

NEW REVENUE BILL WILL BE FRAMED ALONG NEW LINES

Tariff Makers of Days Gone to Be
Outdone by Schedule Fixers
of the Present Day.

EIGHT BILLION PROGRAM

Relationship Between Tax Problem
and Price Fixing Program
Cannot Be Overlooked.

Washington, July 20.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Framing of the new revenue bill to raise \$8,000,000,000 more or less, by legislation, has begun. Probably the task will not be completed in the house committee before September 1.

It has been agreed that this bill shall repeal the existing war revenue acts, which have become confusing to the business world, and will be written from the ground up, with every existing schedule up for review, and literally hundreds of new articles are crowded together at the door, waiting to see whether they will be pulled inside.

Former Efforts Surpassed

McKinley, Aldrich, Payne, Underwood, Mills, Morrison and the other tariff makers of the past are to be outdone in the new bill, dealing mainly with the levying of import duties, sinks to infantile stature when compared with the Kitchen-Simmons bill, as the new production probably will be called. For import duties now yield only a pittance in comparison with the total of war demands.

Sentiment is believed to be against consumption taxes except as a last resort, and the purpose in view is to find how much money can be obtained from other sources before turning in that direction. There is a relationship between the tax problem and the price fixing program which cannot be overlooked now that price fixing is being widely extended into the industries.

Hoover Makes Suggestions

Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, has pointed to this in some observations submitted to the committee on finance. Prices should be fixed, he contends, at a point where production shall be encouraged, and therefore should be high enough to afford a profit to the smaller capital concerns; which, under ordinary conditions of competition, might be unable to operate because the larger combinations would push it to the wall.

That policy results in prices which give enormous profits to the concerns having a low production cost. Here, says Hoover, is where congress should come in with a big tax leveling stick. The excess profits tax should be so levied, he asserts, as to absorb these inordinate profits from the big producers, and turn the money into the United States treasury.

Manifestly, also, if price levels are made high in pursuance of this plan, the ultimate consumer will already have paid his "consumption tax" in the exorbitant profits which appear in the returns of the companies with low cost production. Price fixing is a fact, and the Hoover idea, which is not altogether a novelty, but has been presented by him with unusual force, is likely to be heard from.

Waynesboro Decision Novel

In a pioneering decision regarding the pay of men employed at industrial plants in Waynesboro, Pa., the national labor board has set standards which give a suggestion as to its future action in other cases, which are numerous and countrywide. The board is giving further consideration to what should be regarded as a minimum wage.

The Waynesboro decision is notable in awarding increases decidedly in advance of what the men demanded when they launched a strike. The men demanded a minimum of 30 cents an hour for common labor, and the board orders they be paid 40 cents. Some have been receiving as low as 22 cents.

The basic eight hour day was ordered in manufacturing plants at Buffalo, N. Y., and East Cambridge, Mass., and this, it is stated, does not fix a policy, the board still having before it the question of what shall be determined as a proper working day. The eight hour schedule was ordered into effect upon the statement of Secretary Daniels that the plants involved were engaged in producing materials needed by the navy, and the department favors the basic eight-hour day in all plants doing work for the navy.

War Labor Work Grows

War labor administration has taken an enormous scope. In the department of labor several new bureaus are being

HOOD RIVER MAN WINS BRAVERY CROSS



David L. Spaulding

Corporal David L. Spaulding, route No. three, Hood River, Ore., is one of the U. S. Marines who have been cited for a distinguished service cross for bravery by General Pershing.

In making the recommendation, General Pershing reported: "Corporal David Spaulding returned to the front line, encouraging his men, after having been sent to the rear with a severe wound in the advance on Bourges, France, on July 6, 1918."

Corporal Spaulding is the son of Frank R. Spaulding of Hood River. He enlisted at Portland, Ore., in April, 1917, and received his recruit training at Mare Island, Cal.

formed, whose work is fairly well told by giving their names. There will be from now on a woman in industry bureau, a conditions of labor bureau, a training and dilutions bureau, a bureau of labor adjustments and a civilian insignia service. The latter is to work out a system of war labor rewards, with badges and other insignia for continuous and satisfactory service.

Secretary Wilson of the department of labor now has a departmental cabinet of officers who deal with labor problems, which will meet from time to time to keep all the services of the government in touch with each other and prevent the drawing of labor from one war service to another. The membership of this cabinet as given below is sufficient to show the labor activities in outline:

Secretary William B. Wilson, department of labor; Louis F. Post, assistant secretary; John W. Abercrombie, solicitor; Felix Frankfurter, assistant secretary and chairman war labor policies board; Dr. Royal Meeker, commissioner of labor statistics; Anthony Caminetti, commissioner of immigration; Richard K. Campbell, commissioner of naturalization; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau; J. B. Denmore, director of the employment service; Samuel J. Gompers, Jr., chief clerk, department of labor; Hugh L. Kerwin, director of labor adjustment; Roger W. Babson, director of education and information; Herman Schneider, director of training and dilution; Otto M. Ehlitz, director of industrial housing and transportation; Ethelbert Stewart, chief of investigation and inspection; Grant Hamilton, director of conditions of labor; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of woman in industry, and C. T. Clayton, director of civil insignia.

Alleged Pro-German Arrested at Baker

Baker, Ore., July 20.—Adolph Czwalina, charged with being pro-German, was arrested this afternoon as he stepped from the Sumpter Valley train at Baker by Deputy Sheriffs Herbert and Pierce. His arrest followed a complaint made by Sumpter Valley farmers that he had been guilty of making treasonable and seditious utterances to a crew of men with whom he had been working in the hay field. Czwalina claims that he is loyal to the United States and that he is a Pole and not a German.

He will be held here to await instructions from Federal District Attorney Haney, who was notified of his arrest.

Sweethearts of Civil War Days Wedded

Des Moines, Iowa, July 20.—(I. N. R.)—A romance of Civil War days, renewed during the recent G. A. R. encampment here, culminated in the marriage of L. R. Thompson, 73, of Cartersville, Iowa, and Mrs. Esmarilda Bishop, 61, an old sweetheart. The couple had been engaged before the Civil war, but the call to the colors prevented the wedding.

SOLDIERS BUILD BARRACKS; GET PRACTICAL WORK

Training School at O. A. C. Gives
Classes in Mechanics Opportunity
to Do Real Construction.

BUILDING TO BE PERMANENT

Erection of Four-Story Barracks
Makes O. A. C. a Real Military
Camp.

Oregon Agricultural College, July 20.

Work has already started on a real military camp at the Oregon Agricultural college. Barracks are in course of construction and this building will be followed by others which will be needed to accommodate the 500 or more soldiers who will come and go every two months.

Lands comprising between 40 and 50 acres immediately southwest of the campus proper, has been set aside for military operations. Buildings to be erected include a Y. M. C. A. hut typical of those in the big army camps, a

temporary frame and glass building to be used for automobile repair work, a latrine building and an infirmary. Accommodations for officers will be provided.

Work on the latrine building will be started within two weeks. It will be a one-story frame building 50 by 50 feet, well equipped with 24 showers, dressing room, drinking fountains and other conveniences.

Building Is Started

Concrete pouring in connection with the barracks was started Thursday. This building will consist of four stories and will be 56 by 204 feet in size. The first story will be in concrete, while the other three stories will be of frame construction. It will be possible to add brick veneer if at any time in the future it is deemed wise to make the building permanent. Windows will occupy more than half of the wall space. On each floor will be 34 groups of three windows each, the basement groups measuring 12 by 14 feet, second floor 12 by 8 and third and fourth floors 12 by 6 feet.

The mess hall will be in concrete, the finish being white, giving a cheerful tone. The tables, which will be of knockdown type to permit of easy handling and storing, will be 2-by 10 feet.

Heating Plant Adequate

A heating plant consisting of a large boiler and hot water tank, which will not only provide the heat and water for the barracks but for other buildings which will be constructed, will be in the northwest corner of the building, which will face east. Next to the boiler room and at the west end of the basement will be the kitchen, which will be adequately equipped.

The second, third and fourth floors will consist of one large room each. Shelving and clothes racks along the walls and around the columns will provide room for the equipment of the men.

Standard bunks will be furnished by the government.

The construction of the barracks is made possible by the ready and prompt assistance of the lumber mills in various parts of the state.

Soldiers Get Experience

The work is being done under the direction of E. P. Jackson, superintendent of buildings at the college. He is being assisted by two Corvallis experts in construction work, C. N. Freeman and P. A. Willert, together with 45 soldiers in training in carpentry.

The men of the military detachment arrived a little more than a month ago. The soldiers are getting the practical training of erecting a building from the ground up, doing the figuring and working out all details. All of the excavating was done by these men. The building will be completed by them with the exception of the construction of the window and door frames.

The men have been divided into four groups according to their previous education. Half receive classroom work while the others are getting practical experience. Only one fourth of the men had a knowledge of carpentry work when they reported here.

Los Angeles Boasts Of Immense Area

Los Angeles, July 20.—(I. N. S.)—The city of Los Angeles covers more area than any other city in the United States, but its population is only about 600,000. City Engineer Hansen has just announced that the area is 362.04 square miles.

"In other words," said Hansen, "Los Angeles is 44 miles long and 29 miles wide. There are 432.5 miles of paved streets and 742.42 miles of streets otherwise improved."

SOLDIER'S SON IS IN THE SERVICE



Hugh C. McCammon

Hugh C. McCammon of Salem, who has enlisted in the United States marine flying corps, is a son of the late Major W. W. McCammon of Salem. Mr. McCammon will go to Boston,

where he will take a ground course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and upon completion of his course there he will be sent to Miami, Fla., for practical training along aviation lines.

Mr. McCammon has three brothers in the regular army.

Be Friendly With Strangers, Advice

London, July 20.—(U. P.)—"If you see an American soldier in the train, make yourself his friend," advises the London "Weekly Dispatch." "He is your friend already."

"If you see a lonely American soldier in the street prove that you and he are of kin, allies again after years of misunderstanding. You know what he is doing for civilization. But you do not always remember that he has come from 1900 to 1900 miles to do it. He might want a friend to talk to."

"Ours is the home he went from. Make him remember he has come back to it."

Chicago's Auto Toll In Children Heavy

Chicago, July 20.—(I. N. S.)—The toll of the automobiles that crowd Chicago's streets recently has averaged a little under a child a day. In an effort to make it possible for the youngsters to release their play impulses without a life charge being exacted, Alderman John H. Lyle plans to introduce in the council an ordinance providing for roping off certain of the less used streets for certain periods of the day in congested districts.

Y. M. Wants 4000 Typical Americans

New Who Will Face Dangers of Warfare
and Willing to Face Inconveniences
and Hardships Wanted for War Work

"Only men who will face the dangers of liquid fire, poison gas, shrapnel, the inconvenience of living in dugouts and huts under shell fire are wanted in Y. M. C. A. war work service with the American troops at the front," is the message which E. C. Carter, in charge of Y. M. C. A. war work in France, has sent to J. W. Palmer, personnel secretary for Oregon and Idaho, with headquarters at Portland.

Haliday Smith of Nyack, N. Y., who threw away a possible chance of surviving a gas attack in order to render vital service to the American troops, exemplified in his death the type of men the Y. M. C. A. is seeking for service at the front, says Mr. Carter. Smith and Rev. Hedley H. Cooper of Piermont, N. Y., had been gassed in a front trench dugout and were proceeding to the rear, seeking a hospital. Smith encountered an ammunition train which had lost its way, and, turning his back on medical aid, led the train through a hall of steel to its destination. Both he and Cooper died that night in the hospital.

There is need for 4000 men of this typical American type immediately and Mr. Palmer is looking for such. More than 200 secretaries are under shell fire, serving the American troops in the advanced lines. Additional troops are arriving, new huts are being opened and the need for Y. M. C. A. workers is urgent, so that the opportunity for men in Oregon is especially good just now.

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A2032—Tan Russia calf oxford, turn sole, wood LKV heel. Reduced from \$6.50 to **\$4.85**



C1212—Bronze kid lace oxford, turn sole, LKV covered heel. Reduced from \$8.50 to **\$6.85**



2055—Medium tan welt pump, military heel, small leather laced bow. Reduced from \$6.50 to **\$4.85**



C205—White canvas Sport shoe white nubuck ball strap. Reduced from \$5 to **\$3.85**



1864—White canvas Sport oxford, Rubber heel. Reduced from \$5.00 to **\$3.85**



2215—Medium tan calf oxford, military heel, imitation wing tip. Reduced from \$7.50 to **\$5.85**



E5544—Cocoa brown calf English lace. Reduced from \$8.50 to **\$6.85**



7220—Tan Cordovan oxford, English last. Reduced from \$8.50 to **\$6.85**



4626—Black vici Blucher, straight last. Reduced from \$8.50 to **\$6.85**



4862—Nettleton gunmetal calf button, English last. Reduced from \$11 to **\$7.85**



A5556—Tan calf English lace, white fiber sole, rubber heel. Reduced from \$5 to **\$3.85**



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INTERNAL VIEW SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF SOLE
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4628—Black vici Blucher, broad comfortable toe. Reduced from \$8.50 to **\$6.85**

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