

VOTE ON TAX BILL COMES IN 10 DAYS

Senate Agrees to Dispose of Profits Tax Section by Wednesday Next Week.

CLOTURE PLAN WITHDRAWN

Underwood Supports Bankhead Substitute to Take 75 Per Cent of Profits That Exceed 20 Per Cent of Capitalization.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An agreement was reached by the Senate today to take a final vote on the war profits tax bill not later than Monday, September 10, and the cloture petition filed yesterday was withdrawn.

The agreement also provides for disposition of the war profits section not later than Wednesday of next week and of the income tax provisions not later than Friday, September 7. It provides further for earlier action if the debate ends sooner than expected.

La Follette Blocks Plan.
The agreement was reached after a day of spirited debate between Senators Simmons and Underwood on war profits, after much negotiation over details and a final vote on the bill was blocked an effort to fix next Monday as the day for a vote. If the debate runs through until September 10, the bill will have been under Senate discussion just one month. It passed the House May 23.

Today's debate was occupied largely by Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and Senator Underwood, former House leader and revenue expert. In a three-hour speech the latter vigorously criticized the committee's war profits plan and Senator Simmons, who had introduced the bill, defended the plan and attacked Senator Bankhead's substitute, supported by Mr. Underwood.

Equilibrium Demanded.
Senator Underwood opened the debate in favor of Senator Bankhead's substitute providing for a tax of 75 per cent on profits based on capitalization of 20 per cent of the value of the property.

Tomorrow Senator Smoot, Republican member of the finance committee, will resume a speech opposing the Bankhead substitute. He is followed by Senator La Follette with a lengthy address in advocacy of much higher war profits tax. The bill provides amendments pending to take from 75 to 45 per cent of such profits.

Cigarettes May Be Taxed.
Senator Simmons attacked the Bankhead substitute for its provision for taxation of much wealth from taxation. He said it was an excess rather than a war profits tax plan, while the committee proposal combined both, permitting the committee offering the compromise amendment had acceded to sentiment in the Senate and of the public for higher taxation of war profits. He insisted that the Bankhead plan is basically wrong and would yield little.

Senator Hollis proposed to eliminate the provision lowering the minimum incomes to be taxed from \$1000 on incomes of married and \$500 on unmarried persons, to \$2000 and \$1000, respectively.

WHEAT FIXED AT \$2.20
(Continued From First Page.)

Willingly relinquish a part of his profits in the interest of the supply of grain. Great pressure was brought to bear on the committee from many quarters to set the price at a higher figure than that named, but the final decision, members of the committee declared, represented a majority opinion of what is fairest to all the interests of the country.

Cost of Production Counted.
In its statement to the President the committee recites the factors considered in its decision. Chief among them was the mounting cost of living. The condition of world markets also was given careful thought, as was the probable effect of increased cost of the war, which would cause grain stocks of wheat in other countries now tied up because of lack of shipping.

The cost of production of grain for considerable attention. The experts of the Department of Agriculture were asked for production cost figures and the committee studied data supplied by growers' organizations. It was realized that some growers will be forced to sell their wheat at a loss, while many others will make a high profit.

Leaders on Board.
The committee's work ended with the fixing of a price.
Besides Dr. Garfield, the chairman, the other members present were: Charles J. Barrett, of Georgia, president of the Farmers' Union; Eugene E. Funk, of Illinois, president of the Corn Growers' Association; Edward F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College; J. W. McMillan, of Nebraska, secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations; L. C. Taylor, master of the Ohio State Grange; Henry J. Vawter, president of the Kansas Agricultural College; W. N. Dook, of Roanoke, Va., vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; James W. Sullivan, of New York, of the American Federation of Labor; and J. W. McMillan, chairman of the Tariff Commission, and Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Price to Be Adhered To.
The announcement was made at the White House in the following statement by the President:

"Section 11 of the food act provides, among other things, that the purchase and sale of wheat and flour by the Government and appropriate money for the purpose. The purchase of wheat and flour for our allies and to a considerable degree for neutral countries also has been placed under the control of the food administration. I have appointed a committee to determine a fair price to be paid in Government purchases. The price not recommended by that committee—\$2.20 per bushel at Chicago for the basic grade—will be rigidly adhered to by the food administration."

Price Stability Desired.
"It is the hope and expectation of the food administration and my own also that this step will at once stabilize and keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and in consequence the prices of flour and bread also. The food act has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations and these powers will be fully exercised."

"An inevitable consequence will be that financial dealings cannot follow their usual course. Whatever the advantages and disadvantages of the ordinary machinery of trade, it cannot function well under such disturbed and abnormal conditions as now exist."

"In its place the food administration now fixes for its purchases a fair

price, as recommended unanimously by a committee representative of all interests in all sections, and believes that thereby it will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day, maintain the publicly-stated prices for all and, through economies made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers and producers.

"Mr. Hoover, at his expressed wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determine the Government's fair price, nor has he in any way influenced an opinion regarding that price."

PRICE NOT UNEXPECTED HERE

Freight of 30 Cents Deducted From Chicago Rate for Northwest.

The wheat price as fixed by the Government agrees closely with the guesses made by Portland grain dealers. With this important matter settled, trade in all the American wheat markets, which has been almost at a standstill for several weeks, will be resumed as soon as the Federal regulations are announced, which will probably be in a day or two. Under the Government's plan, the Government price, Mr. H. Houser, who is in charge of wheat buying and distribution in the Pacific Northwest, will have no statement to make. Producers in this section had hoped that the basic price would apply at all primary markets in wheat-growing sections, but fixing Chicago as the base point means a lower rate to growers on the Pacific Coast and at other points distant from Chicago. The freight rate on wheat from the Pacific Northwest to Chicago is 30 cents a bushel, but this amount will be subtracted from the value of Oregon and Washington wheat.

DAKOTANS ARE DISAPPOINTED

Wheat Declared to Be Worth \$3 a Bushel for Feed.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 30.—Disappointment was expressed by representatives of farmers here tonight over the price of \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for No. 1 Northern Spring wheat. It was declared that this grade of wheat is worth \$3 a bushel to the farmers as feed as compared with the prices of other grades.

J. D. Bacon, Grand Forks, N. D., a member of the committee representing farmers here, said in his opinion the price was not fair to the farmer and pointed to prices allowed for other commodities.

Charles D. Charles, N. D., and Treadwell Twitchell, Mapleton, N. D., other members of the committee, expressed like opinions.

MONTANA PLEASED AT PRICE

Farmers Satisfied With Wheat Selling at About \$2.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 30.—"Montana farmers and wheat growers generally will be well pleased with the price of \$2.20 a bushel for No. 1 Northern Spring wheat," Charles D. Charles, N. D., Commissioner of Agriculture, said tonight.

"Farmers generally have told me in the last few months that a price of \$2 a bushel for the best grade of wheat raised in this state would be satisfactory and I understand this price is about the bulk of the wheat raised in Montana."

PEACE MEETING ADRIFT

(Continued From First Page.)

Fargo, N. D., on assurances from Governor Frazier that delegates would be afforded ample police protection. These were the last words of the peace meeting, however, and Hudson selected because of its proximity to the Twin Cities and adequate transportation facilities.

North Dakotans Protest.
The change in plans also was due, it was said, to strong protests from citizens of North Dakota when they learned the convention was to be held in the city of Fargo.

Members of the Home Guard, who are said to have broken up a peace meeting in Fargo which was addressed by committee speakers.

HUDSON, Wis., Aug. 30.—Secretary Louis P. Lochner, of the People's Peace Council, publicly Agent William Charles Kruse, president of the New York Brotherhood Welfare Association; Miss Florence Margolies, of New York, secretary of the Workers' Council; her woman secretary and a woman stenographer from the headquarters of the National People's Council, were escorted by Hudson tonight by a crowd estimated to number 1000. They were not harmed, owing to an impassioned appeal by Hudson's Attorney R. O. Varnul, who urged the mob to let them go quietly and not commit violence.

Conference Is Protested.

The action of the crowd was preceded by a public meeting, at which speeches were made by Major Sam Campbell, a veteran of the Civil War; Mayor Condit and others and at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the peace conference.

From this meeting the crowd went to the hotel where Charles Kruse, Miss Margolies and two other women were sitting in the lobby. Major Campbell shook a petition beneath the nose of Mr. Kruse, protesting against the conference, and demanded he sign it. Kruse declined.

"Get a rope," someone shouted. "Get the tar and feathers and hang them on the crowd pressed forward and half a dozen hands were laid on Kruse. County Attorney Varnul jumped on a chair and urged the crowd to be quiet on the premises of Kruse and the women to leave the town at once. Several minutes later they were escorted to an automobile and rushed to the depot where they were placed aboard a train for Minneapolis.

Violence Offered.
Beyond hooting and hissing at them, no violence was offered on the way to the depot. Secretary Lochner told the drivers of the cars that they were through with Hudson and would not try to hold their meeting here. Previous to the mass meeting the City Council held a special meeting and adopted a resolution forbidding the peace council to hold any meetings or convention in the city.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—Governor E. L. Philipp tonight denied that he had authorized a statement given out earlier in the evening that after a conference he had given permission to the People's Conference to hold a meeting in Hudson. The Governor said that not only had he not given any such permission, but the statement that he had was made without any authority from him.

LIMITED EXPORT FAVORED

(Continued From First Page.)

will assemble information and report surplus to the secretary.

"The Government does not have agents and since the seed information must be secured now, it is recommended that the Federal Government provide funds at once for financing a survey of the available winter and spring seed stocks so they may be gotten to the producer now for fall seeding and to storage for spring seeding."

For communities without financial backing it was suggested that the State Council of Defense appoint a finance committee to assist.

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MEXICAN VISION PLANNED BY BERLIN

Proposal Is Made to England to End Monroe Doctrine, Gerard Is Told.

HATRED IS FOR DEMOCRACY

Von Jagow Refuses to Sign So-Called Bryan Peace Treaties Because Germany Would Lose Greatest War Asset.

(Continued From First Page.)

Ways waiting at the front door and escorts the royalties upon the oil. In past years the Crown Prince was present, following a dinner at the Automobile Club. Von Jagow has been a constant visitor to Germany for many years, usually going in his yacht to Kiel in Summer and to Corfu, where the Emperor goes. In Winter, as he has never tried to obtain anything from the Emperor, he has become quite intimate with him and with all the members of the royal family.

The Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, is an enormous man of perhaps six feet five or six. He comes of a banking family in Frankfurt. It is too soon to give a just estimate of his position in this war. When I arrived in Berlin and until November, 1916, Von Jagow was Minister of Foreign Affairs. In past years he had occupied the post of Ambassador to Italy and with great reluctance took his place at the head of the Foreign Office. Von Jagow, who is under-secretary succeeding Von Jagow when the latter was virtually forced out of office. Zimmerman, an account of his plain and hearty manners and democratic air, was more of a favorite of the Reichstag and members of the Reichstag than Von Jagow, who in appearance and manner was the ideal old-style diplomat of the stage.

Von Jagow Not Popular.

Von Jagow was not a good speaker and the agitation against him was started by those who asserted that in answering questions in the Reichstag he did not make a forceful enough appearance on behalf of the government. Von Jagow did not cultivate the members of the Reichstag and his delicate health prevented him from making more than the duties of his office. As a matter of fact, I believe that Von Jagow had a just estimate of foreign nations than Zimmerman, and more correctly divined the thoughts of the American people in this war than did his successor. I think that all of it properly, that used in retail as well as wholesale business; and, second, that it must be compensated for the good will of its business, which it had built up through a number of years by the expenditure of very large sums of money. Of course, where a company has a great reputation for years, and is continually advertising its business, its good will often is its greatest asset, and has often been built up by the great expenditure of money. In this instance, in buying a successful newspaper, the value does not lie in the real estate, presses and so on, but in the good will of the newspaper, the result of years of work and expensive advertising.

Hueria Affair Recalled.

During this Winter in Berlin I spent each morning in the Foreign Office, and if I had any business at the Foreign Office called there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was the custom that all Ambassadors would call on Tuesdays at 10 o'clock at the Foreign Office, going in to see the Foreign Minister in the order of their arrival in the waiting-room, and a short talk with him about current diplomatic affairs.

My first Winter, however, was not all cakes and ale. There were several interesting bits of diplomatic work. First we were then engaged in our conflict with Hueria, a small country in Mexico, and it was part of my work to secure from Germany promises that she would not recognize this Mexican President.

I also spent a great deal of time in endeavoring to get the German government to take part in the Standard Oil Company, which was a very important part of my work. I was told that the Standard Oil Company had never before had any control over President Wilson's Standard Oil Company, which was a very important part of my work. I was told that the Standard Oil Company had never before had any control over President Wilson's Standard Oil Company, which was a very important part of my work.

Ostracism of America Intended.
After the lamentable failure of the Jamestown exposition, the countries of Europe were certainly not to be blamed for not spending their money in aid of a similar enterprise. But I believe that the attitude of Germany had a deeper significance than that of the least of the German statesmen had contemplated a rapprochement with England and a mutual support against America and its Monroe Doctrine by these two great powers. Later I was informed by a man high in the German Foreign Office that the German government proposed to England a joint intervention in Mexico, an invasion which would have put an end to the Monroe Doctrine, of course, to be followed by the forcible colonization of Central and South America by European powers. I was told that England refused. But whether this proposition and refusal in fact were made can be learned from the archives of the British Foreign Office.

Press Bitter in Attitude.
During this period of trouble with Mexico the German press, almost without exception, and especially that part of it controlled by the government and by the Conservatives or Junkers, was most bitter in its attitude toward America.

The reason for this was the underlying hatred of an autocracy for the successful democracy, envy of the wealth, liberty and commercial success of America and a deep and strong resentment against the Monroe Doctrine, which prevented Germany from using her powerful fleet and great military force to seize a foothold in the Western Hemisphere.

Germany came late into the field of colonization in her endeavor to find "a place in the sun." The colonies secured were not habitable by white men. The German colonies were all in tropical or sub-tropical climates, not healthy climates, but a barren land. About the only successful industry there has been that of gathering the diamonds that were discovered in the sands of the beaches of the deserts running back from the sea.

Germany Refuses Peace Treaties.
On the earnest request of Secretary Bryan I endeavored to persuade the German authorities to have Germany become a signatory to the so-called Bryan peace treaties. After many efforts and long interviews Von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, finally told me that Germany would not sign these treaties, because the greatest asset of Germany in war was her readiness for

a sudden assault, that they had no objection to signing a treaty with America, but that they feared they would then be immediately asked to sign similar treaties with England, France and Russia. If they refused to sign with these countries the refusal would almost be equivalent to a declaration of war, and if they did sign, intending in good faith to stand by the treaty, Germany would be deprived of her greatest asset in war—namely, her readiness for a sudden and overpowering attack.

also, during this first Winter, studied and made report on the commercial situation of Germany, and especially the German discriminations against American goods. To these matters I shall refer in more detail in another chapter.

Opposition to the oil monopoly project, which I followed closely, also occupied a great part of my working hours.

American Petroleum Is Best.

Petroleum is used very extensively in Germany for illuminating purposes by the poorer part of the population, and especially in the farming villages and industrial towns. This oil used in Germany comes from two sources of supply—from America and from the oil fields of Galicia and Rumania. The German-American Oil Company there, through which the American oil was distributed, although a German company, was controlled by American capital and German capital was largely interested in the Galician and Rumanian oil fields. The oil from Galicia and Rumania is not as good in quality as that imported from America.

Before my arrival in Germany the government had proposed a law creating the oil monopoly, that is to say, a company was to be created, controlled by the government for the purpose of carrying on the entire oil business of Germany, and no other oil company, by its provisions, was to be allowed to sell any illuminating oil or steam oil in Germany, that is to say, the bill provided that the business of those engaged in the wholesale selling of oil and their plants, etc., should be taken over by the government company, condemned and paid for.

German Bill Contains "Jokers."
The German-American Company, however, has also a retail business and plant throughout Germany, for which it was proposed that no compensation should be made. The government bill also contained certain curious "jokers." For instance, it provided for the taking over of all plants "within the customs limit of the German empire," thus leaving out of the compensation a refinery which was situated in the free part of Hamburg, although, of course, the operation of the monopoly oil refinery was rendered useless to the American-controlled company which owned it.

In the course of this investigation it came to light that the Prussian State railways were used as a means of discriminating against the American oil. The American oil, which was sold in many through the port of Hamburg, and the Galician and Rumanian oil through the frontier town of Oederberg. Health a delivery point equally distant between Oederberg and Hamburg, the rate charged on oil from Hamburg to this point was twice as great as that charged on oil from Oederberg to this point.

I took up this fight on the line that the company must be compensated for all of its property, that used in retail as well as wholesale business; and, second, that it must be compensated for the good will of its business, which it had built up through a number of years by the expenditure of very large sums of money. Of course, where a company has a great reputation for years, and is continually advertising its business, its good will often is its greatest asset, and has often been built up by the great expenditure of money. In this instance, in buying a successful newspaper, the value does not lie in the real estate, presses and so on, but in the good will of the newspaper, the result of years of work and expensive advertising.

American Rights Protected.

I made no objection that the German government did not have a perfect right to create this monopoly, but I did object that the American-controlled company entirely out of the field, but insisted upon a fair compensation for all its property and good will. Even a fair compensation for the property and good will would have started the government monopoly company with a large debt upon which it would have been required to pay interest for many years, of course, would have been added to the cost of oil to the German consumer.

In my final conversation on the subject with the German government, I was told that the German government would not recognize this Mexican President.

I also spent a great deal of time in endeavoring to get the German government to take part in the Standard Oil Company, which was a very important part of my work. I was told that the Standard Oil Company had never before had any control over President Wilson's Standard Oil Company, which was a very important part of my work. I was told that the Standard Oil Company had never before had any control over President Wilson's Standard Oil Company, which was a very important part of my work.

Officials Would Increase.
Shortly after this the question of the creation of this oil monopoly was dropped, and, naturally, has not been revived since the war. I very much doubt whether, after the war, the people of liberalized Germany will consent to pay more for inferior oil in order to make good an investment made to obtain German banks and financiers in Galicia and Rumania. I doubt whether a more liberal Germany will wish to put the control of a great business in the hands of the government, thereby greatly increasing the number of government officials and the weight of government influence in the economy. Heaven knows there are officials enough today in Germany without creating over a great department of private industry to the government for the sole purpose of making the bad investments of certain financiers good and adding to the political influence of the central government.

Threat to Use Dynamite Causes Surrender of Man Said by Officers to Be Counterfeiter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—When orders were given to dynamite the house wherein he had barricaded himself, Edward Wheede, said by the police to be a counterfeiter, surrendered to the officers late today after having been besieged several hours. Several hundred shots had been exchanged by Wheede and the 30 police officers sent by Chief of Police Schuttler.

Santiseptic Boon to Mothers.
Soothers and relieves chafed, irritated skins of infants. Keeps skin fresh and sweet. Vase for baby's tender skin. 50c. All druggists. Adv.

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AN END-OF-AUGUST SALE OF BROKEN LINES OF WOMEN'S
High-Grade Undermuslins Rubber Gloves
Envelope Chemise, Gowns, Skirts and 98c Gar.
Combination Suits—All on Sale Friday.
Our Window Display Will Give You a Good Idea of the Wonderful Values Offered at This Sale.

You have choice of styles elaborately trimmed with lace or embroidery yoking—the new colored French flowered yokes, or in plain hemstitched effects—at least 200 different styles in Skirts, Gowns, Envelope Chemise and Combination Suits—regular stock garments, selling from a third to a half more than the price quoted for this sale. Come and choose 98c from the entire assortment Bargain Friday at.

AN OPPORTUNE
Sale of Hair Bow Ribbons
Plain Colors, Plaids, Stripes 19c
and Novelties at, Yard.....

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY
Just at the time when most every little lady needs a new supply of Hair-Bow Ribbons comes this saving opportunity for purchasing the same. Included are 5 and 6 1/2-inch Ribbons, in plaids, stripes and light and dark warp print dyes. 5 1/2-inch and 6 1/2-inch Satin Ribbons and 3 1/2-inch heavy, Fancy-Edge Moire Ribbons in all staple and new colors. All undervalued for Bargain Friday at, the yard..... 19c

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Most Moderately Priced

Misses' and Children's Shoes, in the latest Fall and Winter styles. They come in gunmetal and patent leather with cloth tops. All are extra well stitched and have good, heavy soles. Prices as follows:

Sizes 5 to 8 at.....\$1.50 and \$2.00
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 at.....\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00
Sizes 1 1/2 to 2 at.....\$2.25, \$3.00 and \$3.50
Misses' sizes, 2 1/2 to 6.....\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50

Boys' School Shoes
Good, Strong, All-Leather Shoes, in button and Blucher lace styles, in gunmetal, velour and box calf leathers and extra heavy soles—just the thing for school wear. They look well and wear well. Nothing to equal them elsewhere at these prices:

Sizes 9 to 13 1/2 at.....\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00
Sizes 1 to 6 at.....\$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00

White Voile Dresses
For Women at \$2.98

In order to make room for our new Fall dresses, we place on sale a fine assortment of Women's White Voile Dresses. They come in a fine new style and in all sizes. Priced to close Bargain Friday at \$2.98

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M.
Saturdays at 9 A. M.

Robert's Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays at 6 P. M.

Kelly and William O'Neill were wounded.

A search of the cottage revealed a sawed-off shotgun and a \$100 bill, supposed to be a part of the \$9100 taken from the two express messengers.

Wheede, according to the police, has been under arrest for counterfeiting. He was the only man in the cottage. Taking Mrs. Wheede and Lewis Shnitzer, her father, were arrested.

Detective Clements was wounded two years ago in a similar fight in which Henry McIntyre, his wife, negroes and five other persons were killed and the McIntyre house dynamited.

SENATOR'S SON IS EXEMPT
Hiram Johnson, Jr., Excused From Army Because of Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—In accordance with President Wilson's recent draft order regarding heads of households, Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., and 14 other married men, whose claims for exemption had previously been denied by the Twelfth Division Board, were exempted by the board last night. All are listed as cases in which the wife might support herself or be supported by relatives if the husband were drafted.

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THE MILK OF MAGNESIA
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DENTISTS RECOMMEND IT

15c; Children 5c

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and I bought it at a low price, therefore I can sell cheaper than the other fellow. Now if that is true (which it is), it behooves you to investigate—think of it, when all the worsted yarns in the world are being used for Government contracts, I am still advertising and selling heavy-weight, all-wool worsted suitings and overcoats

At a Very Low Price

Made to Measure Suit or Overcoat

I want you to come in FRIDAY or SATURDAY and ask to see this elegant stock of woollens that I invested thousands of dollars in months ago, just so I could take care of you at this time. Linings and trimmings absolutely guaranteed. Meet me personally—

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