

# GENERAL STRIKE ON IN SEATTLE

Fifty-Five Thousand Workers Walk Out in Sympathy With Shipyard Men.

## U. S. TROOPS CALLED OUT

Eight Hundred Soldiers From Camp Lewis Are Quartered in City Ready for Any Expediency—Business is Suspended.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 8.—Seattle's general strike was called at the scheduled time. First reports from the downtown section said union street car men started their cars for the barns, union elevator operators in all the large buildings abandoned their cars and restaurants closed their doors when their union cooks and waiters left.

Eight hundred United States troops from Camp Lewis are quartered in Seattle to "stand ready for any emergency," as army officers said, resulting from the general strike Thursday of 45,000 union men in sympathy with 25,000 shipyard workers who walked out January 21 to enforce demands for increased pay.

Union labor leaders declared that virtually 55,000 union members are on strike in Seattle. This number includes the 25,000 who walked out of the shipyards January 21. The general strike, they said, was the first ever called in the United States.

Mayor Ole O. Hanson issued a statement declaring that law and order will prevail. "Business as usual" will be the sign at the city hall and the city plants, he asserted.

Most of the city stores announced they would remain open as long as their stocks last. When their shelves are empty they will be unable to replenish them, as the truck drivers were among the strikers.

Telephone operators remained at their posts, according to reports. Seattle expects to have lights, as the strike committee of the Central Labor council voted to exempt from the strike the engineers in the municipal lighting plants.

Schools may be forced to close by the strike of janitors and engineers, the office of superintendent of schools stated. Moving-picture houses may not open, it was believed, as they will be crippled by the strike of operators and musicians.

The general walkout was called by the Seattle Central Labor council as a sympathetic move to help shipyard workers, who, numbering about 25,000, closed the big Seattle shipyards by striking January 21 for higher pay.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 8.—Should the need arise, protection for life and property in Seattle and Tacoma during the general strike there will be "immediate and ample," said a statement issued by Gov. Ernest Lister.

## JOB FOR EVERY SOLDIER

Secretary Baker Says Every Man Who Put on Uniform Will Have Work if He Wants It.

Washington, Feb. 6.—"Every soldier who put on the uniform of the United States, who fought, or trained to fight, will have a job if he wants one," Secretary Baker declared in delivering the opening address at the fourteenth annual convention of the national rivers and harbors congress. The secretary emphasized the duty of American business men to co-operate in what the government was doing in this direction, and said that every chamber of commerce, board of trade or other similar organization should realize the need for its participation. Urging the house rules committee to give the right of way for passage of legislation prohibiting immigration for four years, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that 500,000 men now in the United States are without employment.

## MANY YANKS WERE NAUGHTY

Three Hundred and Seventy Thousand American Soldiers Were Court-Martialed During War.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The fact that there were more than 370,000 court-martial trials of American soldiers during the war was disclosed by Secretary of War Baker in a letter to the senate. Of this number, 22,000 cases were heard by general courts-martial, while about 350,000 were tried by special or summary courts, the offenses being of a minor nature.

Secretary Baker's letter giving the figures was sent in response to Senator Borah's resolution, adopted last week, directing the war department to send the court-martial records to the senate.

**Ala. Property Exempt.**  
Washington, Feb. 10.—Reports on property belonging to residents of Ala. and Lorraine will no longer be required, Allen Property Custodian Palmer announced. Demands for such property will be withdrawn.

**Copper Companies Reduce Wages.**  
Jerome, Ariz., Feb. 10.—Local copper companies announced a reduction of 75 cents a day in wages of mine and smelter workers, due, they say, to recent reductions in copper prices. About four thousand are affected.



Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., who has been testifying in the packers' investigation before congressional committees.

## ARMY AT PEAK NOV. 11

WAR DEPARTMENT SAYS FORCE TOTALED 3,703,273.

On Nov. 1, When German Reserves Were Exhausted, Allies Outnumbered Foe Two to One.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The total strength of the United States army on November 11, when the armistice was signed and when the American war effort was at its peak, was 3,703,273 officers and men, including the marine corps on duty with the army in Europe. A statistical table made public by the war department gives this figure.

In rifle strength, which means men "standing in the trenches ready to go over the top with the bayonet," the allies' total on July 1, was 1,556,000, compared with 1,412,000 for the Germans.

Included in the table is a comparative statement of the strength of the forces of the allies and the Germans on the western front by months, beginning April 1, 1918, showing that on July 1 for the first time the allies' "rifle strength" exceeded that of the Germans.

On November 1 when the enemy's reserves had been exhausted and his front line strength reduced by about half, the allies had rifle strength of 1,485,000, representing odds of upward of two to one.

## BIG NAVY ASKED BY WILSON

Cable to Daniels Insists That Great Construction Program Be Continued.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Insistence by President Wilson upon the administration's policy of naval expansion led to the unanimous approval given by the house naval committee to another three-year construction program.

This was disclosed by Chairman Padgett of the committee when the house began consideration of the \$750,000,000 annual naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Padgett told of a cablegram sent by the president from Paris to Secretary Daniels, saying nothing had occurred over there to change the recommendations he made in his annual message to congress.

The message was brought to the attention of the committee by Daniels. "The president was very earnest," Representative Padgett said, "and very insistent that the three-year program be carried out."

## U. S. CASUALTIES IN RUSSIA

Archangel Region Losses Include 180 Americans Killed or Missing in Action.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Total casualties in the American forces in the Archangel region of Russia up to and including January 31 were 180 killed, died of wounds, sickness or from other causes, or missing in action, and 220 wounded or injured, making a total casualty list of 400 out of a force numbering 4,925.

This information was contained in a cablegram from Archangel dated February 4. The casualties were listed as follows:

Killed in action, 3 officers and 58 men; died of disease, 2 officers and 64 men; died of wounds, 1 officer, 12 men; accidentally killed, 3 men; drowned, 1 officer, 2 men; missing in action, 34 men. Wounded in action, all ranks, 108; accidentally wounded, 25; wounded, other causes, 6.

**Ford Must Pay \$19,275,385.**  
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10.—Henry Ford was ordered, in a decision by the state supreme court, to pay \$19,275,385 dividends, held back by Mr. Ford for the expansion of the Ford Motor company to his stockholders.

**Two Killed in Wreck.**  
Wabasha, Minn., Feb. 10.—Mail Clerk Frank Stutzel of Wabasha and Engineer John Heintz of Austin were killed when a Wabasha passenger train crashed head-on into a freight train from Minneapolis.

**Lansing Says U. S. Hails Union.**  
Paris, Feb. 10.—Secretary of State Lansing in a statement issued here says that the government of the United States welcomes the union of the Serbian, Croatian and Slavonian peoples.

**12 Stowaways Shipped Back.**  
Newport News, Va., Feb. 8.—Twelve enlisted men of the army, who had arrived here on transports as stowaways and had been held as prisoners, were sent back to France on the steamer Aeolus.

# \$6,000,000,000 TAX BILL IS UP

Greatest War Revenue Bill in Nation's History Given to House.

## NEED \$12,000,000,000 MORE

Bulk of Taxes Levied Upon War Excess Profits of Corporations and on Incomes—Heavy Liquor Tax Increase.

Washington, Feb. 7.—With the submission to congress of the conferees' agreement on the long-delayed war revenue bill, the American people were presented with their prospective federal tax budget for 1919 and ensuing years—something over \$6,000,000,000 this year and \$4,000,000,000 the year after, subject to the revision of future rates expected to be undertaken by the next congress.

The conference report, presented to the house by Majority Leader Kitchin, with arrangements for its consideration Friday, is regarded as assured of adoption by both house and senate and of approval by the president. It thus promises the future American tax yield. The present yield is about \$4,370,000,000.

The bill gives every soldier, sailor and marine and all woman nurses in the American forces a bonus of \$50.

Besides this year's tax levy of about \$6,000,000,000, further treasury needs, to be raised by bonds and other means are estimated by the treasury at about \$12,000,000,000.

The following table shows the rates of income tax for 1918.

The table covers incomes above \$3,000, as the personal exemptions of \$1,000 for single and \$2,000 for married persons, with \$200 additional exemption for each minor dependent, largely cover incomes below the \$3,000 mark:

Net income.	Normal tax, per cent.	Sur-tax, per cent.	Total tax.
\$4,000.....	6	..	60
5,000.....	6	..	120
6,000.....	6	..	180
8,000.....	12	2	260
10,000.....	12	3	360
12,000.....	12	4	480
14,000.....	12	5	620
16,000.....	12	6	780
18,000.....	12	7	960
20,000.....	12	8	1,160
22,000.....	12	9	1,380
24,000.....	12	10	1,620
26,000.....	12	11	1,880
28,000.....	12	12	2,160
30,000.....	12	13	2,460
32,000.....	12	14	2,780
34,000.....	12	15	3,120
36,000.....	12	16	3,480
38,000.....	12	17	3,860

\*Personal exemption, \$2,000. Beverage taxes, contingent on prohibition, as adopted are:

Distilled spirits for nonbeverage purposes, \$2.20 per proof gallon, the present rate; distilled spirits manufactured, imported or withdrawn for beverage purposes, \$6.40 per gallon, double existing law, but with a "relief" provision suspending certain charges on spirits held in bond by prohibition; beer and other fermented beverages, \$6 per barrel, double present law; wines, double existing rates based on alcoholic content, also with a prohibition "relief" provision permitting distillation of wines for industrial purposes; cereal beverages, or "near beer," 15 per cent on sales, a new tax; grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, pop, artificial mineral and carbonated waters and beverages and similar soft drinks, 10 per cent on manufacturers' sales, instead of the present rate of 1 cent per gallon; natural mineral waters, 2 cents per gallon, double present law.

A new tax, effective May 1 next, is 1 cent on each 10 cents or fraction of retailers' sales of ice cream, soda water, sundaes and similar confections or drinks to be paid by consumers. Cigar rates fixed by the conferees range from \$1.50 per thousand, instead of \$1 on cigars weighing three pounds or less per thousand, to \$15 per thousand, a 50 per cent increase on cigars sold in excess of 20 cents each.

Cigarettes are taxed \$3 per thousand instead of \$2.05 on those weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, and \$7.20 per thousand instead of \$4.80, on cigarettes weighing more.

Tobacco and snuff are taxed 18 cents a pound, an increase of 5 cents. Stringent provisions were adopted by the conferees to regulate dealers in leaf tobacco.

Amusement admission taxes in the bill, effective April 1, were increased only in a few instances, the general rate of 1 cent on each 10 cents or fraction paid being retained after petitions bearing thousands of names were received protesting against an earlier agreement to double the rate.

Club dues are taxed 10 per cent, the present rate upon members of organizations charging more than \$10 annually.

**Sugar Board Moves.**  
Washington, Feb. 10.—The sugar equalization board of the food administration, located in Washington since its organization, announced the removal of its offices to 111 Wall street, New York city.

**London, Feb. 8.—**The threatened labor troubles in England are virtually settled, the railway men having agreed to resume work at once. It is expected that other labor troubles in Great Britain will be composed soon.

**New Government in Bremen.**  
Amsterdam, Feb. 8.—A provisional government, composed of five majority socialists, has been proclaimed in Bremen. It takes the place of the Bremen government, composed of "people's mandatories."

**12 Stowaways Shipped Back.**  
Newport News, Va., Feb. 8.—Twelve enlisted men of the army, who had arrived here on transports as stowaways and had been held as prisoners, were sent back to France on the steamer Aeolus.

# HENRY D. LINDSLEY



Henry D. Lindsley made a comfortable fortune in Texas before he was fifty, and retired, but couldn't resist the call of the training camps when the United States entered the war. He made such a fine record in the army that he rose to the rank of colonel, and now he is at the head of the war risk bureau of the treasury. It is some job, but Colonel Lindsley is an insurance man and successful enough to run anything.

## YANKS ROUT "REDS"

U. S. TROOPS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES ON BOLSHIEVIKI.

Two Divisions of Bolshevists Annihilated by Siberian Force Under General Gaida.

Archangel, Feb. 7.—Heavy losses were inflicted on the bolsheviki by the American forces and enemy was driven back in disorder from the village of Vistavka, on the Vaga.

The American casualties were five killed and several wounded. Many bolshevik soldiers were taken prisoner by the Americans.

The enemy early in the morning began a bombardment with field guns and howitzers, and under cover of a shrapnel and pom-pom barrage essayed a frontal attack with infantry in the afternoon.

The American troops, who were rested after their retirement from Shenkursk and were now established in a good position, poured a heavy fire from artillery and machine guns into the charging bolsheviki, whose ranks broke and fled into the woods.

Omsk, Feb. 7.—Two divisions of bolshevists have been virtually annihilated by Siberian troops under General Gaida at Kungur, 50 miles southeast of Perm, according to an official statement issued here.

The city of Perm is now declared to be safe from bolshevist attack. People who had fled from Perm to Ekaterinburg and other towns are returning. The losses of the Siberian troops in the battle at Kungur are not given.

## GERMANY SOUGHT WAR IN '14

Bavarian Leader Blames Ex-Kaiser for Plan, Including Annexing Belgium—Holds Mass of Evidence.

Berne, Feb. 10.—There is still a vast amount of material to be examined in German quarters regarding responsibility for the outbreak of the war, said Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, in discussing this subject with the correspondent.

"The entire archives are as yet unexamined," Herr Eisner said, "but already much material has been found in the secret archives of the Munich diplomatic correspondence proving Germany's guilt, her responsibility for beginning the war. For instance, there is a record of a conversation between King Ludwig of Bavaria and Count von Schoen, the former German ambassador at Paris, which was found among Count von Hertling's papers, which shows that Germany desired the war."

The conversation took place in August, 1914, the king telling the ambassador that this war must have a different result from that of the war of 1870 and that Belgium must be annexed to Germany.

## STRIKE IN ENGLAND ENDS

Threatened Labor Troubles Are Virtually Settled—Railway Men to Return to Work.

London, Feb. 8.—The threatened labor troubles in England are virtually settled, the railway men having agreed to resume work at once. It is expected that other labor troubles in Great Britain will be composed soon.

**New Government in Bremen.**  
Amsterdam, Feb. 8.—A provisional government, composed of five majority socialists, has been proclaimed in Bremen. It takes the place of the Bremen government, composed of "people's mandatories."

**12 Stowaways Shipped Back.**  
Newport News, Va., Feb. 8.—Twelve enlisted men of the army, who had arrived here on transports as stowaways and had been held as prisoners, were sent back to France on the steamer Aeolus.

# The Housewife and Her Work

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)  
CAN YOU TELL SILK FROM COTTON?



The Burning Test—Note How Silk on Right, Heavily Loaded With Mineral Matter, Keeps Its Shape, While Ash of Pure Silk Crumbles.

## DIFFERENT WAYS TO TEST FIBERS

Knowledge Given Will Save Housewife Money When Necessary to Buy Material.

## LINEN IS QUITE EXPENSIVE

Office of Home Economics of Department of Agriculture Gives Practical Methods of Test for Adulteration of Fabrics.

There is such a great variety of fabrics on the market now, and most of us understand so little about how they are made, that it is hard to know which ones will give the best value for the money. Our grandfathers used to buy pure virgin wool, but new processes have been devised which utilize shoddy along with the wool in such a way that the goods are sometimes handsomer and more durable than the old kinds. Linen has gone up so in price that many of us cannot afford it and must content ourselves with cotton or cotton-and-linen mixtures.

A microscope is the most accurate means of distinguishing cotton and linen threads. Cotton fibers, under the microscope, have a ribbon-like appearance with frequent twists, and a broad flat central canal; linen fibers are round, jointed and heavier than cotton.

If the fabric is without starch, oil makes linen translucent and cotton opaque. The finish must be washed out of highly finished materials before the test can be used. A comparatively simple test which, after some experience, enables one to distinguish between linen and cotton is called the "tearing" test. One must be an expert to detect cotton and linen mixtures in this way. The linen weaves in general are more difficult to tear than cotton. The torn ends of the linen threads appear uneven in length, and the individual fibers of the threads are parallel; while the torn ends of the cotton threads are more even in length, and the individual fibers are twisted in every direction. The sound of tearing linen is shrill, and that of cotton dull or muffled.

Another simple test is to light the threads with a match, blow out the flame and examine the burnt ends. The cotton threads will have blunt ends, while the linen will be pointed.

**Detecting Over-Weighted Silk.**  
When the gum is removed from silk produced by a silk worm, the silk loses from 20 to 30 per cent of its original weight. To make up for this loss in weight, large additions of various substances which do not change the looks, feel or structure of the silk, are often made. If no larger an amount than that of the weight of the gum boiled off is added, it is considered legitimate; but much silk is made which has as high as from three to four times as much mineral matter added to it as its original weight. This makes the silk brittle and weak, so that it wears out quickly. It is easy to determine heavily weighted material by burning a small sample. Pure silk burns rapidly, smells like wool and produces a small amount of brittle curled-up ash. Material which is heavily weighted will have an ash which is stiff and which often holds the shape of the sample.

Cotton is frequently mixed with silk. Such goods sold as mixtures have many uses. It is easy to detect cotton in silk by the microscope as the fiber of silk are round and smooth, while the cotton fibers are ribbon-like and fuzzy.

**Immerse in conc. sulphuric acid 1/2-2 min. Remove. Wash thoroughly with water, followed by weak ammonia. Cotton destroyed; linen less affected.**

**If without starch, olive oil makes linen translucent, cotton opaque.**

**Boil five minutes in 5 per cent sol. of caustic potash. Wool fibers destroyed. Cotton remains.**

**Same test as wool. Fibers destroyed less rapidly.**

## TESTS FOR ADULTERATION OF TEXTILES

Kind	Adulteration	Appearance of Thread	TESTS	
			Burning	Chemical
Cotton	Blazing; printed instead of embroidered dots	Short fibers, fuzzy ends	Burns quickly with flame	Immerse in conc. sulphuric acid 1/2-2 min. Remove. Wash thoroughly with water, followed by weak ammonia. Cotton destroyed; linen less affected.
Linen	Cotton	Strong threads; when broken thread is straight and ends uneven	See cotton	If without starch, olive oil makes linen translucent, cotton opaque.
Wool	Cotton shoddy	Short fibers, kinky and stiff	Burns slowly, chars and gives off odor	Boil five minutes in 5 per cent sol. of caustic potash. Wool fibers destroyed. Cotton remains.
Silk	Cotton Loading	Long straight fibers with luster; spun silk breaks more easily than reeled	When pure burns slowly, leaving small crisp ash. Where much mineral matter, shape of piece little changed	Same test as wool. Fibers destroyed less rapidly.