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Everything to Be Taxed

Washington, July 9.—Forecasting the levy of direct taxes on many luxuries and near luxuries, and a distinct departure from American taxation precedents, the treasury department sent to Congress today radical recommendations for incorporation in the \$8,000,000,000 war revenue bill.

Clothing selling above a certain figure, furniture, gasoline, male and female servants, hotel bills above stipulated sum, and household articles are among the things recommended for the paying of tribute to the war needs of the government.

If the recommendations are followed—and undoubtedly Congress will enact a luxury tax—a man cannot wear a suit costing over \$300 or a hat costing over \$4 without paying the government for the privilege.

Milady's furs and fans and here suits costing more than \$40 hats more than \$10 and shoes more than \$6 are scheduled for assessment.

The treasury recommends that the present tax on tobacco, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages be doubled.

It would tax the wholesale dealer in gasoline 10 cents a gallon and also levy a 10 per cent on wire leases.

An almost prohibitory tax of 50 per cent on the retail price of jewelry is proposed.

In an evident desire to stamp out the "flunkies," the treasury asks that anybody having as many as four male servants shall pay a tax equal to the combined wages of four. A 25 per cent tax on his wages is recommended even on one male servant.

Each family may have one female servant, an old-fashioned cook or washerwoman, without paying an internal revenue tax.

The treasury department's recommendations were received by Senator Simmons chairman of the finance committee, and Representative Kitchin, chairman of the house ways and means committee. The proposed levies hit practically every American citizen who wears a pair of socks costing more than 35 cents or ashirt costing more than \$2; pocket brushes soft drinks, and mirrors are on the taxable list.

A federal license tax ranging from \$15 to \$50 on all automobiles is recommended by the treasury department.

Recommendations of the department are understood to have administrative support and to have been discussed by Secretary McAdoo and other officials before the recent departure of Secretary McAdoo from the city.

It is evident that it is going to cost a great deal to live after the revenue bill becomes a law, and the average citizen may have to take the advice of Secretary McAdoo to "wear patched trousers" or the suggestion of Bernard M. Maruch to "turn your trousers wrongside out and wear them over again."

Here are the taxes which the treasury has asked Senator Simmons and Representative Kitchin to present to their respective committees for inclusion in the big revenue bill:

Retail taxes—Fifty per cent on the retail price of jewelry, including watches and clocks except those sold to army officers.

Twenty per cent on automobiles, trailers and trucks units, motorcycles bicycles automobiles motorcycles and bicycle tires and musical instruments.

A tax on all men's suits selling for more than \$30; hats over \$4; shirts over \$2; pajamas over \$2; hosiery over 35 cents; shoes over \$5; gloves over \$2; underwear over \$3 and all neckwear and canes.

A tax on women's suits over \$40; coats over \$30; ready made dresses, over \$35; skirts, over \$15; hats over \$10; shoes over \$6; lingerie over \$5; corsets over \$5; dress goods: silk over \$1.50 a square yard; cotton over 50 cents a square yard, and wool over

\$2 per square yard. All furs, boas and fans.

Tax on children's suits over \$15, cotton dresses over \$3; linen dresses over \$5, silk and wool dresses over \$8, hats over \$5, shoes over \$4 and gloves over \$2.

On household furnishings, all ornamental lamps and fixtures, all table linen, cutlery and silverware, china and cut glass. All furniture in sets for which \$5 or more is paid for each piece. On curtains over \$2 per yard, and on tapestries, rugs and carpets over \$5 per square yard.

On all purses, pocketbooks, handbags, brushes, combs and toilet articles and all mirrors over \$2.

Ten per cent on the collection from the sales of vending machines.

Ten per cent on all hotel bills amounting to more than \$2.50 per person per day. All the present tax on cabaret bills is made to apply to the entire restaurant or cafe bill (the present tax is 10 per cent.)

Taxes on manufacturers or producers.

Ten cents a gallon on all gasoline to be paid by the wholesale dealer.

Ten per cent on wire leases.

The following taxes on soft drinks are suggested: Those now paying 5 cents a gallon to pay 20 cents; those paying 8 cents to pay 30 cents; and those paying 20 cents to pay 80 cents mineral water now taxed 1 cent a gallon to pay 16 cents; chewing gum now taxed 2 per cent of the selling price, to pay 1 cent on each 5 cent package.

Motion pictures shows and films: Abolish the foot tax of 1-4 and 1-2 cent a foot and double the tax rate on admissions and substitute of 5 per cent on the rentals received by the producer.

Tax on producers and manufacturers continued.

Double the present taxes on alcoholic beverages, viz: distilled spirits, now \$3.20 per gallon, proposed \$6.40 fermented \$3.00 per gallon proposed \$6.

Wine 8 cents per gallon to be 16 cents.

Tobacco and cigarette taxes all doubled.

Automobiles, license tax on passenger automobiles graduated according to horsepower: 23 horsepower or less, \$15, 24 to 30 horsepower, \$25; 31 to 40 horsepower \$40; over 40 horsepower \$50.

Double club membership dues.

Household servants: Male 25 per cent of the wages of the servant up to 100 per cent of the combined wages of four or more. Female servants. Each family exempted from tax on one servant. All additional servants, (female) from 10 per cent to 100 per cent on all over four.

Officers' Courage Saves

Lives of Couple Sailors.

Washington, July 14.—Coolness and courage of two American naval officers, Lieut. Com. Edward H. Maxfield, of Norfolk, and Lieut. Frederick P. Culbert, of Orange, N. J., saved the lives of two American sailors when an accident happened to a French dirigible balloon the Americans were operating in the war zone recently. The story was revealed today in an announcement that Secretary Daniels had commended the officers and recommended Lieutenant Commander Maxfield for a life saving medal.

After the dirigible had fallen to the surface of the water, the officers went overboard and assisted Chief Gunner's Mate L. E. Allenby and Quartermaster H. A. Elliot to keep afloat until a launch from shore could rescue them. When the dirigible plunged head down toward the water the two men leaped overboard as they feared the car of the airship would be wrecked. Their heavy flying clothes prevented them from swimming and both were exhausted when the officers reached them from the dirigible, which was being swept shoreward, preventing the crew from picking up the men.

Sultan of Turkey Has Passed Away.

London, England (Thursday) A Reuter Amsterdam message states that a dispatch from Constantinople, via Vienna, announces that the Sultan of Turkey passed away on Wednesday.

Mohammed V was set upon the throne of the Turkish Empire, by the Young Turk coup d'etat of April, 1909, which removed Abdul-Hamid, brother of Mohammed, from power. He has exercised little authority under the constitutional form government established by the Young Turks after the fall of the old despotism under Abdul, and has remained almost a figurehead since he was released from 33 years of confinement, ordered by his brother, in order to occupy the throne.

The Young Turk movement, which arose amid the nationalist agitation in the Balkans during 1908 under the control of the Committee of Union and Progress, proclaimed the restoration of the constitutional government of 1876, when Abdul temporarily restored the parliamentary government with Kiamil Pasha, a liberal as Grand Vizier. Opponents of the movement subsequently aimed at retaining control when the revolutionary war broke out in 1909. Shevek Pasha took the capital, deposed Abdul and placed Mohammed on the throne.

Mohammad was the thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey in direct descent of the house of Osman, founder of the Empire.

Some Hints on Keeping Cool.

In this part of the United States there is no possible degree of heat or humidity that should worry a thoroughly healthy individual who avoids over-exposure to the direct rays of the sun and who is temperate and reasonable in his manner of living.

The heat prostrations reported so often in the papers during every spurt of the thermometer are seldom heat prostrations, strictly speaking. The heat merely gives a finishing touch to a body already weakened.

Many heat prostrations would more properly be termed "food prostration" or "drink prostration," "nervous prostration" or "fat prostration," according to the particular indulgence or weakness that causes the body to yield to a few degrees rise in temperature or humidity.

Here are some ways to beat the heat:

Get the surplus fat off the body.

Keep cool mentally, as well as physically.

Keep the head protected from the sun.

Take little meat, and take no alcohol.

Do not overload and distend the stomach with sweet, "fizzy," drinks that only increase thirst.

Slightly acid drinks, such as unsweetened orangeade, lemon juice and water, are more thirst quenching.

Get enough sleep.

Don't talk about the heat.

Don't read about the heat.

Ask your newspaper not to publish "heat horrors."

Don't look at the thermometer.

Try to keep the air moving around your body.

Get all the fun out of the hot weather that you can, without overdoing, and remember that millions of busy people are not letting the thermometer worry them.

Mrs. Burns' Letter.

Here is a letter that is certain to prove of interest to people in this vicinity as cases of this sort occur in almost every neighborhood, and people should know what to do in like circumstances:

Savannah, Mo., 12, 1916.
"I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy about nine years ago and it cured me of flux (dysentery). I had another attack of the same complaint some three or four years ago and a few doses of this remedy cured me. I have recommended Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy to dozens of people since I first used it."

War Turning Kaiser Into Raving Maniac.

New York, July 10.—The booming of allied cannon rocking his tottering throne is making the emperor of Germany a raving maniac. In his own household they are calling him "the crazy emperor."

Those things were told today by Mrs. Lewis Johnstone, of Montreal, Canada, who said that in London, three weeks ago, she talked with a German who until two months ago was closely associated with the working staff of the kaiser's palace.

"He told me," she said, "that men and women who had been in the kaiser's household for years were being cuffed about like dogs, and were made to eat crumbs and weeds and dry bread by the kaiser."

"The name of America or any American is forbidden within the hearing of the kaiser, he told me, and a few weeks after the United States entered the war, when a close military confidant suggested that the United States seemed to be preparing to defy Germany's submarines and send her troops across the ocean, the speaker was struck in the face with the kaiser's only normal fist and sent reeling across the floor."

"Get out, you cowardly dog," he said the kaiser was quoted by one of the attendants as having said. "You talk rotten nonsense; the Americans will come, eh? To hell with the Americans," whereupon he fell upon his knees, cursing the United States.

War Bread Better for Our General Health.

As a result of a series of carefully conducted experiments by experts in the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, it has been shown that flour made from the whole wheat or corn grain contains an abundance of antineuritic vitamins, while the 'Highly milled' products derived from the cereals named are deficient in this element.

The summary of the experiments made concludes that the "highly milled" products are, without exception, inferior to foods prepared from the whole grain. It is not claimed, however, that it is advantageous to include the bran in foods intended for human nutrition. "On the contrary" it is asserted, "the experiences with 'war bread' would rather indicate that persons with delicate digestion are subject to temporary digestive disturbances as a result of a change from 'white' bread to bread containing a considerable percentage of bran (war bread)." On the other hand, from the standpoint of dietary completeness, a bread which includes all of the grain, with the exception of the superficial cellulose layer, is undoubtedly superior to the so-called white bread made from highly milled flour, and would not possess the above mentioned objectionable features."

It is also found that the most significant defect in "white" flour is its deficiency in antineuritic and fat soluble vitamins; it is also deficient in adequate protein and the inorganic salts. From the facts cited the conclusion is drawn that bread made from "whole wheat" flour or old fashioned cornmeal should be used in preference to "white" bread and "highly milled" compounds, whenever the diet is restricted to these cereal foods to the more or less complete exclusion of other foods possessing greater dietary value.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

To Whom it may Concern: Notice is hereby given to the public, that the co-partnership composed of J. E. Stone, J. C. Dodson, and Joe Flippin, doing a milling business on Toms Creek in Pilot Township, Surry County, under the firm names of J. E. Stone and Co., and Piedmont Roller Mills, has been dissolved, and the said parties have sold said mill to C. M. Bernard.

This July 1st, 1918.
J. E. STONE,
J. C. DODSON,
JOE FLIPPIN.

How Big is The War Savings Idea?

That the War Savings Campaign is a man's job and not a past-time service for women and children is one of the convictions to come to thinking men as a result of the recent War Savings drive. Before the task of raising \$2,000,000,000 was taken seriously by the people of the various states and counties, it was easy enough not to consider it a man's job. But since nearly every red-blooded American citizen has tried his hand either by speaking, soliciting, or by purchasing stamps himself, he is convinced that the job is one for several full-sized men.

Someone who has attempted to estimate the size of the task of raising two billion dollars asks how much is a billion, and answers it by saying that there have been only one billion and eleven minutes since the birth of Christ. Another person has said that if a railroad train should be one second late for every dollar that the War Savings Campaign is asked to raise that it would be sixty-four years behind its schedule.

In addition to this information as regards the size of the War Savings Campaign, a noted public speaker has said that the bigness of the possibilities of the War Savings idea may be had when it is considered that the plan contains the salvation of the nation. He says that the nation's present and future safety lies in the saving habits that will be created as a result of this campaign.

After all is said as to the size and possibilities of the War Savings idea, it is the judgement of State Headquarters that the idea will be only as big as any state or county makes it, and that if it is to be the salvation of states and counties during and after the war, that several North Carolina counties and many of her citizens have, at present, little hope of salvation.

Habitual use of drugs deplored

Charleston, W. Va.—That there are probably 14,000 habitual drug users in West Virginia; that legislation must be enacted in the states to stamp out traffic that is inimical to the public welfare and the cause of the waste of millions of dollars annually in this States alone that "a pill for every ill" is the height of folly, and that "if practically all the drugs in the world were cast into the ocean, mankind would be the gainer," are statements given out by Dr. Charles A. Rosewater of Newark, N. J., who has completed a survey of the State in connection with the subject of drug addictions, and who conferred with Gov. John J. Cornwell with a view to the passage of legislation dealing with the drug evil.

Caffeine in combination with certain substances derived from the kola nut and decocainized coco leaves, aromatic spirits of ammonia, paregoric, and morphine are among the drugs or drug preparations more commonly used, said Dr. Rosewater, and heroin and cocaine are also in use in the State.

"In a recent survey of West Virginia," said Dr. Rosewater, "I had no difficulty in obtaining morphine prescriptions from physicians. There was not the slightest examination made. While some physicians are acting in good faith in prescribing for drug addicts, most of them are acting unscrupulously for profit, and without and consideration for the welfare of the public or the addict."

"The remedy for the drug evil is educational and legislative. Mothers must be taught. The great American nation must learn to stop drugging itself. The people must be taught that health is best maintained by right living."

"There will never be any real progress made in checking the illegitimate traffic in drugs until, in addition to state control, there is complete federal control of the manufacture, importation, sale and use of all narcotic and habit-forming drugs."

Germans Can't Believe We Have big Army in France.

Amsterdam, July 14.—General von Osten-Sacken, military expert of the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette joins in the chorus with Lieut. Gen. Baron von Ardenne, military expert of the Tageblatt and other critics who profess to disbelieve the figures given by Secretary of War Baker regarding the number of American troops now in France.

"Our information," says General Osten-Sacken, "is that there are no more than a half million Americans in Europe and not one third of these are at the front."

In a column article the writer runs the whole gamut of familiar arguments proving perhaps to the satisfaction of the Teutonic mind, that there is nothing in Secretary Baker's statement.

The keynote of German expert opinion is that America cannot put up a really big army equipped and if armed and equipped it cannot be transported.

State Pledges Three-Fourths of its War Savings Quota.

That three-fourths of the State's quota of War Savings Stamps has been pledged and sold by three-fourths of the counties is the report of the War Savings Campaign up to date. State Headquarters today gave out the following figures tabulated from the reports made by seventy-five counties up to and including July 9, on which day all counties had been requested to report: Sale of Stamps, \$7,543,090; pledges, \$28,000,000;

Despite the fact says State Headquarters, that North Carolina is being held back and is not allowed to make the showing among other states to which she is entitled for the reason that twenty-five of her counties have failed to report the amount of their sales and pledges, the State is nevertheless holding its place as one of the first among other states, and is being looked to as one that will raise its full quota. Oregon is the only State that has been reported to have raised its quota in full as a result of the recent drive.

The counties which have not yet reported their results of the War Savings drive to State Headquarters are: Alleghany, Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Catawba, Columbus, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Lee, Lincoln, McDowell, Pender, Person, Robeson, Rutherford, Sampson, Watauga and Wilkes.

Newspapers and the War.

Charlotte Observer.

"If anyone thinks that the newspapers are getting off light," said one at the helm of papers in North Carolina yesterday, "such a one is mistaken. Publishers of newspapers just now face the most serious condition in the history of the business. Following the steady increase in the cost of white paper, an increase over 100 per cent, came higher prices in ink, type metal and other necessities, to say nothing of the increased cost of labor, and finally, there has come an increase in postage rates beginning with 25 per cent, running to 150 per cent. Writing along this line The Asheville Times says: 'Facing these increased expenses there is also the demand for newspaper space by all departments of the government, a demand which is not accompanied by any provision for remuneration, and there is the added necessity of giving the readers and subscribers the latest and best news of a world war—news that is naturally more expensive than news of any period in the present age. Newspaper makers are therefore just now facing problems—and striving to solve them.'"

Lame Shoulder.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles. All that is needed is absolute rest and a few applications of Chamberlain's Liniment. Try it.