

U. S. TO INSURE MEN OF ARMED FORCES

Officers and Men Would Be Compelled to Provide for Dependents from Their Monthly Pay.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Authority to make effective the government's program of insuring the armed forces of the nation was sought of congress today in bills introduced in both houses by Senator Simmons and Representative Alexander.

The proposed legislation would provide insurance, at minimum cost, for American soldiers, sailors and marines, the insured men paying the premiums, family allowances to dependents of men in the nation's military or naval services; indemnification for disabilities and the re-education and rehabilitation, at government expense, of injured men.

A feature not previously announced, would make it compulsory for officers and men to allot a minimum of \$15 a month out of their pay to dependent wives and children. These allotments would be supplemented by family allowances to be made by the government of from \$5 to \$50 a month, according to the circumstances and number of dependents.

Indemnities for Disabled. Liberal indemnities for partial and total disability are included in the program, varying from \$4 to \$75 per month, minimum up to \$200 a month for higher officers. Insurance would be written by the government on the lives of the men at a rate of approximately \$8 per thousand in sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000, the premiums payable in installments.

The cost to the government, as estimated by Secretary McAdoo, would approximate the following:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Family allowances, Death indemnities, Compensation for total disability, etc.

Plan Approved. The total for the two years is thus placed at \$556,650,000, which Mr. McAdoo estimates at less than 6 per cent of the cost to the country of conducting the war.

In its general features the bill was approved by the advisory committee of insurance representatives summoned by Secretary McAdoo to Washington July 2.

They opposed, however, Mr. McAdoo's advice to the president, "the grant of any government insurance over and above the compensation. They favored, over and above compensation, the payment by the government of \$1,000 in each case of death during service or within five years after discharge of service in lieu of insurance."

Wives and Children Beneficiaries. Children up to 18 years of age and wives of men and officers would be given family allowances. Other dependent relatives would be given allowances only in case voluntary allotments were made out of the pay of the men insured.

The bill not attempt to cover the methods to be pursued in re-educating any and rehabilitating injured men. Two principles, however, are recognized: The man's obligation to avail himself of such opportunities as the government may provide under penalty of loss of compensation during "any period of unreasonable refusal" and a man's right to disability compensation regardless of his individual economic recuperation.

When disability results in death, dependents would receive from \$15 to \$60 a month, the sum being rated according to the circumstances of the dependents. All insurance of this character, the bill provides, would be "non-assignable and free from claims either of the insured or of the beneficiary." It would be limited to wife, children and other specified kindred.

On the administrative side the bill provides for a division of the government war risk insurance bureau into two sections, one for marine and seamen's insurance, the other on military and naval insurance.

Summer Amusements

Strand—Today is the last appearance at the Strand of Olive Thomas in "Madcap Madeo," a clever little story of modern times, told in the most delightful manner.

Miss Thomas is a Ziegfeld Follies beauty, and also is known as the Harrison Fisher girl, owing to the numerous drawings for which she posed for him.

High—Miss Anderson will be the featured blower today for the last time in "A Wife in Trial," the latest screen offering from the Butterfly company.

Virginia—Virginia Pearson will be the featured player at this theater for the last time today in the William Fox play, "The Wrath of Love."

Attack Concentrated. The Austrian emperor is said to be strongly in favor of peace with everybody except Emperor Charles—Boston Advertiser.

Notice. A meeting of the Douglas County Council of Defense will be held at the Commercial club rooms, Thursday evening, August 9, at 8 o'clock.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A full preparation of astringent, for restoring color and luster to gray or faded hair.

NATIONAL BREAD ECONOMY WHAT IS MAN'S BEST FOOD?

By Harry Everett Barnard, Ph.D. State Food and Drug Commissioner of Indiana, member of Indiana State Council of Defense, author and lecturer on food subjects.

Farmers feed their stock by rule and know to a fraction of a cent how much it costs them to produce a quart of milk or a pound of beef or pork. It is not possible to estimate in the same way the cost of feeding the human family, for the value of the product is determined by the ability of the consumer to do work instead of in increased weight.

We have learned by many careful experiments just how much food it takes to keep the average man or woman in health and efficiency. And we know by analysis the value of our different foods in doing this important work. The table below lists the purchasing power of 10 cents spent for staple commodities. It also shows the amount of protein, fat and carbohydrates that each 10-cent portion of food furnishes, as well as its energy or calorie value. Ten cents will buy:

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price per lb., Protein, Fat, Carbohydrates, Energy. Includes Beefsteak, Mutton chops, Ham, Eggs, Milk, Potatoes, etc.

This table is full of surprises. The first is the great difference in food value of staple foods. We see at a glance that potatoes at 90 cents a peck (until this year an unheard-of price) are much cheaper than eggs at 36 cents a dozen.

The value of meats is also shown. Beef, even at the lowest price, costs most. This is due to the fact that it is less fat. But what it lacks in fat it gains in protein content.

The most striking thing in the table is the great value of bread. Ten cents spent for bread, even at its present high price, will buy 1,500 calories of energy; nearly five times as much as can be bought as steak, and six times as much as when spent for eggs.

Bread today is cheaper than potatoes at normal prices. Indeed, it is our cheapest staple food. But better than that, it is the best balanced food we can buy at any price. With the exception of milk, it is the only food listed that contains protein, fat and carbohydrates in well-balanced proportions.

Whether wheat is cheap or dear, bread at almost any price is cheap food when compared with meat. There is no denying the fact that the well-fed man is a lover of good bread.

The stale bread delusion has cost the consumer as well as the baker, a great deal of money. It is foolish besides. When bread is first baked, it contains nearly 20 per cent of moisture. After a time some of this water escapes. The bread dries out, or as the baker says, "goes stale." As a matter of fact, the bread isn't stale, it is just as wholesome, just as sweet, just as satisfactory as the moment when it left the oven and every loaf that is returned to the bakery to be fed to horses by that much increases the cost of bread.

Bread three days old, when properly kept, is just as good as when a day old. Why shouldn't it be? Bread baked in the home is always used up before the next baking. It does not dry out because it is wrapped and placed in a bread box, where its moisture content is conserved. The average housewife doesn't like to cut her homemade loaf until it is a day old, for its texture is then firm, instead of spongy.

Because bread is such a wonderful food, it is the first thing to which the government turned in the accounting of our supplies necessary because of the present war. For two years the world has produced less wheat than it has eaten, and this is why far-seeing men at the head of the government are urging the most careful economy in the use of bread stuffs, so that we may have the maximum quantity to send across to those who are doing the fighting in the great war.

Today there can be neither excuse nor tolerance for the waste of a crumb of bread. Housewives must look to their larder. Bread that is eaten is put to its best use, but bread that is wasted in times like the present, becomes partly a crime. In cooking, the use of toast for a garnish or decoration, unless it is eaten, should be discouraged. Cutting more bread than the family will consume at a meal, is wasteful. Crusts and crumbs must be carefully saved and utilized in other dishes. Only by such practices instituted at once can the United States hope to escape the necessity of dark, coarse breads, that are being eaten in Europe and generally known as "war bread."

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Regular Army Raised To Full War Strength

Washington, Aug. 10.—With the war volunteers of yesterday, the regular army was raised to its full war strength of 300,000. Since April 1 more than 183,898 volunteers have been enlisted. Twenty-three states filled their quotas and twenty-five did not.

The states in the roll of honor are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Recruiting will continue, however, without any let up, as the War department expects to keep up a steady flow of volunteers into the reserve.

TWO BILLION TAX BILL UP TO SENATE

Great War Measure Before Upper House May Be Law Within Two Weeks; Simmons Delivers Address.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The re-drafted war revenue bill imposing taxes to the amount of more than \$2,000,000,000 was taken up for consideration in the senate today with exclusive right of way until disposed of. Debate on the measure is expected to last about two weeks, after which it will go to conference for adjustment of differences between the two houses.

In opening senate debate on the \$2,000,000,000 war tax bill today, Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, declared the committee's purpose in revising the house bill was to raise sufficient federal revenues for extra war expenses without injustice to rich or poor and without injuring sources from which the new and future taxes must come.

The bill, said Senator Simmons, proposes to raise a larger proportion of war revenues by direct taxation and less by bonds, distributing the war burden between the present and future generations. He pointed out that nearly \$1,400,000,000 of the new war taxes are to be obtained from incomes and war profits alone, with over \$200,000,000 from intoxicants.

War Profits Chief Source

"Before the war," continued Senator Simmons, "our total expenditures were between \$700,000,000 and \$800,000,000, exclusive of postal costs. It is evident that the expenditures during this fiscal year will reach something like \$10,000,000,000. These conditions suggest incomes and war profits as the chief and just source of revenue to defray the expenses of the war. Apparently the house did not take this view. As the war profits for 1916 exceed \$3,000,000,000, the house levy of \$200,000,000 from war excess profits in the bill, estimated to raise \$1,800,000,000 does not meet the manifest equities of the situation. Your committee thought that the equities of the situation required at least one-half of the sum proposed to be raised should be drawn from incomes and excess profits."

Senator Simmons submitted statistics stated to have been compiled by J. P. Morgan & Co. showing that forty-five great corporations alone will pay under the proposed committee revision war profits taxes of \$239,977,000, against only \$7,736,000 proposed under the house bill.

Senator Simmons declared that the committee proposes a specific war profits and not an excess profits tax. The house standard is "wholly unsatisfactory, artificial and arbitrary."

The reduced tobacco taxes, he said, would raise the same revenues as the house rates without burdening either producers or consumers. Liquor rates, he added, were raised because the food control laws provisions stopping manufacture of whiskey made it advisable to find other revenue sources.

Mr. Simmons' statement regarding the publishers' tax was: "Your committee decided to eliminate the house zone system because it was made clear to them that it is a tax which would be not only burdensome, but in a number of cases disastrous, to many valuable publications. Representatives of practically all the great publications of the country appeared before the committee against this tax. The tax substituted by your committee is not a logical one, it must be confessed, but it was the best your committee was able to devise in view of the present conditions of the publishing business."

Ex-President Taft On Road To Recovery at Clay Center

Clay Center, Kan., Aug. 10.—Physicians attending former President William H. Taft, who is ill at a local hotel, determined this morning to give him the first food he had eaten since the attack of intestinal trouble early Tuesday morning.

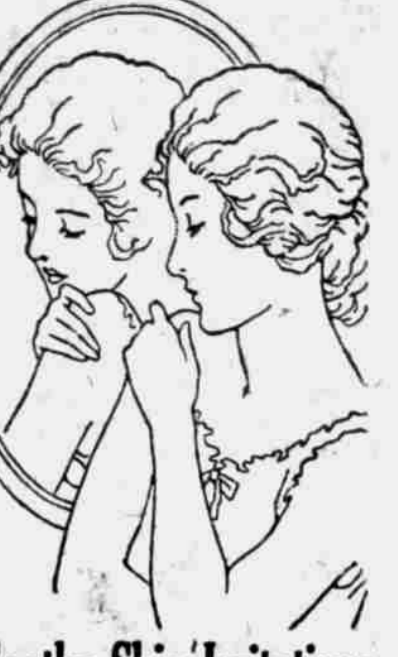
"Mr. Taft is some better this morning," Dr. B. F. Morgan said. "He has no temperature, and, although weak, is more cheerful and like himself than at any time since he became ill." The decision to give nourishment to the former president was made after he himself had asked for food. He will be given an egg and toast, Dr. Morgan said, that being his patient's wish.

"I don't want to say the danger mark has passed," Dr. Morgan declared, after having visited Mr. Taft for the first time since last night, when he was sleeping easily. "That would not be entirely correct. However, I do not think at any time there has been any immediate danger. I was a little afraid of conditions that might develop."

"Mr. Taft passed a very good night and I should say that he is some better. He conversed this morning about things in general in a way that he did not do yesterday, when he talked very little. He is more like himself today than he has been."

Street Car Strike at Kansas City Ties Up Traffic

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 10.—The third day of Kansas City's street car strike began today with the tracks deserted of all except a few interurban cars, only one of which carried passengers within the city and those conveying the mails. Prospects were, judging from statements both of the Kansas City Railway company and the men, that none would be operated at least before tomorrow.



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