban rates on railroads are increased 10 per cent. Fares on electric interurban lines are not affected.

Special Rates Abolished.
Special excursion, mileage convention and tourist rates, with a few exceptions, are discontinued, privileges such as stop-overs and free side trips are abolished and excess baggage charges are increased.

Both freight and passenger rates on boat lines operated on the lakes, rivers or coastwise by railroads are to be raised proportionately with the general increases.

A number of flat increases, instead of percentage additions, are ordered for coal, coke, lumber, ore, stone, grain, cotton, live stock, meats, sugar, bullion and other commodities.

In announcing that the rate increases are required by public interest, Director General McAdoo referred to the rapidly rising cost of coal, which he estimated this year alone at \$160,000,000 more than last year, and to higher cost of every other material entering into railroad transportation. Operating expenses, he estimated, would be between \$830,000,000 and \$890,000,000 greater this year than the \$2,852,000,000 figure of last year.

No part of the increased rates is on account of the program of nearly a billion dollars of improvements, additions and new equipment this year, he explained.

"It is earnestly hoped," said the director general, "that all citizens affected directly or indirectly by this increase of rates will support the general principle of such increase as an unavoidable war measure and accept the additional burden in the same spirit of self-sacrifice in which they have ac-

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

The cultivation of poppies in Tunis has been forbidden by the government and the destruction of the wild poppy plant decreed.

A boiler has been invented that can be used over the flame of a gas or oil stove instead of beneath it, and thereby save fuel.

Norwegian builders recently launched a 600-ton motor-propelled concrete boat as an experiment in that form of seagoing craft.

A sand box for automobiles, like the

accepted other inconveniences and burdens and the grievous personal losses which are part of the price that the nation is patriotically paying for world liberty."

Profits Go Back to People.
"If they turn out to be more than are needed to meet the grave public exigency," he added, "they will promptly be readjusted so as to prevent any unnecessary burden upon the public, but pending such readjustment, the excess, if any, will be for the benefit of the people of the United States as a whole and not for the benefit of the private railroad owners of any of them."

"To the extent that savings can be effected and to the extent that reduced prices for the things the railroads must buy can be realized, it will be the purpose of the director general to make from time to time appropriate reductions."

The provision that interstate rates shall be abolished wherever substitute interstate rates between the same points exist and that all shall be raised to a standard national level, develops the first definite conflict between powers of the federal railroad administration and of the state railroad and public utilities commissions which heretofore have claimed exclusive jurisdiction over interstate rates. Railroad rate agents will file bills containing the new rates with state commissions as well as with the interstate commerce commission, but state commissions are permitted no review under the railroad act.

Low Rate for Veterans.
Exceptions to the three-cent rate are made for soldiers and sailors, who may travel at one cent a mile when on furlough at their own expense and for persons attending the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Portland, Ore., and the United Confederate Veterans' reunion at Tulsa, Okla. Both of these organizations are permitted rates of one cent a mile, and for various state meetings of the veterans two cents will be charged.

Children under five years of age will be carried free, as at present, and those between five and twelve will be charged half of the new higher fare. Commutation fares, which are raised ten per cent, are construed to apply to persons having daily or frequent occasion to travel between their homes and places of employment or educational institutions.

To discourage the use of heavy sleeping and parlor cars the new order provides that the following minimum number of tickets should be bought for drawing room compartments or sections:

Two adult tickets for a drawing room in a sleeping car; two adult tickets for a compartment.

One and one-half ticket for a section; five adult tickets for exclusive occupancy of drawing rooms in a parlor car.

Passenger fares by water routes or by rail and water are to be increased proportionately with the higher rail charges.

Excess Baggage Charges.
The basis for computing charges for excess baggage is to be one-sixth of the normal passenger fare, with a minimum of 15 cents per 100 pounds and minimum collection of 25 cents per shipment.

The director general provides fully for the redemption of tickets and mileage books purchased before June 10 and rendered invalid after that date when the higher fares become effective. Unused portions of mileage books and unused or partially used tickets will be redeemed at their original purchase rate.

2,000,000 Get Wage Raise.
General pay increases for nearly two million railroad employees were announced by Director General McAdoo, effective June 1 and retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially recommendations of the railroad wage commission. The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than \$300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each.

Scale of Increase.
Train employees, including members of the leading brotherhoods, will receive approximately the following proportional increases over 1915 pay, or their equivalent when pay is based on miles operated: Passenger engineers, 11 per cent; passenger firemen and helpers, 28 per cent; passenger conductors, 15 per cent; passenger baggage-men, 38 per cent; passenger brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent; freight engineers, 15 per cent; freight firemen, and helpers, 34 per cent; freight conductors, 20 per cent; freight brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent. These men must also deduct increases granted since 1915.

Special rates of pay are provided for office, messenger and chore boys, and similar employees under eighteen years, as follows: Twenty dollars' increase a month where the pay in December, 1915, was from \$30 to \$45 a month; \$15 increase where the rate was from \$20 to \$30 a month; \$10 increase where the rate was less than \$20 a month.

By liquefying the gas helium a European scientist has succeeded in reaching temperatures within six degrees of the absolute zero.

A new telephone transmitter is composed of but 12 parts and is in the form of a disk which can be carried in the pocket, the usual heavy supports being omitted.

Exclusive turkey ranches are found in the unsettled foothill regions of California and in parts of Arizona and other Western states, where 1,000 or more turkeys are raised each season.

On the theory that chickens are bene-

Libby's
Tempting veal loaf

WHAT is more tempting for a summer luncheon than Libby's savory Veal Loaf! Prettily garnished it makes a dainty yet substantial dish—and one all ready to put on the table!



Order Libby's Veal Loaf today. You will want it always on your shelves—for quick luncheons—for unexpected guests.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Timely Warning.
"Tim" Healy's "bull" that the new man power bill is a "mere mask to stiletto home rule" nearly eclipses the Irishism of a gunner, severely wounded in the withdrawal upon the western front. When all the detachment went down an officer ran to the gun, seized the lanyard and was about to pull it when the wounded gunner shouted:

"For the love of heaven, sorr, don't fire that gun; it's not loaded!"

Logical Reasoning.
It was at the dinner table, and mother said: "Bobby, what do you wish?"

"A piece of bread," he replied. His mother spread the bread and gave it to him, but he said: "I want butter on both sides."

"Why?" asked the father, and Bobby replied: "Well, isn't the bottom of my mouth as good as the top?"

Staggering.
Mrs. Grimm—"And so you are going to be my son-in-law." He—"By Jove! I hadn't thought of that."

They Love Each Other.
"We always pay cash for everything," she said proudly. "We're not obliged to," was her retort.

Swift & Company
U.S.A.

The Farmer's Share

Live stock is marketed from farmer to consumer at a lower cost than almost any other farm product.

The United States Department of agriculture reported in 1916 that the farmer gets for his cattle "approximately two-thirds to three-fourths" of the final retail price paid by the consumer for the resulting beef.

Under normal conditions, the farmer's share of retail prices of various farm products is approximately as follows:

Butter	71 per cent
CATTLE	66 2/3 to 75 per cent
Eggs	65 per cent
Potatoes	55 per cent
Poultry	45 per cent
Fruits	35 per cent

The difference between farmer's price and retail price represents the necessary expenses of packing, freight and wholesale and retail distribution.

Swift & Company not only performs the manufacturing operations of preparing cattle for market in its well-equipped packing plants, but it pays the freight on meat to all parts of the United States, operates 500 branch distributing houses, and in most cases even delivers to the retail butcher. All this is done at an expense of less than 2 cents per pound, and at a profit of only about 1/4 of a cent per pound of beef.

Large volume of business and expert management, make possible this indispensable service to the live-stock raiser and to the consumer, and make possible the larger proportion of retail prices received by farmers.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.
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