

CONSTITUTION OF WORLD LEAGUE IS FORMING RAPIDLY

Apportionment of Representation
and Means of Enforcing De-
cisions Difficult Problems.

SUGGEST ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

Efforts Being Made to Dispel
Fear Aroused in Smaller Na-
tions That They Will Fare Ill.

By Fred S. Fergusson
Paris, Feb. 6.—(U. P.)—Prospects for
completion of the initial draft of the
league of nations constitution in time
to present it to the general peace con-
gress this week were understood to be
brighter today.

As the special committee having the
work in charge considers the various
problems contained in the 22 articles of
the tentative program, the conferees
are said to be rapidly approaching an
agreement, the speed with which the
details are handled is increasing as the
sessions continue. The two questions
presenting the greatest difficulty of
solution are:

Means by which the league will en-
force its decisions.

Apportionment of representation on
the administrative council of the league.
The majority of the conferees are
believed to be agreed that the most
effective weapon of the league would
be an economic boycott made possible
through a blockade enforced by an
international fleet to which naturally
Great Britain and the United States
would be the chief contributors. But
some members of the committee are
said to hold out for the substitution
of moral for physical force. These
members declare that the main object
of the league is really the promotion of
understanding between nations that
will render war unlikely, rather than
forcible prevention of wars after they
have been caused by political or eco-
nomic jealousies. Those who favor an
international police force agree to this
promise yet hold that the league must
possess some weapon in case any mis-
understandings do arise.

The reported conflict over represen-
tation arises from the fear of small
nations that the big powers will domi-
nate the league. Efforts are now be-
ing made to dispel this fear which is
held to be unfounded.

Wilson Expected February 24

Washington, Feb. 6.—(I. N. S.)—Presi-
dent Wilson will be on his way back to
Paris within one month from the time
he comes back to America, about Febru-
ary 24, unless an effective league of
nations is soundly established in the
meantime.

This was learned from an authori-
tative source today, together with more
details of his probable plans while in
America. Administration officials let
it be understood, however, that the
president's future course is entirely
centered in what he considers of top

most importance in world legislation
just now, the league of nations.

Should the president land in New York
on February 24, as is now contemplated,
he will very probably deliver there the
first of a series of addresses he is to
make in different parts of the country,
taking the people into his confidence
and explaining for the first time his
own interpretations of the peace terms
and what may be expected of the peace
conference. Immediately after deliver-
ing this address he will return to Wash-
ington and very likely address a joint
session of the retiring congress and
make a detailed report of his negotia-
tions with the representatives of the
great powers.

Faith in Wilson

Paris, Feb. 6.—(I. N. S.)—"The domi-
nating desire of the Americans is the
formation of a league of nations and
they are unvaryingly supporting Presi-
dent Wilson, not only from national
pride in his acts but from faith in his
wisdom and patriotism," said Ambassa-
dor Sharpe in an interview printed in
the Petit Parisien today.

Mr. Sharpe has just returned from
the United States.
The American diplomat declared that
the Americans hold France and the
French in the highest possible esteem.
He added:

"Americans desire ardently that the
peace conference deliberations be ter-
minated as rapidly as possible, but they
have the greatest confidence in the
wisdom of the delegates.
"The American people have a remark-
able degree of confidence in their presi-
dent."

Pope to Discuss Peace

Rome, Feb. 6.—(I. N. S.)—Pope
Benedict XV is about to issue an
encyclical letter dealing with peace, es-
pecially the league of nations, it was
learned today.

Soldier Kills Self

When Request for
Discharge Denied

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 6.—(I. N. S.)

—Private Roxie Addell, supply company,
20th infantry, stationed at Fort Leaven-
worth, committed suicide last night by
shooting himself with an army revolver.
Addell's home was near San Francisco.
It is stated he recently made application
to be discharged from the army, which
was disapproved, and since that time
he has been despondent.

Another soldier at Fort Leavenworth,
a member of the 20th infantry, tried to
kill himself yesterday morning. It is
said the man wanted to be discharged
from the army and was despondent be-
cause he could not get out to return to
his old home. He placed the butt of
his gun against the wall and pushed
against the sharp part of the bayonet
until it nearly passed through his body.

Preacher Collapses

Following Acquittal

Saco, Maine, Feb. 6.—(I. N. S.)—Rev.

Henry H. Hall, the evangelist acquitted
by a jury of the charge of murdering
his wife by throwing her from a rail-
road trestle, was in a state of collapse
at a hotel here today and was under
the care of a physician. The jury de-
liberated 10½ hours.

A telegram was received from a New
York theatrical manager, offering Hall
a vaudeville engagement.

NATION'S BIGGEST REVENUE BILL IS BEFORE CONGRESS

Income Tax and Bonus for All
Fighters and Nurses Are
Among Provisions of Report.

WAR PROFITS WILL BE TAXED

Luxury Levies, Child Labor Tax
and Tobacco Revenue Covered
in Measure Unique in History.

(Continued From Page One)

six per cent on incomes up to \$4000,
and 12 per cent on higher incomes.
After 1918 the normal is four per cent
on incomes up to \$4000 and eight per
cent on those over \$4000. The present
normal is four per cent. Exemptions
of \$1000 for a single person and \$2000
for a married one, with \$200 additional
for each dependent under 18, remains
as at present.

The income sur-tax rates begin at
one per cent on incomes of \$2000 to
\$5000 and run to 65 per cent on incomes
over \$100,000.

Present sur-tax rates are lower on
the middle and higher incomes, the
highest rate in the present law being
50 per cent on incomes of more than
\$100,000.

Partnerships and public service cor-
porations pay the tax as individuals,
not as corporations.

Corporation Income Tax Doubled

The corporation income tax for 1919
is 12 per cent and thereafter 10 per
cent. The present rate is six per cent.
Special provision is made for cor-
porations owning oil or gas wells or
mines. Because of the hazards and
the rapid depletion a special deduction
for depletion and improvements is
allowed. It is based on the fair mar-
ket value in the taxable year.

The bill allows income taxes to be
paid in one or four installments, as the
taxpayer chooses. The first installment
is due when the return is filed, the
second three months later, the third in
six and the last in nine months.

War and excess profits tax:
Provision is made for both war and
excess profits taxes in the fiscal year,
but after that the war profits taxes
come off except in certain specified cases
where war contracts run over in later
years.

The excess profit tax for 1918-1919 is
30 per cent of profits up to 20 per cent
and 65 per cent of all profits over 20
per cent. Before figuring this tax the
taxpayer deducts from his net income
\$3000, plus 8 per cent of his capital, as
an excess profits exemption. Concerns
making less than \$3000 a year net in-
come pay no excess profits. For 1919-
1920 and thereafter the rates are 20 per
cent and 40 per cent of all profits over
20 per cent.

War Profits to Be Taxed

The war profits tax for this fiscal

year is the difference between 80 per
cent of the net income after deducting
the war profit credit and the amount
of the excess profits tax figured under
the preceding provision. The war prof-
its provision, one of the most involved
in the bill, reads as follows:

The sum, if any, by which 80 per cent
of the amount of the net income in ex-
cess of the war profit credit exceeds the
amount of the tax computed under the
first and second brackets (the excess
profits tax provision).

The war profits credit is \$3000, plus
the average for the pre-war
period (1911-1913-1914) plus 10 per cent
of the difference between the average
invested capital of the pre-war period
and the invested capital in the taxable
year.

Estate tax:

This provision levies a tax beginning
at 3 per cent on estates not over \$50-
000 and running to 40 per cent on those
over \$100,000. Estates of soldiers,
sailors and marines killed in the war
or who die within one year from in-
juries sustained in the war, are ex-
empted from payment of this tax.

Transportation Taxes Little Changed

Transportation taxes:
These remain largely as in the pre-
sent law—3 per cent on freight, foreign
or domestic; 1 cent on each 20 cents
paid for carrying express; 8 per cent
on passenger fares except commutation
or season tickets; 8 per cent (present
rate 10 per cent) on parlor car chairs
and seats; berths or staterooms on boats
or trains; 8 per cent (present rate 5
per cent) on oil carried in pipe lines.

The tax on telephone and telegraph
messages which is now 5 cents on each
message costing 15 cents or more, be-
comes 5 cents for messages between 14
and 50 cents and 10 cents on all cost-
ing over 50 cents. A 10 per cent tax is
put on leased wires, except news wires.
Insurance taxes remain as now.

Beverage taxes:
On distilled spirits \$8.40 a gallon in-
stead of the \$8 rate adopted by the
house; 17 in bond \$2.20 a gallon instead
of the \$4.40 house rate. Perfumes con-
taining distilled spirits \$1.10; wines \$1
per gallon instead of \$2.80 in the house
bill. A tax of 30 cents a gallon is put
on rectified spirits or wines and a 15
cents floor tax.

Beer Pays \$6 a Barrel

Beer pays \$6 a barrel. Still wines, in-
cluding Vermouth containing less than
14 per cent alcohol, 16 cents a gallon;
14 to 21 per cent alcohol, 40 cents; 21 to
24 per cent alcohol, \$1.

Wines or brandy withdrawn for fortify-
ing, 60 cents a gallon. Champagne,
12 cents a half pint.

Cereal beverages (near beer), 15 per
cent of the selling price. The house tax
is 30 per cent. Soft drinks, 10 per cent
of the sale price; house rate was 20 per
cent. Mineral and table waters, 5 per
cent of the sale price.

May 1, 1919, a tax of 1 cent is levied
on each 10 cents charged for ice cream,
ice cream sodas, sundaes and similar re-
freshments if eaten where sold.

Tobacco and cigars:

Cigars weighing not more than three
pounds to the thousand, \$1.50 per thou-
sand (house rate \$2); more than three
pounds and retailing for 5 cents, \$4 per
thousand; selling from 5 to 8 cents, \$8;
8 to 15 cents, \$9; 15 to 20 cents, \$12;
over 20 cents, \$15.

Cigarettes not over three pounds a
thousand, \$3; over three pounds, \$7.20;
tobacco and snuff, 18 cents a pound;
cigarette papers in books of 25 to 50, ½
cent; 50 to 100, 1 cent; over 100, ½
cent for each 50; tubes, 1 cent on
each 50.

Theatre Taxes to Remain

Admission and dues:
The conferees cut to 10 per cent the
20 per cent theatre tax they had earlier
decided on. After April 1, 1919, the tax
is 1 cent on each 10 cents. Speculators
who sell tickets at an excess of 50 cents
over the regular price must collect and
pay a tax of 10 cents of the excess; if
the excess is over 50 cents, a 50 per
cent tax. Roof gardens and cabarets
pay a tax of 1½ cents for each 10 cents
charged.

Symphony orchestra and entertain-
ments given for charity or religious pur-
poses are exempted.

Dues for over \$30 a year pay 10 per
cent; initiation fees over \$10 pay the
same, but fraternal orders operating on
the lodge plan are exempted from both
taxes.

Excise taxes:
Auto trucks are taxed 3 per cent of
the sale price and other automobiles,
except tractors, 5 per cent. Tires bear a
5 per cent tax.

Pianos, organs (other than pipe or-
gans), piano players, graphophones and
talking machines with records pay 5 per
cent. Sporting goods of all kinds pay 10
per cent; cameras, 10 per cent; chewing
gum, 3 per cent; candy, 5 per cent; pho-
tographic films and plates, 5 per cent;
guns and shells, 10 per cent; hunting
knives, 10 per cent; dirks, daggers,
swords, canes and stiletos, 100 per cent.

Electric fans, 5 per cent; thermos bot-
tles, 5 per cent; meerschaum pipes, 10
per cent; slot machines, 5 per cent; vi-
olins, riding and hunting habits, 10 per
cent; articles made of fur, 10 per cent;
yachts and motorboats, 10 per cent; toi-
let soaps, 3 per cent; sculpture, paintings
and antiques, 5 per cent; woolen rugs,
domestic or imported, 10 per cent.

Luxury Taxes Are Provided

Luxury taxes:
These are based upon the theory that
beyond a certain price most of the or-
dinary articles of clothing and use be-
come luxuries. After May 1 a tax of
10 per cent is levied on carpets and rugs
sold over \$5 a square yard, picture
frames over \$10, trunks over \$50, val-
ises, traveling bags, hat boxes and
toilet cases over \$25; purses, pocket-
books and shopping bags over \$7.50;
portable lamps over \$25, umbrellas and
parasols over \$4, fans over \$1, house
coats and smoking jackets over \$7.50,
men's waistcoats sold separately from
suits, women's hats over \$15, men's
hats over \$5, caps over \$2, shoes, pumps
and slippers over \$10; neckties over \$2,
men's shirts over \$3, pajamas, night-
gowns and underwear over \$5, kimono's,
petticoats and waists over \$15.

This tax is paid on the sum by which
the selling price of any article exceeds
the specific amount.

Jewelry, watches and clocks pay 5
per cent after April 1.

Many Businesses Are Hit

After May, motion picture exchanges
pay 5 per cent of the monthly rental of
films. Movie men who exhibit films pay
5 per cent of the rental or license value.
Perfumes, toilet waters and cos-
metics are taxed 1 cent on each 25 cents
of selling price, as are pills, powders,
salves, ointments and all patent medi-
cines.

Special taxes:
Business tax of \$1 for each \$1000 of
capital stock over \$5000; broker tax,
\$50; if broker is a partner, he pays \$100
if it is worth more than \$5000; pawn brokers pay \$100;
ship brokers, \$50; custom house brokers,
\$50; theatres seating up to 250 pay
\$50; seating 250 to 500, pay \$100; seating
more than 500, pay \$200. In towns of
5000 or less, these rates are halved.

Circuses pay \$100; bowling alleys and
billiard parlors, \$10 for each alley or
table; shooting galleries, \$20; riding
academies, \$100; taxicab companies, \$10
for each automobile carrying more than
two and less than seven, and \$20 for
bigger automobiles.

Tobacco manufacturers, whose yearly
sales are under \$50,000, pay \$6;
between 50,000 and 100,000, pay \$12;
between 100,000 and 200,000, pay \$24;
and over 200,000, pay \$24, and at the
rate of 16 cents per thousand pounds of
excess over 200,000.

Cigar makers whose annual sales are
under 50,000 cigars pay \$4; 50,000 to
100,000 pay \$6; 100,000 to 200,000 pay
\$12; and exceeding 200,000 but not over
400,000, \$24; over 400,000, \$24, and at the
rate of 10 cents a thousand of the ex-
cess over 400,000.

Stamp taxes:

On bonds and debentures, 5 cents for
each \$100 of value; on indemnity and
surety bonds 50 cents; stock certificates
5 cents on each \$100 for new issues and
cents for each \$100 on sales or trans-
fers; sales agreements, 2 cents on each
\$100; deeds, 50 cents on transactions of
\$100 to \$500 and an additional 50 cents
on each added \$500; warehouse receipts,
25 cents for \$100, 50 cents up to \$500 and
over \$500, \$1; trans-oceanic passenger
tickets costing up to \$50, \$1; \$50 to \$60,
\$2 and over \$60, \$5.

Proxy for voting, 10 cents; power of
attorney, 25 cents; playing cards 8 cents
a pack; parcel post packages on which
the postage is 25 cents or more, 1 cent
for each 25 cents; on all insurance
policies 5 cents on the dollar of the
premium, when the policy or renewal is

issued by a non-resident of the United
States and not signed by an American
agent of the insurer.

Tax on child labor:
This tax is 10 per cent of the entire
net profits of any business in which
children under 14 years or employees be-
tween 14 to 16 work more than eight
hours a day.

False statements in regard to the
ages of the employees are punishable by
a fine of from \$100 to \$1000 or imprison-
ment for three months or both.
Advisory boards:
The bill creates an advisory board of
six to take up and decide knotty points
with respect to the excess and war
profits and income tax sections. The
conferees struck out the Thomas amend-
ment taxing campaign contributions 100
per cent and also the second class mail

provision which would have continued
increased postal rates. All postal rates
go back to the pre-war basis.

An amendment to the measure makes
the District of Columbia bone dry.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
The cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine."
E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c—Ad.

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CONCERT SEAT SALE
NOW ON
The Josef Rosenblatt seat sale is
now open at Sherman, Clay & Co.,
Sixth and Morrison streets.

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YOU WILL SEE—
Women who have never worn clothes
and who prove that both clothes
and vulgarity are the products of
a prudish civilization.

The brutal chieftain of a murderous
tribe, aroused to fury, facing the
camera—a close-up of the cruellest
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Filmed in the South Sea Jungles
Among Man-eating Savages—
Where Jack London Got His Thrills
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—Yet, with all its magnitude, its beauty
and the luxury of its most modern ap-
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is its practical recognition of the just,
human desires of the individual guest
expecting the best service in the
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