EXCISE TAX LAW IS STEP TOWARD REAL INCOME TAX

Business Generally and Persons Drawing Large Salaries Will Be Required to Pay Share of Taxation.

Washington, July 27.—The gist of the excise tax bill passed by the senate yesterday, lies in the provision that every firm, person or copartnership in the United States and its territories shall pay annually in the treasury a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business of such person, firm or copartnership equivalent to one per cent on the entire net income over and above $5000 from all sources during each year.

The term "business" as employed in the bill is applied to embrace everything above which a person can be employed and all activities which occupy the time, attention and labor of persons for a livelihood or profit. Thus persons not in business for themselves, but receiving a salary of above $5000 come within the purpose of the act.

The bill was reported adversely by the Republican senate committee on finance, but the Democratic minority report commented on it as follows:

"This measure, if enacted into law, will be a step in the direction of equalizing national taxation, relieving to some extent the consumers of the country who are now required to bear the whole burden and transferring a part of that burden to those more able to bear it.

"It is unfortunate that a general income tax cannot be levied so as to reach the unproductive wealth of the country, but the fact that under the decision of the supreme court in the income tax case such wealth cannot be reached until the constitution is amended, ought not to be used as an argument against our proceeding with the work of tax equalization as far as possible."

HIGH POWER WIRE KILLS 1, INJURES 1

Machine Touches Cable, Farmer Touches Machine, Hired Man Touches Farmer.

(Special to The Journal.)

North Yakima, Wash., July 27.—Trying to dislodge the boom of his hay stacker, which had caught in the high voltage wire of the Yakima Power and Light company, John L. Druse, of Yakima City, this morning, at 11 o'clock, brought his elbow in contact with a metal cable hanging from the machine and was instantly killed by the shock of 66,000 volts. James Buncella, his hired man, tried to drag Mr. Druse's body from where it had fallen across the cable, with a pitchfork and received either shocks or burns which made him unconscious. He was brought to St. Elizabeth's hospital in North Yakima. His injuries are not fatal.

PEACHES WILL ROT UNLESS CASH PAID

Yakima Growers Representing 700,000 Boxes Combine to Fight Auction.

North Yakima, Wash., July 27.—Alleging that peach buyers have combined to compel growers to ship their fruit on consignment to be sold at auction in the eastern markets, growers of the Parker Bottom district have agreed to let their peaches rot on the trees unless they can get cash offers. At noon today growers representing 700,000 boxes of peaches had signed the agreement.

1912 CANNED SALMON PRICES TO RULE LOWER

Astoria, Or., July 27.—The price of canned salmon for the season of 1912 will be considerably lower, according to word received here today. The price has been established as follows by the Alaska Packers' association: Chums, 70 cents; pinks, 75 cents; reds, $1.50.

The schedule last year was as follows: Chums, 95 cents; pinks, $1.00; reds, $1.60.

Fancy Goods

1/2 to 1/3 Cheaper

REMOVAL NOTICE

August 1 we move to our new location, 152-154 Park street, near Morrison.

EVERYTHING IN THE HOUSE REDUCED

Stock consists of Silks and Satins, Dressing Gowns, Kimonos, Chinese Mandarin Coats, Old Embroidery Table Mats, Embroidery Goods, Chinese Jewelry, Jade Stones, Cloisonne, etc.

Canton Bazaar

144 6th St., opp. Meier & Frank's

Murder of Herman Rosenthal Reveals Gamblers' "Trust" and Police "System"

Public Learns How Thug Methods Are Employed to Silence "Squealers."

New York, July 27.—Their Apaches go to war when the two great gambling factions of New York fall out, says the New York Herald. Two weeks ago Herman Rosenthal was shot to death at the very doors of the Metropole hotel because he was furnishing testimony to the district attorney which would result in the closing of numerous gaming houses.

Rosenthal was dangerous to the interests of the "profession," but he was only a pawn in the great game of chess the gamblers play, with "protection" for the prize. He was growing powerful, he became a menace, his enemies called upon the "emergency allies" of the gamblers and he was done to death by men who fired at him from an automobile owned by William Shapiro and Louis Libby.

The shooting shocked New York, astounded the country, yet one who is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the underworld declares it was merely an incident in the squabbling of two sets of gamblers over protection from the police for which, they said, they had paid.

Two Gamblers' Trusts.

There are two "trusts" of gamblers, known to a certain type of policeman as "legitimate gamblers" and those who are "not dependable." The "legitimates" are those who pay for protection and do not "squeal" when the police occasionally raid them in order to square themselves with the heads of the department. These men are, paradoxical as it may seem, honest in their dealings with the police. For instance, if a crooked police official promises to protect one of these gamblers for a certain sum of money monthly, that police official may be absolutely certain that the money will be paid with regularity.

The "not dependables" are the men who do not deal squarely with the police who are paid to protect them. Until recently this class of gambler was devoid of protection. Their efforts to come under the wing of dishonest policemen and the natural enmity they bore the more affluent protected gentry are responsible for the last display of marksmanship.

Herman Rosenthal, formerly president of the Hesper club, a notorious gambling resort of the lower east side, was so successful in his profession that he aspired to bigger things. He transferred his activities to West Forty-fifth street, where some of the most important gamblers operated establishments.

Rosenthal Is "Sloughed."

Through underground channels the story reached officials higher up that certain members of the force were protecting Rosenthal and his associates. News of the leak reached Rosenthal and then the men who were protecting him began the "squaring process."

To divert suspicion and apparently to disprove the stories of protection Rosenthal's place was repeatedly "sloughed." That is, it was broken into and closed up. He moved, and he was "sloughed" again. So it went until the gambler began to get nettled.

Then he did what no "legitimate" has ever done. He did what crooked policemen, old in the game, expected of his class; the very thing which had always prevented his "trust" from getting protection. He went to the district attorney and other authorities with his story of protection that no longer shielded. He made public charges against Lieutenant Becker and alleged that Becker had an interest in his gambling business.

The gambling situation was in a furore. The only ones pleased were the "legitimates," who would now receive the patronage of men who could no longer gamble in the smaller establishments.

An ironclad law of the gambling community in New York is that no matter how hard it pinches the victim must not squeal when the "squaring" shoe is fitted to his foot.

The "Gorillas'" Work.

There were therefore many men to whose financial interest it was to have Rosenthal out of the way. Then came into play the "gorillas," known to the gamblers as "emergency allies."

In New York today there are many powerful organizations of "gorillas" who live by devious practices, and who are always ready to "do" anyone if the price is paid. The gamblers are continually in touch with the leaders of these bands, and they know exactly where they can reach them at any minute.

One of the bands, the investigation of the authorities indicates, was called upon by enemies of Rosenthal to get him out of the way. It was not to be "beating up" this time; it was to be grim death; and the men behind the scheme picked their "gorillas" with care. They did their work and did it well, from the gamblers' point of view, and they will be paid their price for it. If they quarrel over the spoils there will be other shootings.

—Photographs by International News Service.

Top—Jack Sullivan, held without bail for complicity in the Rosenthal murder. Bottom—Sam Paul, a New York gang leader, held for complicity in slaying of Herman Rosenthal.

Much romance has been written about these thugs and assassins. The fact is the "gorillas," or Apaches who kill or "do up" in New York today are mere hirelings of political heelers, gamblers or keepers of disorderly resorts. They are always protected by the best "legal" advice. They are not brave and they do not go into the open and fight man to man. They first make sure that they are almost practically immune from punishment for what they are about to do. Then they do their work in bands. It is not easy for the police, if the police are in earnest, to prove which man of a band fired the shots that resulted in death, or which man swung the blackjack which disabled the man condemned.

Several Notorious Gangs.

Then there is little chance of the victim fighting back and doing physical harm to his assailants if they attack him in numbers. If they can take him unawares all the better. The corrupt lawyers who defend these Apaches, knowing that they are actually guilty, usually succeed in saving them from the electric chair or from long terms of imprisonment.

Among the bands of thugs in New York today there are the Gophers, the Gas House Gang, the band of which Jack Sirocco is said to be the leader, and the crowd over which "Big Jack" Zelig is reputed to hold sway.

With the sensational killing of Herman Rosenthal the question has been forced, and officials of the police department and the district attorney declare they will not rest until the matter has been thrashed out and settled. They look to the settlement of the gambling question as the solution of the pistol battles which of late have been terrorizing sections of New York.

ENGLAND DIVIDED ON INSURANCE MEASURE

(By the International News Service.)

London, Eng., July 27.—The national insurance act, the most remarkable, the most paternal measure looking to social reform that the world has ever known, went into operation last week.

This act, the creation of David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchecquer, ordered broadly that every person between the ages of 16 and 70 in the service of an employer must pay a proportion of his or her wage to certain insurance agencies. The employer contributes and the state contributes to the fund.

In the words of Lloyd George himself: "The workmen's insurance act aims to make provisions for keeping the household from poverty, to keep the worker and his family from pauperism in the black days of sickness which come to every household and to guard against that suffering from lack of employment for which the workman is not responsible."

The new act has aroused the greatest enthusiasm on the one hand and provoked the bitterest criticism and opposition from the other.

It has divided noble women on that despised and perennial question, the servant girl question.

Lady Desart and several other fashionables have formed "the servant tax register's league."

The Duchess of Marlborough has organized "the domestic servants' insurance society" to help servant girls to insure themselves on the same favorable terms as men.

A time recorder, showing the actual time an automobile is in use, has been patented by a Connecticut man.

ALASKA CANNERIES REOPEN AFTER STRIKE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Ketchikan, Alaska, July 27.—After being on strike since July 4 because of the refusal of the cannery owners to grant higher wages, the fishermen's strike which threatened to paralyze the salmon canning industry of southeastern Alaska, was settled today on a compromise basis. Four thousand fishermen resumed work after being idle for three weeks, and the canneries have reopened. The strikers were granted practically all they demanded.

NO DEMAND IN CHINA FOR BARBER'S SUPPLIES

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Consul C. L. L. Williams, from Shatow, China, sends in word that the recent edict in China which commands that all queues be severed, has rather upset the market in that country for barbers' supplies. There is somewhat of a tendency to do away with barbers altogether, although barbers, the consul adds, never did thrive particularly well. Itinerants were the rule rather than the exception, tonsorial artists who carried their kits about with them and who never went to the trouble of establishing permanent stands.

A good many families now consider that a hair clipper which costs about $1.35 is all that is necessary. The outlook for the sale of razors is very poor, the consul reports, since the custom of shaving the head has given place to home hair cutting. The Japanese have entered the field and are retailing a safety razor for about 46 cents, American money.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR ROSENTHAL MURDER PLANNED

Capture of Man Who Participated in the Killing of New York Gambler Likely to Unravel Mystery.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, July 27.—Despite what District Attorney Whitman declares to be efforts on the part of the police department to delay the investigation of the murder of Gambler Herman Rosenthal, it was announced that another arrest will be made tomorrow. This arrest, it is understood, will be one of the four men who did the actual killing.

On top of these came the further statement that unless Mayor Gaynor calls a special meeting of the board of aldermen to vote on the question of an inquiry for the police and of the Rosenthal murder a writ of mandamus compelling him to do so will be served on him. This was the plan decided on today by the 17 aldermen who yesterday petitioned the mayor to call such a meeting.

Sullivan Held.

"Jack Sullivan," king of the newsboys, whose right name is Jacob A. Reich, was arraigned this morning before Coroner Feinberg on a charge of homicide and was held without bail. Sullivan is the man who passed the greater part of the night of the murder riding about New York in an automobile with Lieutenant Charles Becker, the police official who is alleged to have been the recipient of the gambling graft.

Through the underworld today there passed a new story of the killing of Rosenthal, a story which, though nearly 500 policemen have been working on the case, had not reached the ears of the authorities. It is said that Rosenthal was offered $5000 to "forget" his promise to take evidence against the gambling police graft to District Attorney Whitman and to leave New York for six months. He was so mad at the police department that he refused the $5000. Then an affidavit was taken from Dora Gilbert, Rosenthal's first wife, describing the past life of the gambler and laying bare a secret which, had it become public, would have compelled him to leave New York.

Woman Renigged.

When the Gilbert woman came to sign the affidavit, however, she cut out some of the most damaging statements, and the men who were after Rosenthal, seeing that neither the offer of $5000 nor the woman's story would drive the gambler from the city, killed him. Rosenthal was to have met a final decision on the $5000 offer. Once and for all he rejected it and was killed. This is the story that the Tenderloin believes to be the true version of the killing of the notorious gambler.

Detective William J. Burns arrived in New York today fresh from the indictment of several aldermen of Detroit for accepting bribes. Late this afternoon Burns took personal charge of the work of his men in the Rosenthal case.

LAKEVIEW TURNS DOWN SEWER SYSTEM BONDS

(Special to The Journal.)

Lakeview, Or., July 27.—By a vote of 146 to 82, the people of Lakeview defeated the $75,000 sewer bond issue to install a sanitary method of handling the town's sewage. Many of the most ardent friends of a sewer system voted against the measure because of its faulty wording. On the other hand there were many votes cast against the measure at the suggestion of some of the larger property owners, but it is likely that a new ordinance will be drawn up at an early date, which will eliminate some of the undesirable features of the measure as drafted before.

Lakeview has a need of a sewerage system, for the rapid growth of the town makes the older and unsanitary methods of waste disposal a menace to the health of the community. One man here states that were it not for the fact that this is the healthiest climate in the world, with the best water system found anywhere, there would be much disease due to the neglect of the people in installing a system.

BIG EASTERN LUMBERMAN WILL ADD TO HOLDINGS

Oregon City, Or., July 27.—G. F. Watson of Tionesta, Pa., arrived yesterday, having been on an inspection trip of his lumber interests in Alabama, California and Oregon, and will remain for some weeks with his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Shewman at Concord station, returning to his eastern home via Seattle in company with Mrs. Watson, who has been the summer guest of her daughter, Mrs. Shewman. Mr. Watson is one of the big timbermen of the country, operating with over 100,000 acres in various states from coast to coast. He says his visit here is for the primary purpose of securing still another tract of pine timber.

PROHIBITION ISSUE IN TENNESSEE FIGHT

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Nashville, Tenn., July 27.—The repeal of the state-wide prohibition law will be the principal factor in the primary election to be held here next Thursday to select a candidate for governor. All the candidates favor the repeal in some form.

The Prohibitionists are working hard to keep all their followers out of the primary and to support Governor Hooper, Republican, for second term. Ex-Governor Benton McMillin, defeated for the senate by Luke Lea, is a candidate.

MONEY LAUNDRY READY TO DELIVER 1ST "WASH"

Washington, July 27.—The first batch of washed and ironed money will be distributed within a few days, or as soon as the treasury department has been finally satisfied that its money laundry is doing good work. Several hundred thousand $1, $2 and $5 bills are ready for release. The machine has been washing money at the rate of 20,000 bills a day and inspection has shown that 90 per cent of them are satisfactory.

Rations for Camping Trips Made Easy for Green Campers

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or., July 27.—"Camp Cookery" is the title of the latest bulletin from the press of the Oregon Agricultural college. It is a small, convenient sized book for carrying in the pocket of a hunting coat for ready reference and contains in its 31 pages a large amount of practical and useful information for those who spread their table under the greenwood bough. It was prepared by the school of domestic science and art for the special use of forest rangers, campers, mining prospectors and sportsmen. It follows somewhat the lines of instruction in the course in camp cookery given at the college during the year for the forestry, mining and surveying students.

Believing that they could relieve some of the "blue days" in camp consequent upon "sad" biscuits, half-cooked "spuds" and monotonously greasy fried things, the domestic science teachers obtained from the forestry department of the college and the forest service a ration list and camp equipment selected by men of many years' field experience, and prepared a list of 65 carefully selected recipes. These are so simply explained that it takes no initial culinary skill to use them. They are also conveniently indexed at the back of the book.

Makeup of the Ration List.

The ration list, sufficient for one man for 100 days, or 100 men for one day, as given in the book, may be used as a basis for making up supplies for camping parties. It includes the following: 100 pounds fresh meat including fish and poultry; 50 pounds of cured meat, canned meat or cheese; 15 pounds lard; 80 pounds flour, bread or crackers; 15 pounds corn meal, cereals, macaroni, sago, or corn starch; 5 pounds baking powder or yeast cakes; 40 pounds sugar; one gallon molasses; 13 pounds coffee; two pounds tea, chocolate or cocoa; two cans condensed milk; 10 pounds butter; 20 pounds dried fruit; 20 pounds rice or beans; 100 pounds potatoes or other fresh vegetables; 30 cans canned vegetables or fruit; four ounces spices; four ounces flavoring extracts; three ounces pepper or mustard; three quarts pickles; one quart vinegar and four pounds salt.

Eight Eggs to Pound of Meat.

Eggs may be substituted for fresh meat at the rate of eight eggs to a pound of meat. Fresh and cured meats may be interchanged at the rate of five pounds of the fresh for two of cured. A substitute of fresh milk may also be made for condensed at the rate of five quarts of fresh to a can of the other. Likewise fresh fruit may take the place of the dried in the ratio of five pounds of fresh to one of dried. A ration, as the word is commonly used, is the food estimated to be necessary for one man for one day. The amount in this list is designed to be sufficiently liberal and varied for all circumstances, and is the maximum which should not be exceeded.

45 to 55 Cents a Man.

On the basis of this list a party of six may be comfortably fed for 17 days. The cost will vary, necessarily, with the location, being from 45 to 55 cents a man for a day if near large markets and convenient to railways. Three pack horses must be used, or transportation is otherwise difficult the omission of the heavier provisions, such as canned goods containing much water, and the substitution of more flour, beans and dried fruits is advised. Where fresh meat can not be obtained additional bacon and corned beef must be included. Where the campers pack their own food on their backs a still further cut must be made in the heavy things. Under favorable conditions plenty of flour, bacon, rice, beans, oatmeal, corn meal, tea, sugar, dried fruit, and salt must be taken. As much soap and matches as seems necessary must also be carried.

Picturesque Diet on List.

The little book also explains how to build camp fires and what should be included in the camp equipment. Among the interesting recipes are those for "army bread," "emergency biscuits," "dough boys," "pulled fire bread," "ranchman's bread," "flap jacks," "fried quoits," "Mulligan," "hunter's pudding," and "Johnnie cake."

Salem's New Electric Fountain Charms Citizens by Color Display

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

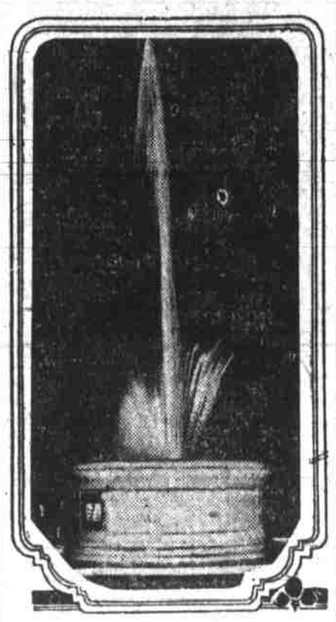
Salem, Or., July 27.—In the center of Wilson park, and facing the capitol building, is Salem's new electric fountain, which has the distinction of being the only one of the kind west of Denver. Last night thousands of people witnessed its first public exhibition and were delighted with its dancing, changing vari-colored play of water.

This is not like the usual fountain, no matter how beautiful it may be in design, which has a steady stream of water playing over it, but it is full of mechanism and requires the constant attention of an operator when a public display is being given. The result is that the water is constantly changing in its form and is illuminated by all the colors of the rainbow.

The fountain is the bequest of Mrs. E. M. Waite and cost nearly $6000. It was designed and installed by F. W. Darlington of Philadelphia, who has placed electric fountains in many of the largest cities in the world, notably in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Mexico City and three in the Crystal Palace in London.

The fountain is a circular design, standing 10 feet high in the center of a cement base 60 feet long and 35 feet wide. Arranged on the top of the fountain, in various designs, are 600 water jets and five large tubes. The interior of the fountain resembles a power house with its levers and buttons and pumps. When the fountain is in operation a man is stationed on the inside and manipulates the levers and buttons to produce the many beautiful effects.

It is through the opening of the five large tubes that the brilliant lights are reflected which transform the water into shimmering streaks of red, yellow, green, pink, violet and almost every hue. Beneath each tube is a 30,000 candle-power light shaded by a brilliant reflector. So when the fountain is playing the entire scene is well illuminated. Seven differently colored glasses are arranged for use at each tube.



View taken when the fountain was in operation for the first time last night.

At the display last night one moment a geyser-like tower of water would shoot from the center of the fountain and gradually fade from sea green into shell pink. Around it a score of smaller sprays flamed in irredescent lines. Then the central stream would crumble into violet mist while the many-colored rays that circled it turned to flame.

Again gorgeously colored bee hives seemed to rise from the surface of the fountain, while a spray of gold spouted in the center. These gradually rose until they turned into ribbons of many colors. Suddenly the scene changed and beautifully colored wheat sheaves appeared.

The city has provided for a man to operate it and it is expected to be an important attraction during the state fair. R. J. Ringler, of Portland, was the contractor.

A big Pittsburg manufacturing company pays about half the expenses of a night school in which its girl employes are taught several technical and domestic science branches at small cost.

NICARAGUA TROUBLE MAY BREAK OUT AGAIN

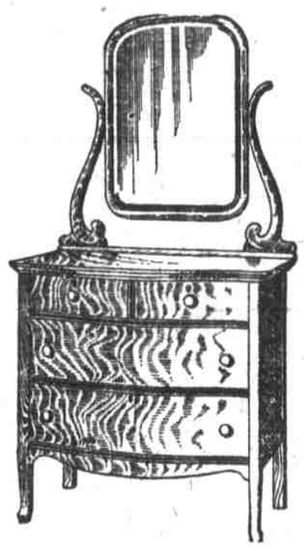
(By the International News Service.)

San Francisco, July 27.—Reports of trouble brewing in Nicaragua and which is likely to flare up when General Louis Mena, the newly elected president, is ushered into office in January, reached San Francisco today on the Pacific Mail steamer San Jose. When the vessel called at ports of Nicaragua all was quiet but there was talk of a demonstration which might be made when General Adolfo Diaz, the present executive gives up his position.

George B. Taylor, a mining man, reached this city on the San Jose and confirmed the rumors of impending strife in Nicaragua. He said that two months ago all the Nicaraguans in Salvador, including two colonels, had been rounded up and placed in a stockade through fear of complications.

It's the Last Week of the July Sale

Avail yourself of this opportunity to secure any article necessary to furnish your home, as there is a **SPECIAL DISCOUNT** on everything—the final wind-up of the July Sale.



Solid Oak Dressers

REGULAR PRICE $19.50

Special Price

$11.25

Have Occasion to Note the Window Display

THIS IS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Solid Oak Dining Table

PEDESTAL BASE

Reg. Price $16.00

Special Price

$9.90

Axminster Rugs

9x12

$16.00

The Last Week of the Sale Special Window Display

Henry Jenning & Sons

"Home of Good Furniture"

SECOND AND MORRISON STREETS