

HIGH TAX ON LARGE INCOMES DEFEATED

Democratic Senators and 10 Republicans Vote Against Proposal to Increase.

GREAT FORTUNES TARGET

Five Per Cent Levy on Incomes of More Than \$100,000 Sought by Borah's Amendment—Present Bill Said to Be Unjust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Attempts to increase the limit of the proposed income-tax law on the larger incomes failed in the Senate today, when Senators Borah, Bristow and Cummins led an effort to amend the income-tax section of the Democratic tariff bill.

Senator Borah offered an amendment increasing the graduated tax on larger incomes until it would have reached 5 per cent on those above \$100,000 a year.

The Democrats, aided by ten Republicans, defeated the amendment, 47 to 17.

More Radical Clause to Be Urged.

A more radical provision, with a maximum tax of 10 per cent on incomes of \$100,000 or more, will be submitted by Senator Bristow when the debate is resumed tomorrow.

In the pending bill the rates on larger incomes are: One per cent on incomes from \$20,000 to \$50,000; 2 per cent from \$50,000 to \$100,000; and 3 per cent above \$100,000.

Senator Borah proposed this "additional tax": One per cent on incomes from \$10,000 to \$30,000; 2 per cent from \$30,000 to \$50,000; 3 per cent from \$50,000 to \$80,000; 4 per cent from \$80,000 to \$100,000, and 5 per cent above \$100,000.

The Democrats voted solidly against the increase and were joined by Senators Clark, of Wyoming; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Lippitt, of Oregon; Penrose, of Colorado; Warren, of New York; and Weeks, of the Republican side.

The Senate reached the income-tax section of the tariff bill unexpectedly late in the afternoon, after finishing the first reading of all the tariff schedules in the bill. The debate is expected to continue for a day or two.

Demand Made for Equal Tax. The demand for an increase of the tax on big incomes was accompanied by the declaration that men with large incomes would escape their just share of the taxes under the new bill.

"The man with the small income always pays his tax more completely," said Senator Borah, "than does the man with the larger income. It is much easier to tax the \$5,000 income than to find all of the \$50,000 income. A tax of 4 or 5 per cent on the man with \$100,000 will not inconvenience him more than the 4 per cent tax will inconvenience the man with \$5,000."

Senator Williams, who had charge of the income-tax provisions for the Democratic side, insisted that the committee had been compelled to go slowly and cautiously in inaugurating the new form of direct taxation.

"We thought it well to establish the tax upon simple grounds," he said. "Experience alone will show how it works, and the changes that may be necessary in it in the future. The American people will have representatives here who will revise and perfect it."

Senator Root said the plan to tax the undivided "gains and profits" of all corporations or partnerships would be impossible of administration. He insisted that these undivided profits were part of a stockholder's capital and not his income.

Section to Be Gone Over. Senator Williams said this section would be gone over again in the committee in an effort to make its meaning more clear. It was decided, he said, to prevent evasions of the tax.

When the Senate adjourned tonight it had 100 or more of the paragraphs covering tariff rates still to dispose of. These are scattered throughout the various schedules of the bill.

MONEY IS APORTIONED

Continued From First Page. Additional accommodations which they expect to extend to these correspondents, their present condition as shown by the last Controller's call; their outstanding circulation and the amount of discounts they may have made in their efforts to meet the legitimate demands upon them of customers and correspondents.

Special Representatives Named. In each depository city the Government has chosen a special representative who will serve in conjunction with a clearing-house committee of five to pass on all commercial paper recommended as security for deposits, and all paper before being accepted must be unanimously recommended by this committee.

Following are the amounts allotted to each of the Western States, the cities designated as depositories and a partial list of the Government's representatives: Colorado, \$1,000,000; Denver, Richard H. Malone.

California, \$2,000,000; Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, \$2,000,000; Chicago, J. V. Farwell.

Illinois, \$4,000,000; Chicago, J. V. Farwell. Indiana, \$1,000,000; Evansville, J. W. Boehms; Fort Wayne, William R. Breen; Indianapolis, William L. Elder.

Iowa, \$1,000,000; Des Moines, Slouder City, Martin J. Wade. Kansas, \$500,000; Kansas City and Wichita, Kansas, \$500,000; Kansas City and Wichita.

Minnesota, \$2,000,000; Minneapolis, P. M. Kerst; St. Paul, A. M. Peabody; Duluth. Missouri, \$5,000,000; Kansas City and St. Louis, E. O. Simmons.

Nebraska, \$1,000,000; Omaha and Lincoln, A. E. Tibbets. Oklahoma, \$750,000; Muskogee, Francis R. Pitt; and Oklahoma City, Hubert L. Bolen.

Ohio, \$2,000,000; Cincinnati, Franklin Alter; Cleveland, E. H. Baker, and Columbus, Butler Sheldon. Oregon, \$900,000; Portland, Henry Teal.

Washington, \$1,150,000; Seattle, Spokane, Daniel M. Drumheller. Wisconsin, \$1,000,000; Milwaukee.

INCREASE IN SOFTWOOD PRODUCTION

Washington First. Oregon Ranks Fifth Among States for Production.

1912 CUT MORE THAN 1911 Average Yield Per Mill Is Even Greater Than in 1910, When Records Were Broken—Larger Part of Output Is Soft Wood.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—A preliminary statement of the output of lumber, lath and shingles in the United States during the calendar years 1912, 1911 and 1910, was issued today by the director of the census, William J. Harris.

It was prepared under the direction of William M. Stuart, Chief Statistician for Manufactures, by Jasper E. Kheichel. The data were collected, as for several years past, in co-operation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. The publication of the statistics for 1912 more than four months earlier than for the preceding year gives them additional interest and value.

The number of active mills contributing to the totals were 29,848 in 1912, 28,107 in 1911 and 31,334 in 1910, while the reported production in these years was, in M feet board measure, 33,155,474, 37,993,207 and 40,018,282, respectively.

The statistics were collected almost entirely through correspondence by the Bureau of the Census, and cover the output of practically every commercial mill in operation during the whole or any part of this period. Annual returns from small neighborhood mills and others showing a total cut of less than 50,000 feet board measure have not been included.

Conditions Are Improved. On the whole, the showing for the past year indicates improved conditions in the lumber industry. Although the total reported cut was slightly less than in 1910, the average yield per mill was 5.3 per cent greater than in that year, while the total production over 1911 was 2,155,207,000 feet board measure, or nearly 6 per cent.

In view of the fact that the production of lumber during the four years earlier—1908—by nearly 6,000,000,000 feet board measure, or 17.9 per cent.

Increases among the individual states were quite general, slight exceptions appearing in certain of the Eastern states and a few of the Western mountain states, with of course the usual decrease in the output of the late states which has characterized the showing for several years, due directly to the rapidly decreasing supply of lumber material in this region. While both the principal lumber producing centers, namely, the Southern states and the Pacific Coast states, reported a decrease in their output in the preceding year, the increased production in the first-named group was substantially greater than for the United States as a whole.

The development of the lumber industry in the Southern States during recent years has been rapid. At the census of 1900, 38.7 per cent of the total production in the United States was reported from this region, while in 1907 it contributed 45.7 per cent of the output, and in 1912, 51.4 per cent, or more than one-half the total.

Washington Cut Large Ever. The production reported from Washington in 1912 was the largest recorded since 1908. Although for nearly a decade this state has led all others in the production of lumber and shingles, in 1912 it contributed more than one-tenth of all the lumber and nearly two-thirds of the shingles manufactured in the United States.

Of the reported total lumber production, soft woods contributed 30,626,416,000 feet board measure in 1912, as against 28,902,858,000 feet in 1911, and 31,190,856,000 feet in 1910. More than nine-tenths of the present stand of yellow pine—the soft wood which is drawn on most heavily in lumber material—is the yellow pine which comprises the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States from Virginia to Texas, inclusive, together with Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Under the term yellow pine are included the several species—longleaf, shortleaf, loblolly, Cuban, etc.

The reported cut from yellow pine timber in the United States during 1912 amounted to 14,476,517,000 feet board measure, or about 95 per cent of the total output from this species in the United States. Douglas fir, the species which ranked next to yellow pine among the conifers or soft woods, supplied material for 5,175,123,000 feet board measure. The production from both of these species was greater in 1912 than in the preceding year. White pine ranked third among the soft woods in 1912, though the cut from 1911, was smaller than in the preceding year, and has been declining steadily for several years past.

The reported cut of hardwood lumber in 1912 was \$31,998,000 feet board measure, as against \$30,819,000 feet in 1911, and \$37,426,000 feet in 1910. To this total, the leading hardwood wood species, contributed 3,318,952,000 feet, or 38.4 per cent, and showed an increase over the output for the preceding year of \$2,648,000 feet, or 7.1 per cent. Maple, red gum, tulip poplar, chestnut, beech and birch followed oak in the order named.

The comparative summary follows: Lumber Production—(M Feet Board Measure.)

Table with columns for State, 1912, 1911, 1910. Rows include Washington, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Kansas, Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia, California, Florida, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Tennessee, Maine, South Carolina, Idaho, New York, Ohio, New Hampshire, Missouri, Indiana, Montana, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, Iowa, Delaware, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Alaska, All other, United States.

OLD SOLDIERS GO HUNGRY

London Strike Keeps Ovens at Army Pensioners' Hospital Cold.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Hundreds of army pensioners in Chelsea Hospital, the old soldiers' home of London, went hungry today because of the strike of electricians of the public works department declared last night because of the employment of non-painter painters at the Admiralty.

After a formal appeal from Earl Beauchamp, First Commissioner of Public Works, to the strike leaders, the electrician engineers consented to heat the ovens and supply bread to the pensioners.

Ten thousand men laid down their tools today and the members of 18 unions connected with the public trade threatened to join the movement.

WEST AND BOARD IN ROW

Continued From First Page. settlers. Now that it will expire soon he should be forced into a new contract that will do so.

Governor to Demand Bond. "I will favor giving him a new contract when he shows that he is willing to safeguard the settlers and give a surety bond instead of the straw bond we now have from him. He also should be forced to give a bonded statement showing options given, land involved, money received and how spent."

"I will oppose asking the Federal Government for any extension for Oregon until he gives a new bond and signs a new contract, in every way possible." Although the Governor had not a single supporter at the meeting, he insisted that he would fight to the last.

A member of the board after the meeting said the denial of the extension virtually would mean confiscation of the Deschutes Land Company's property.

SETTLERS TO BE AIDED

Secretary Lane Says Home-Builders Are Heroes.

Trip Through West Brings to Notice of Cabinet Officer Many Instances of Self-Sacrifice.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 26.—Closely co-operation between the Government and the settlers in the reclamation of many sections of the arid West, was the keynote of an address this afternoon by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane before the Fifth Annual Congress of Governors which opened here today.

Mr. Lane's speech was taken as an announcement of the new policy adopted by the Interior Department gained from a tour of the West during the last few weeks, where he has inspected dozens of irrigation projects with a view to gaining information that will enable the Wilson Administration to do the most for the farmer and stockman.

All visits this Summer through lands in process of reclamation," said Secretary Lane, "I found thousands of self-sacrificing men and women who are displaying as much heroism, fortitude, endurance and self-sacrifice as has ever been shown by soldiers in any part of the world on the field of battle. Far from railroads and amid many difficulties, they are building homes, and I was particularly touched by the many noble, suffering women on whose shoulders falls the main burden of the home. It is my conviction that the main duty of the United States Government in its land department is to help the people to make homes and if we can lighten their burden, the Government of the United States will suffer not at all."

STRIKE IS AVERTED

Trouble on Burlington Road to Be Arbitrated.

MOST POINTS AGREED ON Board Consisting of Representatives of Railway, Employes and Interested Parties to Rule on Unsettled Contentions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Danger of a strike affecting the 45,000 trainmen of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was averted today. Points at issue involved in a complete revision of the working conditions of the road will be decided by an arbitration committee of eight men to be appointed within 15 days.

This was announced tonight by Judge W. L. Chambers, United States Commissioner of Mediation, who has been here since Friday bringing the railroad officials and representatives of the workmen together.

There were 97 points involved in the revision of rules governing working conditions on the road. All but 15 of these had been agreed upon, but the settlement of these 15 threatened to involve the men in a strike. At the meeting today of Judge Chambers, railroad officials, A. F. Whitney, vice-president of the Order of Railroad Trainmen and W. C. Turner, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, it was agreed to submit these 15 points to arbitration.

The arbitration board will comprise two representatives of the road, two of the employes and two from interested industries. Judge E. E. Houston, of Washington, will act as arbitrator.

WASHING PENALTY TO BE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A bill to make violations of the Sherman law

BUYERS' WEEK AT THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

Phil Metschan and His Sons extend a cordial invitation to visiting buyers and friends to make the Imperial Hotel their headquarters while in the city during Buyers' Week. SPECIAL RATE GIVEN THOSE WHO REMAIN FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK

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