

## HOW FARM FOLKS HELP IN THE WAR

Little Stories From Real Life Illustrating How They Back Up Uncle Sam.

### LIBERTY BONDS TEACH THRIFT

Encourage Saving Habit in Those Who Never Saved Before—Great Crisis Demands the Best From All of Us.

By HERBERT MYRICK.

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Did you read that item in the newspapers the other day, of a one-time distinguished and prosperous citizen of Chicago who died suddenly in the hospital, unknown, alone, unloved? He was an old man, a victim of adversity, forgotten by the acquaintances of his prosperity. The authorities were about to consign the body to the potter's field when they found in his pocket a Liberty bond for \$50 and a certificate of a fraternal lodge to which he had once belonged. That society was notified and gave him a Christian burial, the undertaker and cemetery accepting the bond in payment for coffin and lot.

Jamie, We Salute You!

A good man and true is Jamie Bliss, age five years, who lives with mamma and papa on a farm near Eau Claire, Wis. Jamie had heard all the discussion about Liberty bonds and Thrift stamps, and, not yet being established in business for himself, was puzzled a little to know how such a little boy could have a part in this great undertaking. At the same time he learned how sorely our fighting men need wool and the great idea came to him. Without consulting anyone, Jamie started about the farm harvesting from hedges and wire fences the little wisps of wool left there as his father's sheep pastured. As a result of his expedition Jamie came into the house with his pockets and inside of his waist bulging with wool. Mamma Bliss was somewhat astonished when he explained that he was gathering wool to sell so he could buy Thrift stamps, but being a wise mother, she saw the point quickly.

Since then Honorable Jamie, wool gatherer to Uncle Sam, makes daily excursions into the sheep pasture. Already his wool has purchased two \$5 War Savings stamps and a good start toward another one. This, folks, is something which was not taught out of a book, but it is a sample of the patriotic citizenship now growing up, ready to stand at the helm a few decades hence.

Becoming a Bondholder.

Among my friends for years is a hard-working farmer with wife and several children. He never seemed to quite "get there." Though he worked hard, he just lacked the knack of getting a bit ahead. During the past year he seemed to have prospered. When I saw him last week he said:

"It's this way: I subscribed \$50 for a Liberty bond last year, and simply had to pay for it. I did so by paying in every dollar I could spare. Instead of spending money for things we could just as well do without. It is curious how one accumulates if they go at it that way.

"I see now that one reason why I never saved any money was because I didn't have anything like this to take my cash a little at a time. I used to think that I would begin saving when I had my bills paid and \$25 to the good, but I have discovered at this late date that the way to do it is to save a little at a time and put it by as you get it. I have been surprised to find that the same is true of so many other farmers, especially renters. What they have put into the Liberty bond is money that would have slipped through their fingers. They would have nothing to show for it, whereas now they have got a bond earning good interest, while their money is helping to lick the Kaiser. My first bond is now paid in full and I am beginning to save up my subscription to the fourth Liberty bond."

This reminds me of still another case where the boys and girls have earned and saved along with their parents until their subscription for each of the three Liberty loans are now paid up. They did not see how they could raise the money for their first subscription, but their second was double that, and the third was still larger. The oldest boy was taken by the draft, which made the family all the more determined. The mother is saving her egg money, each of the children has a bit of a garden from which they are selling stuff, one of the girls is a member of the pig club, and the oldest boy still at home has quarter of an acre of onions that promises a splendid crop. The father is harvesting a heavy crop of

wheat, and last spring made up his mind to devote not less than one third of the proceeds to the war. This one family is planning to subscribe \$1,000 for the fourth Liberty loan, and if all goes well, will be able to pay down nearly half the amount.

A Horde of Huns at Your Door.

You know what they would do to you and your women—a fate far worse than death. You know how Huns have laid bare the countryside they have conquered—no animal or plant allowed to survive, even trees and vines cut off close to the ground. Rural homes demolished, barns burned.

You know how the Boches enslave the farmers of Belgium, Poland, the Ukraine. Words cannot depict the horror of it.

To prevent the same thing happening right here to you and your family, to your own community, state and nation—that is what our boys are fighting for "over there."

It is a question of right over might! Shall liberty be destroyed by slavery? This is the question the war is to answer for you and me and for generations yet unborn.

This final struggle for the survival of the fittest among humans demands every ounce of our energy, every cent of our money. Noble men and women are patriotically devoting some or all of their time, without money and without price, to help Uncle Sam win a victory. Others are giving produce or money to the good cause. Millions of our healthiest young men, the very seed of the race, are sacrificing their lives that you and I and others may live in peace.

The very least that each of us can do now is to lend our money to Uncle Sam so that he will have the funds with which to fight. The war is costing billions. The only way the government can get the money is to borrow it from the people or tax it out of them. The more the public lends to the government, the less taxes it will have to pay.

You can help in this crisis by subscribing to the fourth Liberty loan. These government bonds are the safest investment on earth. They are absolutely good. They yield good interest. You can get your interest money twice a year. If you have to use your principal, you can sell your bond any minute, or you can use it as security at the bank to borrow for temporary wants. The latter is the better way, because it doesn't help the government any for you to sell your bond or for somebody else to buy your bond. Get your bond direct from the government; then your money goes direct to the government and will be used by it to pay the wages of soldiers and sailors and to furnish the ships and munitions with which they shall win the victory.

Must Do Our Best.

It is up to each of us to do not our bit but our best. It's a question of life or death. Simplify, economize, go without things, so that the effort, time, thought and money thus saved may be transmuted into the things that shall enable the American flag to fly over Berlin—a symbol of the new civilization which is to insure peace through victory.

In our rural homes, on our farms, in the trenches, in other branches of service, in subscriptions to the Liberty bonds and War stamps, our American farmers have repeatedly gone over the top. Their efforts, their patriotism, their loyalty, have been universally recognized. Now in this fourth Liberty loan our rural folks will show the same generous confidence in the eternal principles of human liberty and of self government that were championed by those Middlesex farmers: "Their flags to Apoll breeze unfurled, Who fired the shot heard 'round the world."

### GOES WOING IN AN AIRSHIP

Malden's Neighbors in London Suburb Have Fears for Their Roofs.

London.—A pretty bit of chivalry was seen in a London suburb the other day. Early in the morning the knight-errant was out on his airplane and was flying low—so low as to make the tenants of the terrace anxious about their roofs.

On the miniature lawn in the center of the 30-foot garden the maiden waited until there fluttered down through the morning mist a little streamer of white material. It missed the garden and fell into the roadway.

The maiden rushed out and picked up her love letter.

The neighbors' curtains resumed their stillness, and the little episode of these grim days was closed.

Discard Hun Music Books.

San Francisco.—Because several songs in the music books used in California public schools savored of German origin, with perhaps a trace of the well-known German propaganda in them, the state board of education has decreed that the books must go into the discard. A new series has been prepared for the pupils, which, it is announced, is "free from all German taint."

## WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

### COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Three meatless days per week have been ordered by the municipal authorities at Vienna, according to an official dispatch from Switzerland.

Five thousand persons are homeless and 250,000 are without proper food as a result of a flood in the Tung Ki-ang river. The American Red Cross is providing temporary relief.

President Wilson's outing at Manchester, Mass., has much improved his health. Monday he played the best game of golf of his stay, winning from Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician.

Award of the distinguished service cross to three officers and four men for gallant conduct at the front was announced Wednesday in General Pershing's communique for Sunday.

Puck, one of the pioneer comic weeklies of the country, and the first to be printed in colors, has suspended publication, according to announcement. In recent months Puck was owned by William R. Hearst.

Confronted by Sheriff Howard Trafon with evidence tending to show that she was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, Miss Minnie Adams, a teacher in the Eureka, Cal., school, resigns her position.

Burglars early Monday cracked the safe of the West Side State bank at Great Falls, Mont. and got \$2479 in cash and \$400 in Liberty bonds. Entrance was made through a window. The burglars have not been arrested.

Thirty thousand arrests have been made by the Bolsheviks within the last two weeks of the reign of terror in progress in Petrograd, according to official advices from Stockholm. Those arrested were army officers and citizens of the middle class.

The plant of the La Salla Portland Cement company, at La Salle, Ill., known as the biggest of its kind west of Chicago and doing a business of approximately \$3,000,000 a year, was taken over Tuesday by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

The American army in France is amply supplied with bread made of all-wheat flour, the war department announced Wednesday, and the daily ration of 18 ounces of flour for bread is so over-abundant that a reduction to 16 ounces is under consideration.

German agents are placing bombs in the holds of grain ships leaving South American ports, according to an official dispatch from Rome. Explosives were found recently on the steamer Giuseppe, which sailed from an Argentine port.

To insure a supply of ice for domestic customers and thereby aid in preserving foodstuffs, Mayor James Cowgill of Kansas City Tuesday night directed the closing of all saloons from midnight until such time as the ice shortage which has prevailed the last week is relieved.

The Chinese government has sent a large force of troops to the Siberian border to prevent a threatened invasion of Chinese territory by German and Hungarian prisoners of war who joined the Red Guard and other elements of the Bolsheviks against the Czech-Slovaks in the trans-Baikal region.

"Work or fight" orders have been promulgated for the state of Sonora, Mexico, by General P. Elias Calles, constitutional governor, to curb lawlessness.

Eight inches of snow covered Mount Shasta Thursday, and it was found that there were four inches of snow below the timber line. Mount Eddy also got four inches of snow.

The health of King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, who is at Naueheim, suddenly has become worse, according to a dispatch received in Geneva from Munich. His condition now is considered critical.

An official dispatch received in Geneva from Frankfurt, Germany, says that Monday morning at 9 o'clock that city was attacked by allied aviators who dropped 26 bombs, killing 12 persons and injuring five others.

Twenty-two German airplanes were destroyed and six driven down out of control Thursday according to the official communication on aerial operations. Fifteen British airplanes are missing as a result of the air combat.

President Wilson has written an autograph appeal on behalf of the fourth Liberty loan, to be published in full-page newspaper advertisements and shown on moving picture screens September 24, the opening day of the three weeks' loan campaign.

## U. S. CAN WIN WAR IN 1919

General March Predicts 80 Divisions Will Turn Trick.

Washington, D. C.—Congress prepared to enact quickly the new manpower legislation, extending the draft age limits to 18 and 45 years. General March told the house military committee the programme should win the war in 1919.

While the house committee began work on the bill by hearing General March, Secretary Baker and General Crowder, the senate set aside its summer vacation and will take up the measure at once.

Senate prohibition advocates agreed to temporarily lay aside their bill and give the manpower programme right of way.

Before the house committee Secretary Baker and his aides again urged action on the bill, discussing various phases of the enlarged programme which calls for an army of nearly four million Americans in France by June 30, 1919, with another million in training in this country.

Predicting that the war will be won or lost on the western front, regardless of what happens elsewhere, General March told the committee that with 80 trained American divisions of about 45,000 men each in France under an American commander, victory ought to rest on American arms next year.

Reiterating his belief that such a force could go through the German lines at will, General March went further and electrified the committee by declaring such a force "should bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

The 80-division plan, General March said, depended upon shipping facilities, but he added:

"I might as well say right here, frankly, that the programme of Mr. Schwab will take care of the army programme and gain on it."

General March read an official statement showing that on August 1 the American army numbered 3,012,112 men, divided as follows:

American expeditionary force and en route overseas 1,201,742.

In the United States and insular possessions 1,422,705.

Called in the August draft 277,664. In addition there are about 15,000 marines serving with the expeditionary force.

For the present it is planned to send 250,000 men monthly to France, General March stated, adding: "But we hope to increase that in the spring."

To put eighty divisions of Americans into France before June, 1919, General March emphatically declared: "We shall need every single man in class I between 18 and 45. We must not delude ourselves with the idea that those in the 18 and 19 calls are going to be deferred any length of time. They will have to be called early next Spring in order to get their training in time to get to France."

No general exemption of married men simply because of their married status was contemplated by the War department in preparing for the proposed extension of draft ages, Secretary Baker declared.

He said that married men who do not support their families and who are not engaged in useful occupations will continue to be called.

## U-BOATS MAY HAVE FORCES ON SHORE

Washington, D. C.—Information furnished by officers of the vessels attacked by German submarines along the American coast has strengthened the belief held by many officials that the enemy raiders have had communication with persons on shore and may even have landed members of their crews to secure information.

The Navy department officially refuses to indorse this belief, though admitting the possibility.

Positive statement that he met an officer of a submarine that sank an oil tank steamer, the O. B. Jennings, in a New York saloon is made by the first officer of that vessel, according to a story reaching the department.

The recognition between the American and German is said to have been instantaneous and the latter escaped when the American appealed to a brother officer accompanying him for confirmation of his belief.

Other instances have been heard, not so well substantiated, of the discovery of evidence that German submarines have been in close touch with the shore.

One story along this line was that the captain of a coastwise vessel, being ordered to the submarine with his papers, saw on the commander's desk New York newspapers of the same date.

Communication between the raiders and the mainland is possible at scores of places along the Atlantic shore, naval officers believe. The irregularity of the American coast at certain points make such possible.

Railroad Saving is Huge.

Washington, D. C.—By reduction of passenger service, elimination of freight train duplication and pooling of facilities under government operation, economies at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year have been effected in the northwestern operating district, Regional Director Ashton reported to Director-General McAdoo.

Officials say the other six districts are making similar records.

## PROFITEERS REAP AMAZING HARVEST

Federal Officials Disclose Startling Report.

### 31,500 CONCERNS HIT

Law Prevents Publication of Names and Earnings—Food Situation is Worst Condition.

Washington, D. C.—Amazing profits in almost every branch of American industry were brought to light Friday when the treasury department completed its long-awaited report on profiteering.

The report covers 31,500 corporations, the names of which are withheld. It was prepared in response to the Borah resolution, adopted by the senate after President Wilson, in his revenue address to congress on May 27, declared that there was "abundant fuel for the light" in the treasury department with regard to profiteering.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

Members of congress who have examined the report regard it as a complete vindication of President Wilson's frank statement about profiteering.

They also declare that it affords more than ample justification for the 80 per cent war profits tax urged by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in the latter year were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark.

Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made \$19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry, sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil, profits mounted to unparallel figures.

Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

## TAX BILL CLOSE TO EIGHT BILLION GOAL

Washington, D. C.—An 8 per cent exemption in addition to a specific \$300,000 exemption on the excess profits of corporations, with a tax of 40 per cent on all excess profits between 8 per cent and 20 per cent and a tax of 60 per cent on all excess profits exceeding 20 per cent was agreed on Saturday by the house ways and means committee.

The committee, in writing this schedule into the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, also adopted the treasury alternative plan for a flat 80 per cent tax on war profits.

The committee agreed to three classifications of business for purposes of deduction from war profits. The deduction for pre-war earnings is: Financial and transportation corporations, 8 per cent; manufacturing, farming and general business, 10 per cent, and mining and kindred hazardous businesses, 12 per cent.

Ninety per cent of business corporations, it is estimated, will be affected by the war profits tax and the remainder by the excess profits tax.

Estimates show that excess and war profits taxes will yield a total of \$3,000,000,000, which would bring the total of the bill much nearer the \$8,000,000,000 goal.

Chairman Kitchin, of the committee, said that the treasury expected to submit some further suggestions regarding the income tax. He said unless there is something to change the situation the normal income tax rate will begin with 5 per cent on the first \$4000, and 10 per cent on all incomes between \$4000 and \$5000, the surtax beginning at \$5000.

The surtax schedule, Chairman Kitchin said probably would stand as agreed to, with the following percentages: \$5000 to \$7500, 3 per cent; \$7500 to \$10,000, 6 per cent; \$10,000 to \$15,000, 10 per cent; \$15,000 to \$20,000, 15 per cent; \$20,000 to \$30,000, 20 per cent; \$30,000 to \$40,000, 25 per cent; \$40,000 to \$50,000, 30 per cent; \$50,000 to \$60,000, 40 per cent; \$60,000 to \$70,000, 45 per cent; \$70,000 to \$80,000, 47 per cent; \$80,000 to \$90,000, 48 per cent; \$90,000 to \$100,000, 49 per cent; \$100,000 to \$200,000, 50 per cent; \$200,000 to \$300,000, 55 per cent; \$300,000 to \$500,000, 60 per cent; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 65 per cent, and \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, 70 per cent.

All incomes over \$5,000,000 would pay a surtax of 75 per cent, which, added to the normal tax, would make such incomes taxable to the extent of 85 per cent.