

REPUBLICANS ON FISHING TRIP FOR VOTE OF SOLDIER

By Hudson Hawley

United News Staff Correspondent
Washington, April 23.—That the Republican members of the house ways and means committee were endeavoring to make political capital of the soldiers' bonus question so that in the coming campaign they would say, "A Democratic congress sent you to war, but a Republican congress is giving you this relief," was charged on the floor of the house this afternoon by Representative Rainey of Illinois, Democrat.

Referring to the Republican caucus on bonus legislation originally scheduled for tonight, but postponed until April 30, he declared:

"INSULT" IS REPUDIATED

"The Republican members of this house have been summoned back by the party whips in an attempt to enable their leaders to fool the 4,500,000 soldiers. On behalf of the Democratic minority, I repudiate this insult to the soldiers. You are placing yourselves in the position of saying to the soldiers, 'The Republican party offers you \$125 a day for your votes this fall.'"

"I call the gentleman to order," shouted Representative Campbell of Kansas, jumping from his seat. "His remarks are an insult to members on both sides of this house. The Republicans have offered insult to nobody and the gentleman knows it."

ATTACK IS CONTINUED

Rainey continued his attack by saying the Republican proposal to levy a general sales tax to raise the bonus money was a feudal age relic. He charged that they were "going to yield to Wall street and the rich of this country" in eschewing the excess profits tax method of meeting the situation, supported, he said, by all house Democrats.

"Under your sales tax plan," he pointed out, "the boys and their families and friends would pay one fourth the cost of the bonus. In your desire to protect war fortunes, you propose to give the soldiers a bonus with one hand and with the other take away 25 per cent of it."

EXCESS TAX DISCUSSED

Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota, himself a war veteran and leader of the Republican insurgents who favor an excess profits tax, asked if Rainey could give Republican members who thought as he did an assurance that the Democrats would agree on a motion providing for the excess profits plan. Rainey replied that, given an opportunity, they would.

Johnson then asked if the only point of disagreement was not on the form of legislation by which the money was to be raised. Rainey replied that as far as the Democrats went it was true. "Although," he added, "there may be

a few on both sides who will vote against the whole bonus proposition."

CHAMP CLARK SIDES IN

Champ Clark backed him by telling Johnson there was not a Democrat in the house who would not vote for the excess profits tax measure. Charging that three Republican members of the ways and means committee were millionaires and fighting the excess profits tax for that reason, Rainey flung out this challenge:

"If you gentlemen on the steering committee and the ways and means will tell what your incomes were in 1914 and authorize a disinterested committee to investigate your returns through the war period we will tell you whether you were war beneficiaries or not. On behalf of the Democratic leaders and members of the ways and means, I say that if you accept the challenge we will do likewise."

"When the results are compared the soldiers will know why you plan to force your bill down the throats of the people without an opportunity for amendment."

"The truth is you have got hold of a method of taxation that is so hot you would like to turn it loose if you could, but you can't."

DEMOCRATS FAVOR AID

Rainey further said that the Democrats stood for the full American Legion program of soldier aid and that whereas the Republicans would exclude officers, nurses, yeomanettes and "field clerks who occupied positions of danger," the Democrats were for including them all.

From the set of four alternatives to the former sales tax proposition put forth as "feilers" today by the ways and means committee, in an obvious endeavor to draw away from representative Johnson's "insurgent" support, it appears that the sales tax advocates are very possibly alarmed at the defections which Johnson's following may cause. From a general tax of one-half of one per cent on all sales, the committee has receded to a proposal for a one per cent levy on final sales to consumers—and that is but one of four methods of raising the necessary bonus money which they now propound.

By it they estimate they can raise \$100,000,000 a year.

PLANS ARE ENUMERATED

"A tax on all stock exchange transactions, equal to the broker's commissions, designed to raise \$200,000,000 a year, a new two per cent tax on incomes, probably on those in excess of \$5000 a year, estimated to raise \$100,000,000. The exact per cent has not been yet definitely decided upon.

An increase of about 15 per cent of existing taxes on tobacco and cigarettes, calculated to bring in \$50,000,000. The four forms of taxes would, it is estimated, net about \$1,500,000,000 for soldier relief. The ways and means committee said all details of the bonus bill as a whole were open to revision, but they predicted that the four-fold plan would not be changed.

Caucus Is Called To Choose Leader

Washington, April 23.—(I. N. S.)—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, acting minority leader, Thursday issued a call for a conference of Democratic senators on April 27 to elect a leader to succeed the late Senator Martin.

Yes, duke, the clock points out the hours for a man, but a charming woman makes him forget them.

LABOR CONDITIONS ALL OVER NATION GREATLY IMPROVED

By David Lawrence

(Copyrighted, 1920)
Washington, April 23.—Labor conditions throughout the United States present a more hopeful prospect today than they have since the close of the war. The number of major strikes has been reduced to a few. While there are many minor strikes and while there is an undercurrent of unrest the outlook is distinctly satisfactory to Government officials.

There is a difference of opinion as to what broke the so-called "outlaw" strike on the railroads, but everybody is agreed that it is "petering out." Attorney General Palmer naturally believes the exposure of radicalism alleged to be behind the railroad strike did the trick. Others think the quiet work of trained conciliators employed by the government, together with the establishment of the railroad labor board, helped send the strikers back to work.

L. W. W. NOT YET ILLEGAL
Certainly the evidence gathered by the folks at the department of labor would seem to indicate that dissatisfaction with the cost of living as well as a feeling that the brotherhood officers were too slow in pushing the wage demands

had more to do with the strike than radicalism or even the activity of the I. W. W. It is admitted at the department of labor that the I. W. W. have made use of the opportunity to agitate for the "one big union," but that in itself has not yet been declared illegal.

Investigation of the causes of the railroad strike is proceeding, and it is interesting to find that the information gathered by the department of labor emphasizes internal troubles in the railroad brotherhoods as well as the cost of living.

It is reported, for instance, that many of the railroad men have been dissatisfied with W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and that the strike is an attack on his leadership. Some representation would seem to indicate resentment over Lee's alleged activity or support in behalf of General Leonard Wood's candidacy. This is understood to have given rise to a controversy over impending militarism in the United States, food indeed for the radicals and orators in labor ranks.

There is every indication, however, that the men have been persuaded to believe that the railroad labor board will give full consideration to their difficulties over the cost of living. Trained conciliators employed by the department of labor have been at work in the principal railroad centers trying to help the brotherhood chiefs get the men back to work. The situation in Jersey City is not yet cleared up but looks hopeful.

Outside of the railroad trouble, the most perplexing strikes of major importance are those of the longshoremen of New York harbor and the copper miners of Butte, Mont. The department of labor is expecting to solve the situation in New York this week.

The issue has been baffling because alongside of the deep sea vessels docking in New York, longshoremen have been paid 80 cents an hour, while in

adjacent docks, near enough for the workers to see and hear and feel the contract, the coastwise and cross harbor vessel owners have been paying only 65 cents an hour.

Their plea has been that being engaged in interstate commerce, the coastwise shipowners are unable to increase their rates at will and can't meet the higher compensation of overseas traffic. Reports to the department of labor indicate that a compromise is in sight.

As for the strike in Butte, Mont., it is too early as yet to analyze the causes or probable outcome. The I. W. W. is agitating the strike and has succeeded by picketing methods in keeping 65 per cent of the miners from entering the mines. The cry is for a six-hour day at \$7 per day.

It is clear from all the information gathered about different strikes in the country that the cost of living and the demand for labor in other lines of work more profitable than that of the discontented worker has helped unsettle labor conditions. There is no convincing evidence of radicalism. There is abundant proof of economic unrest as a result of high prices and reconstruction ills and a deep disappointment with the campaign to reduce the cost of living.

Britain Will Be Dry in Ten Years, Johnson Asserts

New York, April 23.—(I. N. S.)—William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, prohibition missionary to Europe, returned home Thursday on the liner New York with the message that England would be dry in 10 years.

"Yes, sir," said Pussyfoot to ship news

reporters, "England is losing her taste for liquor. England will be dry in 10 years. France will lose her spirituous liquors very soon, but will retain the light wine and beer for some time."

The present agitation in the United States for light wines and beers will continue about two years and then die out, in Pussyfoot's opinion.

Passengers on the ship were given

prohibition lectures on the way over. One night, Pussyfoot spoke to the first class passengers and received a "razz," according to the passengers. Hoots and cat-calls greeted the speech.

Eichenlaub Seriously Ill
Fred Eichenlaub, city plan examiner, is seriously ill at his home in Sellwood

with influenza. Eichenlaub was taken ill Monday.

Tacoma Bailiff Drops Dead
Tacoma, Wash., April 23.—(U. P.)—C. T. Patterson, 74, bailiff in the Pierce county superior court, dropped dead in the courthouse corridor Thursday while talking to a friend.

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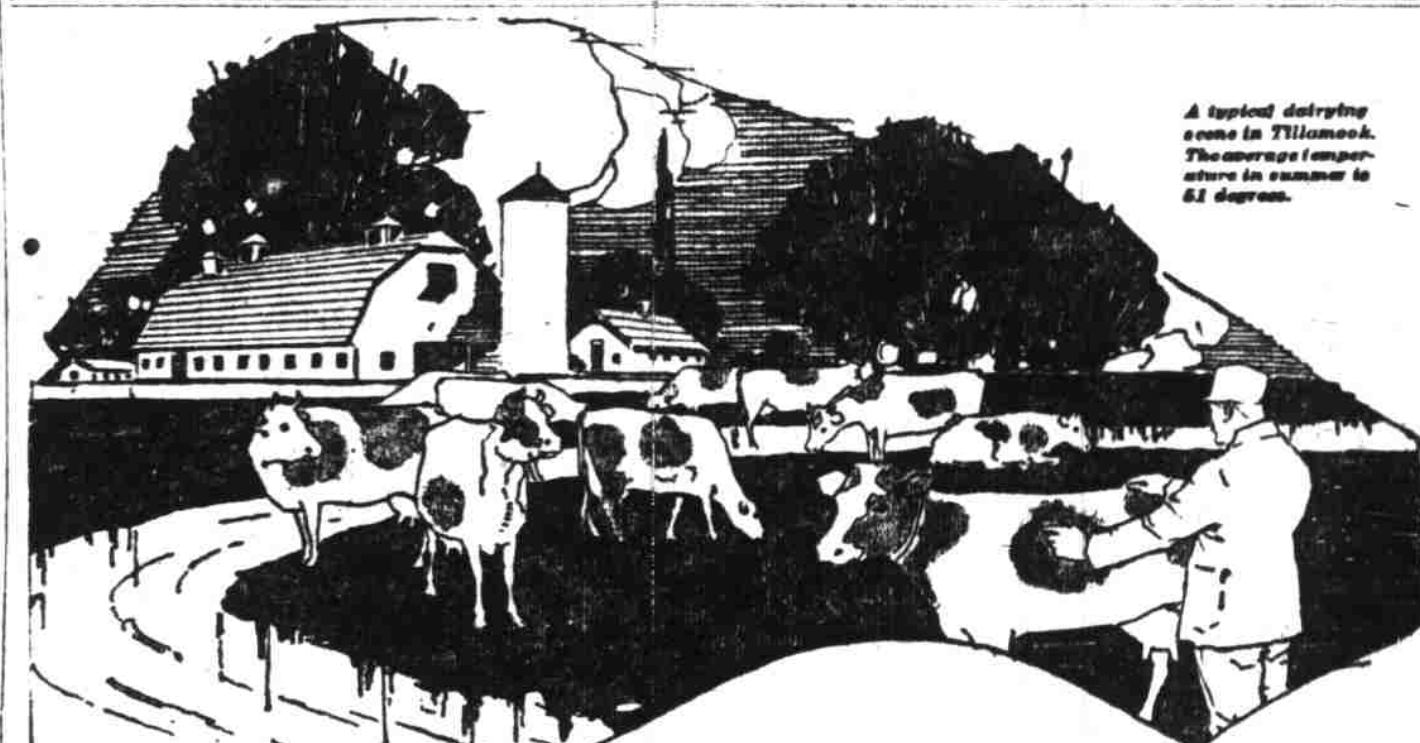
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you the cabinet.



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A typical dairyming scene in Tillamook. The average temperature in summer is 62 degrees.

An ideal dairy country

Evergreen pastures, pure mountain water, temperate climate make Tillamook ideal for dairyming.

The summers—when most of the cheese is produced—are pleasantly cool, of a temperature about the same as the old spring house on the farm where grandmother kept her butter and milk.

Tillamook dairymen are constantly improving their herds. They asked to have a special law enacted for Tillamook County, which makes necessary the regular, rigid testing of every cow for health.

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TILLAMOOK
on the
Rind!

