

# STIFF TAXES ON BIG INCOMES TO PAY FOR WAR

### Publicity Plan to Make Taxation Effective—Inheritance Also to Pay Heavy Taxes Upon Luxuries Probable—\$1,600,000,000 Needed in Year.

BL. GILSON BARDNER.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Taxing the incomes of the rich, then getting the taxes by publicity—these are the two means at hand for raising huge funds to meet war expenses. The bond issue gives ready money, but taxation must be devised to meet interest and pay the bonds.

Credit cannot be maintained unless there is an ample income and leaders in congress are coming rapidly to the conclusion that inheritance and income taxes afford the readiest methods for financing the war.

Other methods suggested are not popular. Revision of the tariff is not strongly favored, even by republicans. The tariff is a complicated and controversial subject and any attempt to tinker with it would produce more speech-making than money.

### Taxation Favored.

Stamp taxes produce little money in proportion to the inconvenience they entail and the difficulty of enforcing them. Doubling the postage rate has been suggested by the national chamber of commerce, which suggests that an increase of 50 per cent in first class postage rates would yield \$100,000,000.

The secretary of the treasury recommends a tax on sugar, but this is not much favored by members of congress who point out that sugar is now 9 cents a pound, having more than doubled in the last two years, and that this tax would increase the cost of living to the poor man by increasing not only the cost of sugar directly consumed, but making higher all preserved fruits.

It is estimated an increase of \$550,000,000 may be had by taxing beer, whiskey and cigars.

Should the president decide to suspend the conversion of grain into spirituous liquors during the war period by executive order, as he may do under the war-making power, the beer and whiskey tax would be lost. In order to meet this deficit some tax such as an inheritance tax would necessarily be substituted.

### Tax on Inheritance.

The tax on inheritance affords one of the simplest ways of raising war revenues. The field is entirely unexploited by the federal government, and there are only a few states which have inheritance taxes, and these are light.

An inheritance tax is easy to collect. All estates of any considerable size must pass through the probate court where they are appraised and administered.

The money in such cases goes to persons who have not earned it, and it is easy for the government to take for public use any per cent which seems necessary.

The court records afford complete publicity since title to the property cannot pass without court action. The chamber of commerce of the United States has submitted a referendum to its members recommending heavier taxes on luxuries and increased rates on individual incomes earned during 1917. The chamber is anxious to avoid any retroactive tax applying to 1916 earnings.

### Warfare Is Costly.

The estimates of the treasury department show it is necessary to raise by new taxation of various sorts approximately \$1,000,000,000 during the next 12 months.

"Modern warfare is extremely costly," says the committee's report, "and in order to meet any appreciable portion of the expenses during its progress heavy taxation must necessarily be imposed."

"In European countries it is now generally admitted that far heavier taxes should have been imposed at an earlier stage of the war. War borrowing leads to extravagance. War taxation leads to economy."

# AMERICAN SAILING VESSEL TORPEDOED

WASHINGTON, May 3.—An American sailing vessel Margat was destroyed off the Irish coast on April 27 by a submarine, being on fire. No mention of loss of life is made. There are several sailing vessels of that name.

# "OTHER WOMAN" REPLACES WIFE IN HUSBAND'S AFFECTION; NOTED STAGE COUPLE ARE SEPARATED

### Granville Barker Tells Mate of Eight Years He Cannot Return to Her Since Another Has Entered His Life.

Staff Special.

LONDON, May 3.—Dramatic and social circles here are amazed at the sudden and unexpected break in the happy, romantic life of H. Granville Barker, the famous playwright and producer, and his wife, who was Lil-lah McCarty, actress.

"Another woman," whose identity is being kept secret, is said to be the barrier that came between the couple married happily for eight years and associated in several successful plays in England and America.

When the English courts here granted Mrs. Barker a "decree of restitution of conjugal rights," which is the first step toward divorce, friends of the famous couple showed surprise, for all the differences between the two had been kept quiet.

The couple was married in 1906 and until 1914 lived apparently a happy and enviable married life. They appeared together as stars in productions here and in America and gained fame wherever they went.

But in 1914 Mrs. Barker told the court "the other woman" stepped between them, although no one else except the three concerned knew. Barker wrote his wife in England he had met the woman while in America and loved her, but thought the affection would not last.

January, 1916, Barker wrote again and this time, Mrs. Barker testified, he told his wife he still loved the other woman and would not see his wife when he returned to England.

In a letter Mrs. Barker offered as evidence she urged her husband to return to her.

"After our wonderful ten years of married happiness and partnership in work," the letter read, "I can scarcely believe you have definitely made up your mind to cast it all aside. Come back and let us live together again. I will do all in my power to help you in the future as I always have done in the past."

To this, Mrs. Barker says, she received this reply: "It is generous of you, after our estrangement, to ask me, but as I see it, I should do wrong to come. There is much I have to thank you for, and do thank you, and always shall; but things change, I have quite made up my mind that I cannot come back to you."

# U-BOAT KILLS TWO ON PERKINGHAM

NEW YORK, May 3.—Two members of the crew of the American steamship Rockingham were killed when that ship was torpedoed by a German submarine, according to a message received here today by the Garland Steamship corporation from Charles Edwards.

The message dated today at London, read: "Rockingham torpedoed, two men killed. One boat missing, thirteen men not yet landed. (Signed,) EDWARDS, Chief Engineer."

F. C. Yardell is among the survivors as a cablegram from him was received here today by his brother.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Chief Mate Carver of the American steamship Rockingham, reported yesterday as having been sunk by a German submarine, was saved. His wife today received the following cablegram from Carver, dated London, May 2: "Ship sunk; am well."

# AMERICAN OFFICERS TO GO TO FRONT

WASHINGTON, May 3.—It is regarded highly probable that the first fighting men of the army to reach the front in France will be commissions of officers sent over to live with French and British regiments on the line and absorb the latest developments of warfare at first hand. This has been suggested by both French and British officers and approved by staff officials, as, on their return, the American officers would contribute much to the business of army training at home.



MRS GRANVILLE BARKER

# CAMPAIGN TO OUST HOLLWEG IN FULL SWING

COPENHAGEN, May 3.—Such German newspapers are now permitted to reach here, although evidently carefully selected for the absence of military news or any information in regard to the strike movement, indicate that the campaign against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg is again in full swing. The conservatives have adopted resolutions attacking the chancellor for weakness and vacillation of the peace question and dealing with the strike agitation. The resolutions express concern at the growing influence of the Socialists whose peace-making efforts are declared to be leading Germany to the brink of ruin. The premier is accused of sailing a course prescribed by the Socialists.

The Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt in a long survey of the situation, declares that the political life of Germany is now passing through an era of strife and differences of opinion on external and internal questions, which daily grow more lively and of broader dimensions.

The correspondent says that dissatisfaction with government's policy is growing in all directions and that its reticence on peace terms is being used to sharpen mutual suspicions and the antagonism of the party. The Socialist leaders, he continues, do not hesitate to explain and justify the latest strike movement on the ground of the delay in reforming the Prussian franchise.

On the other hand the Pan-German reactionaries stop at nothing to prevent the formation of a majority party, capable of realizing the needed reforms in the body politic.

# NEED HALF MILLION AMERICANS IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, May 3.—For the entente allies to obtain ultimate success in the war with Germany the United States may have to put 500,000 men on the firing line, Pomeroy Burton, of the London Daily Mail, today told the Merchants' association. Urging that America must shape her policy for a long conflict, Mr. Burton made a plea against censorship.

"I trust the Washington authorities will begin right and take the people into their full confidence. Complete an open censorship policy with an energetic publicity campaign designed to bring home to the people the full significance of the situation and this country will soon be shaping its war plans on a grand scale."

# BAVARIANS ASK FALL OF KAISER TO SAVE NATION

### Pamphlets in Circulation Call for Dethronement of Hohenzollerns—Evidence of Misery and Suffering Everywhere—Bulgars Conscripting Mere Boys.

ATHENS, Greece, April 1.—(Correspondence)—Bavaria is seething with unrest against the kaiser.

Pamphlets in circulation there call for the fall of the Hohenzollerns as the only way of averting catastrophe for Germany.

Censors have tried to destroy all these pamphlets, but some have reached Bulgaria, where they were seen by a traveler, who told your correspondent about his travels today after reaching Athens.

The pamphlet's author signs himself, "Henry the Conqueror," and declares the victories of Wilhelm Hohenzollern will bring their own defeat.

He declares neither for a republic nor for the accession of the Bavarian king to the imperial throne, as did a former Bavarian traitor but devotes his energies to combatting the Hohenzollern house.

### Conditions in Empire.

The traveler who brought the news of these pamphlets discloses many other interesting facts about the conditions within Serbia, Bulgaria and the Teutonic empires.

The Austrians have made a double line of railway running to Budapest from the Serbian frontier, which is choked with continually passing trains containing war materials, he says. At an intermediate station he saw many wagons full of old iron, barbed wire, copper fragments and cotton. These were going from Constantinople to Germany. The only express train he encountered was the "Balkan hospital train."

The condition of Budapest, so far as the population was concerned was piteous. In Bohemia he saw some Turkish troops who had come from Anatolia and were in a wretched condition. These have by now probably been recalled to Turkey. The Turkish troops at the time of his journey were much in evidence.

Vienna itself was one vast hospital. The celebrated forests of Semmering had been almost cut down and the position was being fortified by gangs of Italian and Serbian prisoners. In another town notices were posted up summoning youths of 16 to present themselves for service in hospitals. At another place two Austrian regiments of Rumanian race were practically imprisoned because of their unsatisfactory conduct at the front.

### Evidence of Misery.

Traveling from Vienna to Munich this informant saw everywhere, especially in the Austrian portion,

evidence of misery and want of food. Munich station was one vast bay of military trains, and many hospital trains were arriving. He saw heavy artillery on the way to Serbia.

In Bulgaria practically all who are able to walk, have been pressed into service, including boys of 16. Those of 15 had just recently been summoned to present themselves at recruiting centers.

In mountainous regions west of

Negotia, near the Serbian, Rumanian and Bulgarian boundaries large bands of Serbian regulars are operating. These are the troops who took to the mountains when the Austrians occupied the country. They managed to keep their rifles and a supply of ammunition. In Albania the Austrians have executed more than 100 Albanian chiefs who showed themselves hostile to Austro-Bulgarian intrigues.

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