

MINORITY REPORT ON WAR TAX BILL

Senator La Follette Declares Senate Bill Should Tax War Profits Eighty Per Cent; Offers Amendment.

Washington, Aug. 14.—General debate on the war tax bill was nearing the final stages when the senate today resumed consideration of the measure with prospects that it would end before night.

But two more senators had given notice of their intention to speak, after which Senator Simmons, in charge of the bill, will move that committee amendments be taken up.

A minority report of the senate finance committee on the war tax bill was presented to the senate by Senator La Follette, with the concurrence of Senators Gore and Thomas, recommending that war profits and big incomes be taxed as the principal sources of taxation in providing funds for the country's war needs.

Contrary to expectations, Senator La Follette did not present a substitute for the pending war tax bill. He announced, however, that unless the senate adopted amendments to be offered by himself and his associates, a substitute would be offered.

The minority report charges that the bill as revised by the majority makes but palpably inadequate provision for raising of revenue needed for financing the war through the next fiscal year, and that the burden of taxation has been placed "upon those least able to bear it."

England Taxes 80 Per Cent.

England has taxed its war profits 80 per cent without impairing its great industries, declared Senator La Follette. Instead, its wealthy classes "were never in receipt of larger incomes nor were its larger business concerns more flourishing."

Heavy taxes, he said, could be levied on American corporations without any fear of affecting capital or crippling industry.

If congress were to adopt the British rate of 80 per cent on war profits, Senator La Follette said, more than \$2,250,000,000 would be realized in a single year from this source and 30 per cent would yield \$666,250,000, according to estimates furnished by the Treasury department.

"Nothing that this country or any country has previously undertaken in the way of war financing," he declared, "compares with the obligations we are assuming. We have not merely to finance one country. We must to a large extent finance at least five or six other countries."

Tremendous Profits.

In comparison with the average yearly wage of \$700 earned by the American laboring man, Senator La Follette presented statistics indicating that the percentage of war profits over normal earnings of the DuPont powder company was 1,400 per cent, Bethlehem Steel 1,300 per cent, American Zinc, Lead and Smelting company 1,500 per cent, United States Steel 300 per cent, Anaconda Copper 400 per cent, American Beet Sugar 250 per cent, Armour & Co. 350 per cent and American Hide and Leather 250 per cent.

In urging that the income tax scale be increased to lighten the burden borne by the laboring classes, figures were cited indicating that wages have increased only 18 per cent, while the necessities of life have advanced 85 per cent.

"It is monstrously unfair," said Senator La Follette, "to tax the every day necessities of the average man or woman to pay the expenses of the war in addition to commanding their services and the lives of many of them and their children, so long as the swollen and abnormal war profits are not taken—profits which the war has created and which will disappear as soon as the war ends."

The minority members object to the proposed bond issue of billions of dollars, contending that this burden will become most severe at the end of the war, when capital will be needed in the work of rehabilitation in both America and in Europe.

Peace Terms to End World War Proposed by Pope

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ambassador here, Juan Riano, might convey them to the State department.

The Spanish embassy's only information today, it was said there, had been received from the Associated Press dispatches.

Without advice of any kind from their own governments, the entente embassies were intensely interested in the Associated Press cablegrams from Rome.

Austria Believed Responsible.

Diplomatic practice prevents authorized expressions of opinion for publication, but it was apparent at once that the peace proposal falls on unresponsive ears, so far as the diplomats here are concerned. The entente representatives, without slightest difference of opinion, declared the proposal originated with Germany, using Austria as an intermediary with the Vatican because of the better standing of that great Catholic empire with the pope.

There was no disposition to ascribe any but the loftiest motives to Pope Benedict in accepting at their face value peace proposals emanating from Vienna, but naturally the question was at once raised as to the proper division of responsibility between the central powers and the pope.

It was pointed out that it is important to know whether the proposal came full-fledged from Vienna or Berlin or whether the pope himself framed them in the light of an understanding he may have acquired of the minimum demands of the central powers.

Allies Stand Pat.

The entente diplomats agree that the peace proposals did not come from any of the allied capitals. So far as Great Britain is concerned, it was said, there has not been any intention of departing from the outlines disclosed in the public speeches of Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour.

The extreme element among the French socialists has never contemplated anything short of the return to French sovereignty of Alsace-Lorraine, while, so far as Italy is concerned, it is said here that the government would be overturned by the people if it consented to abate its

His Proud Parents



demand for "Italia irredenta," involving the restoration of the Austrian provinces on the Adriatic to Italy.

Russia's interest in the proposals as outlined is very limited, outside of its general concern for a speedy but honorable peace in conjunction with its allies, by reason of the omission of any reference to the Balkan question outside of Serbia and Roumania, leaving excluded any question of control of the entrance to the Black Sea. However, the proposition to submit the future of Poland to peaceful solution attracts some attention in that quarter, although also, in a limited degree, because Russia already has solemnly pledged itself to completely free Poland.

One for All.

The entente diplomats here, naturally looking to the reception of the pope's proposals by the American government, recall with much satisfaction President Wilson's demand for "reparation from the central powers" as a very significant and pregnant supplement to Mr. Balfour's demand for "restitution," and are certain it warrants the conclusion that there will be no disposition on the part of America to accept any terms of peace which could not be subscribed to by all the other fifteen governments joined in the great war.

"Peaceful Solution" with reference to the problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trent, Trieste and Poland is generally interpreted in entente circles here to mean submission of those problems to arbitration.

As such an arbitration would be impossible of attainment because practically all nations who might in ordinary times serve as arbitrators, are now interested parties, the entente representatives believe that under the proposal is concealed a design to bring these important subjects upon the conference table when the peace delegates gather. Such a scheme was uncovered in the very first proposal for peace broached by Von Bethmann-Hollweg, only to be spurned by the unanimous voice of the entente powers, and there is no reason to believe that it would be any more welcome now.

Note to be Rushed.

The pope's proposals, which already have been delivered to the resident ambassadors and ministers of the warring powers in Rome, is quite long, making in print something more than a column of large newspaper type. Although special efforts are being made to facilitate its transmission to the United States, this may not be effected for at least a day or two.

Meanwhile, however, an accurate outline of the principal points of the pope's communication is in the hands of the government here and already has received thoughtful consideration.

In eloquent language the pontiff describes the terrible condition existing in Europe, which, he declares, is headed for destruction, unless the belligerents are willing to listen to the appeals of distinguished friends to cease a suicidal war. Such conditions, the pope feels, amply justify him in taking the present opportunity to suggest what may be, he hopes, at least a foundation upon which peace negotiations may be initiated.

Much Work Involved.

At best Pope Benedict's proposals are only suggested as a rough basis for such negotiations and he realizes that the details in all their complexity must be worked out patiently and in a spirit of conciliation by the belligerents themselves.

Unqualified approval of President Wilson's plan for the avoidance of future wars by some form of international organization which shall have behind it the necessary power to enforce its judgments, is given by Pope Benedict, who declares that along with such a splendid project must go an effective arrangement for reduction of armaments to a point just sufficient for defensive purposes or to carry out the mandates of the world court.

Must Work Together.

It is inconceivable, the pope holds, that any permanent peace can be maintained unless the various peoples are willing to gather in an amity founded upon a recognition of national rights.

Any attempt to prevent economic action between the belligerents, the pope points out, would be disastrous; therefore, he says, there must be freedom of the seas in all that the term applies. The pontiff declares that so extensive has been the injury to all the belligerents that there can be no thought now of either indemnity or reparation.

In a spirit of conciliation and justice, he says, all the belligerents must submit to accept the losses they have sustained, except in the matter of territory, and besides these questions of indemnity and reparation the pope

declares that there must be no continuation of the war by an economic struggle for supremacy thereafter, which would be purely evil.

This refers directly to the so-called Paris economic conference, which was followed by one in Vienna, where the effort was made to bind the belligerents on either side after the war to have practically no commercial relations with their late enemies.

Start at Bottom.

On the important question of the disposition of occupied territory and the territorial ambitions of the belligerents the pope, by way of preface, admits that special cases might justify special consideration and still be adjusted in conformity with the principles of equity and justice. But, as a general proposition, he feels that a proper basis for discussion would be the restoration at once of all territory now in enemy occupation.

That would involve liberation of Belgium, leaving not a trace of German control, political or military. The same principle of unencumbered freedom in its full sense, he says, should prevail in regard to every power and nation. Not only must French territory now occupied by Germany be restored to France, he says, but, on the other hand, all German colonies which have been occupied by England, Portugal, Belgium and Japan should be returned to Germany.

Equity and Justice Foundation.

The more difficult question of Italia irredenta, the pope thinks, should be examined in a spirit of conciliation and fairness and that a special consideration in the settlement should be given to national aspirations.

Likewise does the pope hold that the complex questions involving readjustment of the Balkan states should be considered in the same spirit of equity and justice. He has especially in mind Armenia, the Balkans and Poland, and the intimation conveyed is that these questions can safely be dealt with by direct diplomatic exchanges between the belligerents, once an agreement is reached upon the general principles of recognition of national aspirations and justice.

British Destroyer Sunk; 46 of Crew Are Saved

London, Aug. 14.—A British destroyer has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. The captain, two officers and forty-three men were saved.



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Heavyest Bridge Work, per tooth, \$4.00

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(Modes of Today)

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Fort Snelling Officers to See Service in France Soon

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Early service in France is in sight for some of the students in Fort Snelling training camp who have just been commissioned first and second lieutenants in the officers' reserve corps. No public announcement is possible, but it is said a few from each student company will be assigned to duty in France, relieving officers who will return to instruct the new national army.

FIVE COMPANIES OF NEBRASKANS OFF FOR DEMING

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pany of the Dandy Sixth recruited to full war strength of 150 and under the direction of Captain Whipperman, a Spanish-American war veteran, this company has so far been in the lead in everything done by the Omaha battalion.

Companies B and G of the Fighting Fourth are the only companies at Fort Crook of full war strength. They have been stationed at Fort Crook since early summer and are both excellently trained now.

Company G has Captain Miller, another Spanish-American war veteran, for its leader, and his efficient management has brought it to a high degree of skill.

All three regiments are ready and anxious to start and proud that they will be the advance guard to the new training camp.

Company E of the Fifth is at North Platte, while Company C of the same regiment has been training at Beatrice some time.

The companies will leave singly, it is thought, but will meet somewhere on the road and be put together, so they will reach Deming in a body.

They will prepare the camp for the coming of the other companies in the Nebraska brigade, and in a few days the whole brigade will be on the way.

Mare Island Explosion Caused by Time Fuse Belief

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Navy league, in a statement here today, says it has information it considers reliable that a time fuse was connected with the black powder magazine at Mare island navy yard, which exploded July 9, killing five and injuring thirty-one. The league's informant, the statement says, fears that vigorous investigation has been hampered through influence of powerful labor interests.

John L. Sullivan on Overeating.

John L. Sullivan, the ex-pugilist, says that more people die from overeating than from drink. One of the most prominent physicians in England says that is also the case over there. "No wonder that so many people are troubled with indigestion. If you have trouble with your stomach adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation. Then if you should have indigestion take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally.—Advertisement.

Fort Crook Certain To Become Army Post of Importance

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and the present cantonment camps, as planned, are not adequate to care for all the men, particularly during the winter.

Then, too, there is the geographical location to consider. It is the plan of the department constantly to maintain these training camps as far inland as possible in order to minimize the danger of an attack on the camp by an alien enemy, either by sea or the aerial route.

Omaha is the very heart of the continent from this viewpoint. Railway facilities are next to be considered, and Omaha has these in greater abundance than any other large city so nearly centrally located.

Business Men Confident.

Omaha has 149 passenger trains in and out daily, besides innumerable freight trains, which draw thousands of tons of supplies from the great productive belt which is tributary to the Nebraska metropolis, and again rush the finished products out in all directions to feed a hemisphere.

There is a quiet confidence among the business men of Omaha, and among those closest to army affairs that, though Omaha was not chosen as a site for one of the first sixteen cantonment camps located, Fort Crook cannot possibly be overlooked by the War department in its rush to get the vast army of conscripted troops into shape in the quickest and best possible manner for fighting service in France.

The grounds are large, and with the addition of a little leased ground and some additional buildings, this fort could readily be shaped into a large and effective army camp, capable of housing any regiment of Uncle Sam's troops.

Improved Telephone Service.

The Nebraska Telephone company is now putting in extensions and improvements for its system in Fort Omaha, amounting to \$10,000. F. C. Buita, department manager of the company, says work has already begun on these improvements, and they will be rushed to completion.

The rapid growth of Fort Omaha has made the present telephone system there inadequate. Business would be hampered when the students arrive to occupy the new barracks if no additional facilities were provided. The telephone company plans to complete the installation of the new telephone system by the time the new barracks are ready.

Improvements costing \$2,000 are being put in at Fort Crook also. "We may add much more later," said Mr. Buita. "That depends on requirements. If it is made a large cantonment camp it will need a large private switch board with a whole force of telephone girls to operate it, and many other improve ments."

"Our company has been putting in the system for Fort Dodge camp, and the work there has amounted to half a million dollars. So, if Fort Crook is enlarged, it, too, will need great extension of telephone facilities.

The water board sent Mr. Howell to Washington to make the offer to supply water if the United States could get the pipe.

Persistent Advertising Is the Road to Success.

Spain is Placed Under Military Martial Law

Madrid, Aug. 14.—The whole of Spain has been placed under martial law following disorders resulting from the general strike, which is spreading.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the cabinet, which devoted its entire time to a consideration of the strike. Instructions were sent to military authorities, who have been given full control.

Disturbances which occurred at various places have been stopped by the military forces. The strike, which was begun by the railroad employes, has even affected newspapers here and only those

which have non-unionist staffs will appear tonight. They have received assurance from the government that they will be protected. At noon yesterday the capital was quiet. A majority of the workmen wish to work in peace; only a minority seeks to promote disorder.

Price of Bar Silver Is Still Climbing Up

New York, Aug. 14.—The price of bar silver again advanced today, being quoted at 83 1/2 cents per ounce, or seven-eighths of cent above last week's high record, and the highest price for the metal in thirty or forty years.

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & COMPANY

New Fashions for the Coming Fall Season

Particularly attractive models for young women and misses who are planning their wardrobes for the school year.

Suits—\$25, \$35, \$45
Dresses—\$25, \$35, \$45

There is no extra charge for the alteration service.

The Last Wash Goods Sale of the Season

Wednesday we close out all of our finer wash goods, voiles, crepes, batiste, gabardines, etc. In remnant lengths of from 3 to 6 yards.

Most of them sold formerly from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a yard.

Wednesday 29c a Yard Main floor, opposite the Silks.

Children's Wash Coats—A Sale

White and Linen Colored Wash Coats are to be cleared Wednesday at important reductions in price.

\$2.25 Coats, \$1.75
\$3.50 Coats, \$1.98
\$4.00 Coats, \$2.00
\$5.75 Coats, \$4.49

Third Floor.

Out Size Silk Hose

In white or black silk with lisle tops and soles and that very desirable feature, "The Way New Foot." \$1.25 a pair.

Out size Gordon Silk Hose, with lisle tops and soles; black or white. \$1.50 a pair.

FREE "MOTHER GOOSE" TOYS For the Children

Boys and Girls

WILL BE DELIGHTED with the beautiful colored Mother Goose toys given free with every package of Washington Crisps, New Process Corn Flakes.

There's Humpty-Dumpty, Cinderella, Old Mother Hubbard, Little Boy Blue and dozens of others dear to the hearts of youngsters.

The Corn Flakes are delicious and you will find, that after Father tries them, he will back the children and demand Washington Crisps.

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