

BREVITIES

Mrs. I. Govro is visiting her son at Albany.

Floyd Crowley of Airlie has joined the navy.

Dr. Lowe, July 7. The wise will wait for him.

D. H. Phillips, jeweler, successor to H. J. Rowe. 41tf

Miss Florence Burton was a Portland visitor Saturday.

Wanted—housekeeper on farm. Address Box 61, Monmouth, Ore. 50

Mrs. L. W. Wann and daughters were Corvallis visitors this week.

Chester Henkle, who underwent an operation in Portland last week, is improving rapidly.

Eyes scientifically examined and glasses fitted. Dr. F. G. Hewett, Cooper Bldg. 29tf

Mr. and Mrs. Will Campbell will occupy rooms in the Moose hall building.

Mrs. Chas. Iliff of Portland was a visitor this week at the H. D. Iliff home.

WHEN IN DOUBT ASK YAMOREG COLLECTION AGENCY 13 Masonic Bldg., McMinnville. 41tf

Important business meeting of the Honor Guard will be held Monday evening, July 2, in the lodge rooms of the Moose hall at 7:30. All Honor Guard girls are requested to be present.

Saturday is Bargain Day at Max Goldman's store.

The Camp Fire Girls are having a splendid time today at the country home of Mrs. J. E. Hubbard. Strawberries, fresh from the vines, is the menu.

A watch repaired by D. H. Phillips will keep time, and you can depend on it. 41tf

For Sale—42 acres of good land, one and half miles from Independence, just off paved road. Good terms. Write or call Falls City-Salem Lumber Co., Salem, Ore., 349 South Twelfth St., phone 813. 47

B. F. Swope, Lawyer Cooper Bldg.

Dr. R. E. Duganne, dentist, National Bank Building.

Mrs. J. R. Collins was visiting her daughter in Corvallis this week.

McHenry Smith has returned from the Old Soldier's home at Roseburg.

Miss Genevieve Cooper went to Gold Hill, today to visit her sister, Mrs. Ireland.

Mrs. Gertrude Strange of Oakland, Cal., is a visitor at the Hattie Henkle home.

Second hand binder for sale. See Craven & Huff.

At McArthur's Jersey sale at Derry Wednesday, J. A. Wood bought a bull for \$350 and H. D. Iliff bought a heifer for \$200.

Lost, near Southern Pacific depot, book entitled, "The Art of Cross Examination." Please return to the undersigned, Howard M. Brownell, Eugene, Ore. 47

Mrs. Alpha Bascue departed this week for Osceola, Mo., her girlhood home, where she will spend the summer with her parents.

Get your outing hats and caps from Conkey & Walker. Price 50c to \$2.00.

Kale plants for sale. Bert Hinkle, phone Farm 6122.

T. J. Fryer, C. A. Dick, Henry Mott and C. T. Baccue attended the annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Forest Grove this week. It goes without saying that the boys of '61 were treated royally and had a good time.

For farming, outing trips and automobiling, get a suit of the new Boss-of-the-Road, All-in-Won coat and pants combined. According to material, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3. Sold by Conkey & Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walker, Mesdames Abe Nelson and Hattie Henkle, Ross Nelson and Miss Emma Henkle autoed to Philomath yesterday where they attended the annual reunion of the Henkle clan. 122 were present.

BIDS FOR WOOD

Notice is hereby given that the clerk of School District No. 29, Independence, Oregon, will receive sealed bids up to 4 p. m., July 5th, 1917, for 125 cords of red fir wood or slab wood, said wood to be delivered at school buildings. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Grace Swope, Clerk.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by taxation?
II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,000,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent, that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.

The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.

2. Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.

3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.

4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.

5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy.

Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes over and above the pre-war level only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,230,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42½ per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the \$332,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent., or at most to 40 per cent., and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

Conclusion.

The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

(1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.

(2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.

(3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.

(4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.

(5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.

(6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.

(7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.

(8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unwholesome taxes, the veniousness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summarized as follows:

(1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to \$1,500,000,000—or at the outset to \$1,000,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about \$500,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below \$10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some \$450,000,000 additional.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about \$20,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over \$1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, SALEM, ORE.

D. W. Griffith's
Colossal \$2,000,000 Spectacle

Intolerance

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES

THE WORLD'S GREATEST AMUSEMENT FEATURE

Matinee, 2:15, 5:50c | Evenings, 8:15, 25, 50, 75c, \$1.00
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVED NOW

SUNDAY, MONDAY, JULY 1-2

A RAILROAD ARMY

Will Build Up Lines of Traffic In France.

NINE REGIMENTS CALLED.

They Will Be Part of Regular Force, and at Head of Each Regiment as Colonel Will Be Engineer Officer of Army—Construction Will Be Main Work.

New York.—Need for expert railroad men to repair the lines in France is so pressing that an urgent call has been sent out by the railroads war board to the various roads of the country for assistance in organizing nine regiments of railroad men to go at once to France. They will be a part of the regular army, and at the head of each regiment as colonel will be an engineer officer of the army.

The plans of the board call for five construction regiments, one shop or repair regiment and three operating regiments. Construction will be the main work of the men sent over, but the repair and operating needs are hardly less immediate. A notice sent out by the railroads war board says:

"The French railways are badly run down. They need more or less complete rehabilitation. France has no men who can be spared for this work. She wants all her men at the front. Before we can train men to go into the trenches we can supply France's railroad wants and we can do it practically immediately. Any men we send over must be soldiers, so it will be necessary for the railroad forces to enter the army."

"We propose to make up five construction regiments of six companies each to do this rehabilitation. Each regiment will have an engineer officer of the United States army as colonel and another officer from the army as an adjutant. The other officers will be made up of railroad men, except that the commissary will be provided by the United States army. Each lieutenant colonel will be a chief engineer of a railroad or some one else of similar experience. The captains will be taken from the engineers of maintenance of way, the lieutenants from supervisors or road masters and the noncommissioned officers from track and bridge foremen. The privates will be track laborers."

"The pressing need just now is for officers for these regiments. They will require five chief engineers, thirty engineers of maintenance of way, ninety supervisors or road masters, sixty track foremen and thirty bridge foremen. Each company will have 150 track laborers and fourteen bridge carpenters as privates."

"The next important requirement of the French railways is for shop forces. They are short of men to repair their locomotives. It is proposed to organize a shop regiment, to be made up of the same way as the construction regiments, except that the lieutenant colonel will be a superintendent of motive power, the captains will be master mechanics, the lieutenants will be shop foremen and the noncommissioned officers gang foremen. The rest of the company will be made up of boiler makers, machinists, blacksmiths and their helpers."

REMEMBER BOYS MAKE MEN

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing waist in the street,
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face and bare, too feet,
Pass not by the child unheeding
Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown he'll not forget it,
For, remember, boys make men.

When the buoyant youthful spirits
Overflow in boyish freak,
Chide your child in gentle accents:
Do not in your anger scold.
You must sow in youthful bosoms
Seeds of tender mercies; then
Plants will grow and bear good
Fruitage.
When the erring boys are men,
Let us try to add some pleasures
To the life of every boy.
For each child needs tender interest
In the sorrow and its joy.
Call your boys home by your bright-
ness.
They'll avoid a gloomy den
And seek for comfort elsewhere,
And, remember, boys make men.
—Unidentified

Cottage Cheese a Cheap Substitute For Meat

Cottage cheese is richer in protein than most meats and is very much cheaper. Every pound contains more than three ounces of protein, the chief material for body building. It is also a valuable source of energy, though not so high as foods with more fat. It follows that its value in this respect can be greatly increased by serving it with cream, as is so commonly done.

The following recipes illustrate a number of ways in which cottage cheese may be served.

Cottage Cheese Rolls.—A large variety of rolls suitable for serving as the main dish at dinner may be made by combining legumes (beans of various kinds, cowpeas, lentils or peas) with cottage cheese and adding bread-crumbs to make the mixture thick enough to form into a roll. Beans are usually mashed, but peas or small lima beans may be combined whole with bread-crumbs and cottage cheese, and enough of the liquor in which the vegetables have been cooked may be added to get the right consistency, or instead of beans or peas chopped spinach, beet tops or head lettuce may be added. Bake in a moderate oven, basting frequently.

Boston Roast.—A pound can of kidney beans or equivalent quantity of cooked beans, one-half pound of cottage cheese, bread-crumbs, salt. Mash the beans or put them through a meat grinder. Add the cheese and bread-crumbs enough to make the mixture sufficiently stiff to be formed into a roll. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with butter or other fat and water. Serve with tomato sauce. This dish may be flavored with chopped onions cooked in butter or other fat and a very little water until tender.

Decorating the Table.

Here are some rules which always hold good in decorating a table:

Never overload; it is better to have too little decoration than too much.

Never have the centerpiece so high as to obscure the view of those on the opposite side.

The shape of the centerpiece should be in effect that of the table, round on round table and long on long table.

In a flower arrangement be sure to have enough green.

Do not mix two kinds of flowers.

When candles are used for lighting have at least one for every two guests.

One for every guest is better, and never place them in the center of the table.

War Vegetables—The Bean

PROLOGUE — THE BEAN is USED IN ALL MANNERS, SHAPES AND FORMS THE WORLD OVER. GROW BEANS IN YOUR GARDEN. THEY MAKE GOOD BEAN-PODS FOR THE KIDS AND ALSO MAKE EXCELLENT FOOD IF YOU WANT TO HAVE SOMETHING SWELL. PUT A LIMA BEAN IN WATER—

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BEAN FAMILY.

LIMA BEAN

SHOULD ONLY BE EATEN COOKED. A REAL SUMMER VEGETABLE.

KIDNEY BEAN

THIS BEAN IS A PRODUCT OF AFRICA. IT IS MOSTLY UNDERGROUND.

THE STRING BEAN

NAME GIVEN THEM BY INDIAN GIRLS WHO USED TO STRING THEM AND WEAR THEM FOR NECKLACES.

VELVET BEAN

WHEN IT'S IN ITS PRIME IT HAS TO BE KEPT WELL WET.

MEXICAN JUMPING BEAN

EATEN MOSTLY BY GRASSHOPPERS.

BASEBALL BEAN

EVERYWHERE IN THE U.S.A. SOAKED AND BATTERED.

THE NAVY BEAN

USED AS FOOD BY ALL THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

BAKED BEAN

THIS BEAN WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND WHERE THERE ARE HUMAN BEINGS.

THE MONITOR always leads.

Craven & Huff Hardware Co.

INDEPENDENCE

Sell the Champion Cream Saver

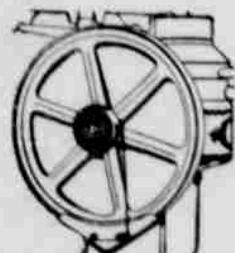
THE NEW DE LAVAL

NINE separator users out of ten turn the handles of their machines too slowly, and when this is done, not only will the machine not skim as clean as it should, but the thickness of the cream will vary.

While it is possible to adapt the capacity of the machine to the speed, it is not desirable to do this, because even if fairly clean skimming is accomplished at varying speeds, the cream will not be uniform in thickness.

There is only one satisfactory solution, and that is to make it practically impossible for the operator to run his machine at any but the proper speed.

Every NEW De Laval is equipped with a bell speed-indicator



The "warning signal" that insures operation at the proper speed.

This simple device is patented by the De Laval Company and is found only on De Laval machines. It is only one of the many important improvements in the NEW De Laval. If you are considering the purchase of a separator, come in and let us show you a machine that has more good features than any separator you have ever seen.