

## PROFITEERS REAP AMAZING HARVEST

Federal Officials Disclose Starting 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 food-stuffs. 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 unparalleled 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 \$3000 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.

### 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 man-power 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 1,301,742.

In the United States and insular possessions 1,432,706.

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 Alshon reported to Director-General McAdoo.

Officials say the other six districts are making similar records.

### STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Governor Withycombe declares that Oregon has the finest parole system in the United States and that its development is due to Joe Keller, present state parole officer.

W. N. Clark, of the North Bend box factory, has closed a lease for 15 years on the Southern Oregon mill and yard at Empire, where the mill will be reconstructed and placed in shape for service.

Hunting parties who have been in the mountains along the coast at Newport since the opening of the deer season are coming in wet and bedraggled from the continuous rainfall since August 15.

The run of salmon in the Umpqua this year is unusually heavy, and the prospects are for a good season, according to George E. Campbell, of Gardiner, who is engaged in fishing operations there.

No payments will be required of firms coming under the workmen's compensation act during September, that month having been declared an "exempted month" by the industrial accident commission.

Albany College will open its next school year on September 23, instead of on September 15, as originally planned. The opening has been delayed because of the demand for help in harvesting crops of all kinds.

Under the budget of the Applegrowers' association of Hood River, just adopted by the directors, a maximum charge of 26 cents per box for apples and 10 cents for pears may be made for handling the fruit the coming year.

The prohibition party has filed the following certificates of nominations and acceptance with Secretary Olcott, all as candidates for representative from Multnomah county: Joseph K. Hart, Eugene E. Smith, William F. Amos, Herbert Gordon and H. L. Idleman.

Whether Salem shall have a machine gun company or not as a part of the Oregon National Guard will come up before the general staff at a meeting to be held in Portland this week, according to a statement made by Adjutant-General Williams to Governor Withycombe.

The first carload of Bartlett pears harvested at Hood River this season was shipped east Monday night. The fruit was packed in refrigerated rooms and shipped to market in ice cars. The total Bartlett crop will reach approximately 50 carloads. More than 25 carloads of D'Anjous will be harvested.

A new two-story brick business block on the corner of Sixth and Main street, to be constructed by H. L. Bristol, is the latest evidence of the development of Klamath Falls. The ground floor of the building will be occupied by Kay Sugarman, clothier. The second floor of the new building will be devoted to office quarters.

In the first four days that Albany's Canning Kitchen has been open it has prepared 193 quarts of canned fruit and vegetables and 42 glasses of jelly. These supplies are being prepared for use in military cantonments, and the work is under the direction of the women's committee for Linn county of the state council of defense.

On the same farm on which a large rattlesnake was killed a few weeks ago—the farm of James Nichols, near Plainview—a blowsnake 46½ inches in length was killed Friday. This blowsnake was the first snake of the kind ever seen in that vicinity, and was the largest snake of any kind ever killed near there.

Comparison of the piece and day-work systems was made by Governor Withycombe relative to the convicts employed at the penitentiary flax plant, with all of the odds favoring the piece-work system for that institution at least. He declares that the convicts who produce work on the plan of a straight 25 cents per day for their labor take their time at the job and stretch it out as long as possible, while the piece-work men work at feverish speed.

A. A. Schramm has been appointed by Superintendent of Banks Bennett as bank examiner to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of E. Fritz Slade to enter the army. The salary is \$1800. Mr. Schramm is from Salem and was formerly employed in a bank in Salem, but has been connected with the banking department for some time.

The Bushner Lumber company of North Bend plans to erect a large building near its plant to serve as a barracks for additional soldiers which it proposes to employ. The company is the largest employer of soldier labor in the county and will, when it secures the additional number, be employing fully 60 per cent soldiers in the operation of its plant.

To offset the hay shortage which threatens the stockmen of the Klamath district this coming winter, the ranchers operating along the shores of the big Upper Klamath Lake are putting up thousands of tons of wild hay, which has never heretofore been cut. This hay, which consists of a variety of wild grasses, is not as nutritious as some of the cultivated products, but it will be eaten with a relish before spring and will be a big aid, in the opinion of stockmen, in getting their herds safely through the winter.

## Yankees in Germany Are Fed

How Prisoners of War Are Cared for by U. S. Red Cross Agents

Eat! Eat! Eat!

That's what every captured American proceeds to do when he reaches the prison camp at Brandenburg, Germany, to which naval captives are sent by Germany.

When the prisoner arrives after a long journey to a German port and through the Limburg concentration prison, he is met by Chief Gunner's Mate James Delaney and three other American prisoners who constitute the American help committee of the American Red Cross in Brandenburg camp, about 20 miles from Berlin.

To meet just such a contingency the American Red Cross from its prisoner's relief warehouse at Berne has sent this committee a stock of emergency food parcels and supplies of clothing and various comforts, such as soap, brushes, towels, etc.

There are no speeches of welcome—for the men are anything but welcome—just a good American handshake, and the committee hands over a Red Cross parcel containing ten pounds of real American "ents."

Most of the food is cooked and ready to be wolfed by a man who has his own opinion about the sustaining powers of thin soup. When finally the sailor stretches and sighs the sigh of the well fed, the committee shoots its first question.

"Smoke?"

This, too, is answered from another Red Cross package containing the cigarettes, pipe and tobacco.

The arrival is then given a post card addressed to the prisoners' relief bureau at Berne. This card gives the Red Cross facts which it communicates to the prisoner's family in America. The card adds a new name to the list of military and civil prisoners to whom the American Red Cross each week sends 20 pounds of bread, meat, fish, dried fruit, vegetables, sugar, coffee, tea, etc.

The card also gives the sizes of shoes and garments the prisoner wears so that uniforms or other clothing can be supplied. Smokers receive regular packages of tobacco.

These shipments are made from the vast stores which the Red Cross has collected at Berne for the relief of captured Americans in Germany, enough to maintain 22,000 Americans for six months.

No American prisoner needs anything beyond what is being supplied to him except spending money. In fact, Franklin Abbott, director of the department of prisoners' relief, urges relatives of captured men not to attempt to send them parcels.

"But do the American prisoners get these Red Cross shipments?" is a question asked frequently.

"They do," is Mr. Abbott's positive answer. "The American Red Cross has means of making certain that the prisoners get what is sent. Every package calls for return of a receipt signed by the prisoner."

"If any one fails to acknowledge a package, an immediate inquiry is started. If the package miscarried, the International Red Cross, through neutral agencies in Germany, finds out what became of the shipment."

"We have a similar committee for army prisoners at Tuelich in charge of Sergeant Halyburton. These stocks are not large, just a few hundred parcels, but we maintain these stocks at a point where we believe they will feed any reasonable number of prisoners until the weekly shipments from Berne come through."

### GIRLS RAISING POULTRY

Poultry raising is excellent work for the girls in the home. It affords exercise in the open, allows an opportunity for the girls to earn spending money and train their minds in animal husbandry and the economy of production.

Poultry raising under the supervision of some girls is very profitable. With all the facilities for raising fowls that may be found on most farms the girls have opportunities for building up a pleasant and profitable industry.

One of the faults of our economic system of farming is that it does not afford adequate opportunity for the girls to become efficient, self-supporting and independent when this becomes necessary. By giving the girls a chance with poultry they may earn enough to support themselves if necessary, even pay their way through college.

### All Poultry and Egg Dealers Required to Have License

Country store poultry dealers are required to have licenses no matter how small their dealings in eggs and poultry, the food administration announces. The president's proclamation of May 14 requiring licensing of "operators of poultry and egg packing plants" has been misunderstood by many small dealers, it is declared. Under the classification, anyone who sells poultry or eggs in any other way than at retail to the consumer, regardless of the amount of business done, must be licensed. And most small dealers do sell to commission men from time to time. In order to comply with the law they must fill out blanks obtained from the United States food administration and have licenses issued.

### Worldly Wisdom.

When passion is king, reason is dethroned.

Any man who speaks nothing but the truth is never garrulous.

Politics may not pay, but most candidates are compelled to put up.

If Ananias were living today he would not be considered so much.

Every man knows how mean his acquaintances are, but he is never absolutely sure about himself.

### Ping Bodie Is One of New York Yanks' Heavy Hitters and Is Doing Good Service

Ping Bodie is one of the New York Yankees' heaviest batters. Miller Huggins seems to be getting more baseball out of him than did any other manager. Bodie was with the White Sox for some time and was criticized so extensively by the press and his manager that he was unable to play to the true worth of his talent. He



Ping Bodie.

went back to the coast and was purchased by Connie Mack for whom he shone with the bat. Huggins desired a slugging ball club and purchased Bodie from Mack and has had no cause to regret it, for the chunky outfielder is rapping the ball timely, is playing a nice game in the field and has not been accused of perpetrating any "boners" on the bases.

### War Brings New Words.

War brings words into the language. Sometimes the words exist in another language and are transferred; sometimes they had fallen into disuse, are revived and given a twisted meaning; sometimes they are coined. One of the latest arrivals in England is "jusquaboutist," from the French motto "jusqu' a bout" ("to the end"). A "jusquaboutist" is one that is for fighting the war to a finish. Who knows if this term will not in time be added to the vocabulary of the prize ring?—Manchester Guardian.

The smoke screen has been found very effective in aiding captains of vessels to evade the torpedoes of enemy submarines.