TAXES ON LIQUOR BECOME BURDEN

"Big Fellows" With Unlimited Capital to Carry Stock Will Make Millions.

BONDED WAREHOUSES FULL

Possibility Suggested Government May Confiscate All Liquor and Redistil It for Alcohol to Use in Munitions Making.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Wholesale liquor dealers and saloon men who plunged in buying whisky in anticipation of the Government war tax which has now come upon them, but in a different way than they figured, are being hard pressed for money to meet the tax. Many of them scraped together every cent they could lay hands on and borrowed more to the limit of their capacity to have the whisky in stock before the Government tax would be slapped on.

It was figured that the tax would be assessed against whisky in bond only and that stock outside of the bonded warehouses would not be touched. But every stock of liquor over 50 gallons is hit and the plungers find themselves no better off than they were before.

On the other hand, a few of the "big fellows" who went after the business with unlimited capital, are in a position to make millions. A United States internal revenue agent predicted today that one San Francisco liquor dealer he named would clean up $3,000,000 before the war is over. Not long ago, when Canada went dry, he bought every gallon of whisky that Canadian dealers could deliver and he paid the cash.

Immense Stocks Stored.

Immense stocks of whisky are stored in San Francisco now and those who can cling to their property for several months will reap fortunes, as whisky is going higher with its manufacture prohibited. The only possibility that may spoil all the well-laid plans is the chance that the Government may confiscate all liquor in the country and redistill it for the alcohol.

In one of San Francisco's bonded warehouses 15,000 barrels of liquor are stored upon which the new war tax is $2.10 a gallon in addition to the regular tax of $1.10. The Government will clear $1,575,000 in added war revenue from this source alone.

One San Francisco wholesaler paid Collector Justus S. Wardell $150,000 this week as his war tax on liquor. The Department will not make public his name. Many will pay $100,000 in taxes and dozens $50,000 and more.

"Little Fellow" Hit Hard.

But it is "the little fellow" that is hit the hardest, as the tax must be paid by November 2, or in lieu of payment a bond may be put up equaling the amount of the tax. After straining every nerve to get the stock many of the "little fellows" find it almost impossible to raise the tax, revenue agents have discovered, with the result that not a few financial tragedies of small proportions may be enacted within the next two weeks.

Things would not be so bad, the saloon men tell the United States agents, if they could dispose of their stocks, but the market is declared to be glutted now and the retail business getting worse daily, with the added cost of drinks.

"One-third of the saloons in the First California District did not renew their Government licenses this year," said an internal revenue office attache today, "and we expect about one-half of the remainder to lapse next year. The public is buying less liquor than ever before, due to the higher cost of necessities of life and now that mixed drinks and case goods have gone to 20 cents a drink things are worse than ever."

RESERVE SYSTEM GROWING

Seventy State Banks Join Federal Board Since October 1.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Seventy state banks and trust companies, among them some of the largest institutions of the kind in the country, have joined the Federal Reserve System or made application for membership since October 1. Applications continue to come in to the Board at the rate of three to five a day, and a decided increase in this number is expected within a short time.

The Board announces that the following institutions in the San Francisco district have applications before the Board, but the applications have not been acted on: Lumbermens Bank, Hoquiam, Wash., and Bank of Rosalia, Rosalia, Wash.

EIGHT STATES ACT AS UNIT

First Steps Taken for Equitable Distribution of Coal.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 21.—J. S. Spelman, superintendent of the Western Pacific Railroad, was yesterday named as the official in charge of the car service and motive power bureau established Friday to look after the matter of furnishing cars and distributing coal throughout the eight Western States.

With the appointment of Mr. Spelman the first step looking toward the equitable distribution of coal during the Winter has been accomplished. The bureau was established by the fuel administrators of Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, acting for themselves, and Montana, Wyoming and Nevada, which were not represented by administrators. At the meeting H. A. Floyd, secretary of the Wyoming Utilities Commission, was present.

The next meeting of the bureau has not been arranged for, but the headquarters are in this city and the principal business will be transacted from this point.

WAR TIME NERVOUSNESS

In these war times many people are living in an unnatural condition of nervous excitement. Unless something is done to correct it the inevitable result will be a nervous breakdown, an exhaustion of nervous energy that may take a very serious and unforeseen turn.

Neurasthenia is one such result with its accompaniment of worry, irritability, oversensitiveness and severe headache. It means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy. The condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a non-alcoholic tonic. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, the treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia. A tendency to anemia, or bloodlessness, shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills.

Two useful books, "Diseases of the Nervous System" and "What to Eat and How to Eat," will be sent free by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.—Adv.

The Best Laxative.

"I can recommend Chamberlain's Tablets as the best laxative and cure for constipation that I know of," writes Frank Strause, Fruitland, Iowa.—Adv.

AIRCRAFT TO BE HEAVIER

AMENDMENT OF AMERICAN PLANS NECESSARY.

Fighting Power of Great Machines to Be Obtained at Sacrifice of High Speed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The day of thrilling air duels between individual aviators seem to be passing. Both official and unofficial advices from Europe recently have shown increasing use of heavier machines with greater armament.

Indications are that amendment already has been necessary in the programme for creating the huge air fleets provided for by Congress. While there will be no lack of small fighting planes, it is probable stress is being laid now on the bombing craft and upon increasing the speed of these heavier machines and giving them adequate armament.

Already the engineers who designed the liberty motor are at work on plans for even more powerful motors. At the same time the liberty motor is now produced at a rate that assures a sufficient supply when American flyers are assembled in force over the fighting lines.

Rumors of great German air craft soon to make their appearance are rife, and officials believe the Germans are impressed with the desirability of substituting heavier machines in which fighting power takes the place of high speed.

The production of training machines, it is understood, is the only element of the air craft programme which is behind schedule, but new supply sources for the training machines are shortly to begin deliveries.

MEXICO'S DUTY SHOWN

SENATOR REYNOSS CAUSES SENSATION BY SPEECH.

Declaration Made That Republic Should Stand With Countries Fighting for Justice, Liberty and Civilization.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—(Special.)—A speech made by Senator Reynoss late last night caused a great sensation here.

"What is the road that Mexico should follow in this terrible conflict, which interests all civilized countries?" he asked.

"On one side Germany heads the fight after silent perfidious preparation of forty years, while the world was anxious to preserve peace. At the opportune moment, with weakest pretexts, she threw herself upon her neighbors. This nation, directed by a dynasty of assassins, draws the sword of extermination upon all countries of the world.

"Who are the allies of Germany? Degenerate Austria and Turkey that annually slaughters with the knife thousands of Armenians. On the other hand, we find France, our intellectual mother, a shining light of science and art, creator of the rights of man in the most glorious revolution of all times. Also, there is England, that has taught the world freedom and has generous sons, like Canada, the United States and Australia.

"Which is the road in the world tragedy that Mexico must follow? Should we join the central powers? Unquestionably no. Mexico, doing honor to her history, ideals and progress, must be with the countries fighting for justice, liberty and civilization."

CHICAGO FOOD HIGHEST

FAMILY OF FIVE NEED $9.89 A WEEK TO LIVE.

Menus Provided at These Figures Said by Public Health Department Not Especially Tempting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A comparison of food costs in the principal cities of the United States, made public by the health department here tonight, shows that the cheapest wholesome dietary for a family of five, consisting of man, wife and three children, costs $9.89 a week in Chicago, which is more than any other city in the country. The same standard dietary costs $9.67 a week in New York City, $9.25 in New Orleans, $9.14 in Boston and $9.12 in San Francisco. The average for 24 cities and towns in the United States was $9.43.

"The menus provided at these figures are not especially tempting," the report says. "A really palatable dietary will cost approximately 25 per cent more than the price just quoted. If the people are really to economize they must cut down their present excessive consumption of meat."

CUBA LEVIES SUGAR TAX

Decree of President Menocal Becomes Effective November 1.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The special war tax on sugar, promulgated by decree of President Menocal, becomes effective November 1. The tax is divided into two classes, ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary tax consists of a 10-cent levy on each sack of centrifugal sugar, which must be paid by the producer as soon as the product is sacked.

The extraordinary tax consists of an additional 10 cents a sack so long as this grade is quoted at 3 cents or more a pound at Havana.

Two Hurt by Accident.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—O. R. Arnold, of Eugene; sustained a broken collarbone and Mrs. F. E. Price, also of Eugene, suffered a fracture of the bones of her left wrist in a motor-car accident near Goshen today. Mrs. Arnold and Mr. Price and three children, who were also passengers in the car, escaped injury.

KERENSKY SCORNS OFFER OF WOMEN

Big Demonstration Proposed by Patriotic Organization Is Autocratically Forbidden.

SUFFRAGE NOT MADE ISSUE

Englishwoman Becomes Friend and Co-Worker of Bitter Enemy and Influence Is Considerable in Downfall of Mr. Asquith.

BY RHETA CHILDE DORR.

(Fifteenth of a series of articles telling the inside story of Russia's revolt. Copyright, 1917, by the New York Evening Mail. Published by arrangement.)

Emmaline Pankhurst, the English militant suffrage leader, known to thousands in this country, went to Russia in late June of this year to organize the women of the country and help them to support the provisional government and to oppose the Bolsheviki or extreme Socialists. She succeeded in organizing a group of strong and influential women leaders, and she might have accomplished a good deal had not Kerensky frowned on the movement. Mrs. Pankhurst's project, in my opinion, was one of Kerensky's lost opportunities. There have been several.

This will answer a number of inquiries received lately as to why Mrs. Pankhurst came to be in revolutionary Russia. She went of her own initiative and under the auspices of her suffrage organization, the Women's Social and Political Union, but her plan had the warm approval of the English Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, who personally issued her passport and that of her secretary, Jessie Kenney. Mr. Lloyd George also gave directions that Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney should be allowed to travel on the only passenger boat that plies between Great Britain and Norway. This boat is strongly convoyed and it is used by very few people not in the service of the English government.

Loyalty Is Proved.

No one in England has a higher esteem for Mrs. Pankhurst than Lloyd George, and since the beginning of the war the two erstwhile enemies have become friends and allies. Mrs. Pankhurst's suffragettes fired a house that Mr. Lloyd George was building in the country, and Mrs. Pankhurst was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for the deed. She had served several weeks of the sentence in hunger strike intervals which extended over a year or more when the war broke out and all internal feuds were declared off in England. The Pankhursts at once called a truce of militancy and ever since have done yoeman service in recruiting for the army, collecting money for war sufferers, especially in Serbia, and in many other lines of patriotic work.

The whole world admired the statesmanship of this policy, but only a few people know how really statesmanlike it was. Among those who do know is the English Premier, for without it he might not have become Premier. In abandoning militancy Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel were actuated by two motives: they wanted England and the allies to win the war, and they saw in the war an opportunity to further the cause of woman suffrage.

Women Not Deluded.

They were under no delusion that a grateful country would bestow the vote on its women as a reward for their unselfish war services. Women have rendered the noblest kind of services in all the wars that have ever been fought, but no country ever showed its gratitude by making them citizens for it. Witness our Civil War. Mrs. Pankhurst and Christabel knew that suffrage would come in England when the political situation suffered certain changes, and it would come in no other way.

They were in France in July, 1914. Mrs. Pankhurst out of prison under the famous "Cat and Mouse" act, and resting up for another bout with the Holloway jailors. Christabel lived in Paris and edited there the suffragette weekly newspaper. They watched with deep emotion the mobilization of the French army and saw the French women drop all their other activities and mobilize for hospital and relief work. They agreed that they must go back to England and organize their women for the same work, and they said: "At last! A chance to get rid of Asquith and Sir Edward Grey!"

Mr. Asquith Opponent.

These two men, especially Mr. Asquith, were the arch enemies of the women's cause. Mr. Asquith had consistently blocked the woman suffrage bills in Parliament, even when a large majority of the House of Commons wanted to vote favorably on them.

Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, was, theoretically at least, a suffragist. He wanted the women to have votes, but he wanted something else a great deal more. He wanted, with an earnestness amounting to a cosmic urge, to be Prime Minister of England. His whole soul being set on that ambition, he was not going to take people's minds off of his candidacy by getting into the woman suffrage controversy. So he put the whole subject aside for future reference.

Mrs. Pankhurst, great and wise statesman that she is, perfectly understood this. She knew that, if Mr. Lloyd George became Premier, he would probably put a suffrage bill through Parliament, and she and Christabel knew that the new war Cabinet, which was bound to come, would probably have Lloyd George at its head.

So they bent all their energies to ousting Mr. Asquith and boosting Mr. Lloyd George. They criticised caustically, with pen and voice, the Cabinet's war policies, they turned a whole volume of scorn on England's Serbian blunders and the Dardanelles failure. They went all over England talking about Mr. Asquith and his Ministers, and their work told.

Seamen's Union Saves Day.

So when Mrs. Pankhurst decided to go to Russia and do what she could to rally the women of that distracted country, Mr. Lloyd George knew that she would do it if any one could. He gave her a passport and a safe conduct, and she went. A little later Ramsay McDonald, leader of England's "little group of willful men" opposing the war, thought he would go to Russia and undo any good Mrs. Pankhurst might do.

Mr. Lloyd George at first refused to give Mr. McDonald a passport, but his refusal so angered the Bolsheviki element in the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates that Kerensky was actually forced to ask the English Premier to allow Mr. McDonald to visit Russia. The English Premier therefore consented to issue the passport, but the Seamen's Union, which was not in the least afraid of the Petrograd soldiers and workmen, or of any international misunderstandings, refused point blank to allow Ramsay McDonald to travel on the only boat crossing to Norway.

The union served notice that the moment Mr. McDonald stepped foot on any boat leaving England the sailors on that boat would step off. Ramsay McDonald accordingly never stepped on the boat.

A series of meetings were arranged for Mrs. Pankhurst, but they were neither well arranged nor well managed. Some of them got into the hands of women who had movements of their own to push, and who were willing to use Mrs. Pankhurst's drawing capacity to fill a room, but were not willing to turn the meeting over to her when she got there.

Mrs. Pankhurst Urges Action.

Mrs. Pankhurst told the women that 250 Russian women had gone out of their homes, donned soldiers' uniforms and were prepared to give their lives for their country and the democracy of the world. Mrs. Pankhurst was naturally an admirer of Botchkareva and her Battalion of Death and had a few days before this meeting reviewed the regiment.

The movement, she told them, must be a Russian women's movement only. No foreigners should appear in it at all. They must do the work, but she was there to give them the full benefit of her experience as an organizer. She would show them how to do the work, how to train speakers, how to manage politicians, how to arrange demonstrations.

One of the first things she advised them to do was to establish a headquarters in a conspicuous place and to get up a great demonstration of women to march in a body to the Winter Palace or the Tauride Palace, wherever the provisional government was holding its meetings at the time. They would offer their services to the government and let the country see that women were in the field to support the war.

That speech and that programme swept the women off their feet. Immediate steps were taken to organize, and a few women, without waiting for organization, actually did go out into the streets and talk against the Bolsheviki.

Kerensky Refuses Aid.

Then came the days of the July revolution, when all street speaking ceased, and that interfered with the women's plan. What discouraged it most of all was Kerensky's cynical attitude toward it. A woman of rank and of great ability, knowing Kerensky well, went to him and told him what they proposed to do, and asked for his co-operation.

To her astonishment he refused point blank and he told her that the women would not be allowed to make a demonstration or to march to the palace. Naturally she asked him why, and he replied evasively that there had been too many demonstrations already.

Ambassador Francis shared the women's disappointment to the extent of calling on Kerensky and trying to make him see the value of their assistance in an hour of crisis, but Kerensky persisted in his refusal.

I do not understand why he acted in this manner. His own domestic affairs were in a sad state at this time, a rumor stating that Mme. Kerenskaia was divorcing her famous husband. It may be that Kerensky was in a state of mind of general prejudice against all women. Perhaps he has the Napoleonic conception of the position of women in the state. I do not know.

But if he is an anti-suffragist he is almost alone in his opinion in Russia. Mrs. Pankhurst did not have to convert the country to suffrage. There is no spoken opposition to it anywhere, as far as I could discover. It is taken for granted that women shall vote under the new constitution. They have voted already in municipal elections, and in many cities they have been elected to the town dumas. Fourteen women were elected to the Moscow Town Duma this Summer.

Cashier Becomes Deputy Sheriff.

ST. HELENS, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—H. E. LaBare has resigned his position as assistant cashier of the Columbia County Bank and accepted the chief deputyship in the office of Sheriff Stanwood. Mr. LaBare was formerly deputy County Clerk and later elected Clerk, which position he filled for four years.

Many Teachers Attend Institute.

ST. HELENS, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The annual Columbia County Teachers' Institute closed Friday afternoon after a three-days' session. More than 100 teachers were in attendance, and some of the best eduactional talent in the state aided in making the institute a success. Thursday evening B. F. Mulkey, of Portland, delivered an address, followed by a public dance in honor of the visiting teachers.

TICKET SALE CLOSES THURSDAY

Dollar tickets to the big Portland Lyceum Course will be taken off sale Thursday, October 25th. **If you haven't bought one—you owe it to yourself to do so today.** These general admission tickets at $1.00 admit to every one of the ten numbers—exactly 10c apiece. It's the biggest dollar of entertainment value ever offered in Portland.

RESERVED SEAT SALE OPEN 10 A. M. TODAY

Reserved seats at 15c per number extra will be placed on sale at 10 o'clock this morning at Sherman-Clay's. These are for season ticket holders only.

Ten Big Numbers $1.00

Music—Lectures—Entertainment

1.—Hetty Jane Dunaway Co.
Presenting "The Red Rambler"
October 25

2.—Henri Scott
Bass-Baritone Metropolitan Opera Co.
November 10

3.—Francis Neilson
English Author-Statesman
November 22

4.—Zedeler Symphonic Quintet
Five Eminent Musicians
December 7

5.—Leonid Samoloff
Great Russian Tenor
December 14

6.—Chief Caupolican
Indian Singer-Entertainer
February 15

7.—Arthur Walwyn Evans
Welsh Orator-Humorist
February 23

8.—Hubbard-Gotthelf Co.
Operalogues
February 27

9.—James A. Burns
President Oneida Institute
March 2

10.—Zoellner Quartet
America's Greatest String Quartet
March 30

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The Magic Majestic Seven

Radiates heat like the sun does on a summer day

It is the most powerful—the most economical—the most convenient—the safest electric heater you can buy.

It is approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters

No electric heater is safe if the back gets too hot—the back of a Majestic No. 7 never gets hot.

Majestic No. 7 will give you sun-like heat in your home, office or store—heat without smoke, dirt, dust, odor or trouble.

Price complete with plug and 8 feet of cord $7.50

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