

WHITESOX TO BE CHAMPIONS AND FINISHING GAME OF CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

Gotham Gives Pitcher Urban Faber Credit for Brilliant Victory, Saying That His Work Was Superb—Receipts of Half Dozen Diamond Battles Only Exceeded By Those of 1912

NEW YORK, October 16.—(Associated Press)—Charles Comiskey's great White Sox, managed by Clarence Rowland, won the World's Championship Pennant here yesterday when Chicago defeated the Giants in the sixth and final game of the series by the score of four to two runs. The Chicago Americans won four and the New York Nationals two of the six games of the series.

The batteries yesterday were Faber and Schalk for Chicago and Benton, Perritt and Raden, for New York. Faber's work was superb and at no time in the game was he threatened with defeat, for the Giants were unable to touch his hits and were never able to secure more than one safety in any one inning.

The weather was ideal and sufficiently warm to put the visitors in their best fighting mood. In the other two games played here climatic conditions told for the White Sox, for on both days a stiff wind blew and it was cold, with rain threatening at all times.

Before the game yesterday the betting was even, but Chicago was favored two to one as winners of the series, there being then a possibility that a seventh game might have to be played before the series wound up.

Summarized, this is how the game went: Chicago—Four runs, seven hits and one error.

New York—Two runs, six hits and three errors. The world's pennant has gone to the City of Chicago four times since 1905: The White Sox won from the Cubs in 1906, the Cubs from the Tigers in 1907 and 1908, and the White Sox this year from the Giants.

The Sox took their last world's pennant in 1905 from the Athletics, but have lost: 1911 to the Athletics, 1912 to the Red Sox, 1913 to the Athletics, and this year to the White Sox.

Gandil's slam into the rightfield clinched the game yesterday. When Chicago scored its three runs in the fourth inning the fans became convinced that the White Sox players were the superiors of the Giants.

The White Sox and Giants will play an exhibition game today in the "guarded city" army camp, New York, and the proceeds to go to the American Red Cross Society.

Benton, Loser, Played Good Game. The players of the two teams have been forbidden to participate in any other exhibition games under penalty of forfeiture of the one thousand dollar prize money which will be held by the management of each club from each member until January 1.

In yesterday's game Benton pitched good ball, only four hits being secured by the White Sox during the five innings he worked, one each in the first and second innings and two in the fourth. The bunching of the two hits in the fourth, particularly Gandil's smashing single into rightfield, coupled with errors and bonehead plays on the part of the men behind Benton, spelled disaster and brought defeat to the Giants. The three runs were sufficient to win the game.

Perritt allowed no safety in his first two innings on the mound. In the eighth the Sox secured a hit and in the ninth two safeties, when the fourth and last run of the game was scored.

In the fifth frame Faber loosened up by walking two men and allowing Herzog to touch him for a triple, which scored the two runs made by the Giants in the game. The only other extra base hit of the game was made by Holke.

Faber Hero of Mound. Faber was superior to the New York pitchers, however, for he sent four Giants back to the bench, while Benton accounted for two and Perritt struck out one man.

Yesterday's was Faber's second victory. He also contributed largely to the Sox victory last Saturday in Chicago when he went into the box in the eighth and held New York hitless and scoreless for the remainder of the game. He will go down in history as the pitching hero of the 1917 series. Clifton will be accorded close second honors, for he won the first game of the series and contributed greatly in other victories of the season. He pitched twenty-three innings.

Eddie Collins, captain and second baseman of the White Sox, played a careful and consistent game throughout the series, accepting many chances without an error. He was also a natter with the willow and hit often in the pinches. Capt. Charles Herzog, the New York keystone guardian, comes nowhere in comparison with Collins.

Receipts Exceeded Only Once Before. Yesterday's attendance was 33,000, the total receipts being \$73,348, of which the two clubs got \$36,014, or \$33,007 each, and the National Commission will receive \$7334.

The total attendance for the six games was 185,705, and the total receipts of the series reached \$425,878. This amount will be divided as follows: Players of the two teams \$152,803—they sharing only in the first four games of the series; the two clubs \$230,398.70, or \$115,199.35 each, and the National Commission \$42,586.30.

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Since world's series games have been played only in 1912 were the receipts in excess of those of this year. In 1912 the receipts were \$490,833 and the attendance 252,927. Nineteen twelve

WAR PROFITS TAX GIVES BIG REVENUE

(Concluded from Page 1)

low as compared with the percentage which the net income during such period of representative corporations, partnerships and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, was of their invested capital, then the amount of the excess profits shall be determined in the same manner as provided in subdivision (a) of this section, except that for the purposes of this subdivision the invested capital of the taxpayer shall be the proportion of the entire invested capital that the net income of the trade or business received from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

(c) The tax shall be assessed upon the basis of the excess profits determined as provided in Section two hundred and three, but the taxpayer claiming the benefit of this section may at the time of making the return file a claim for abatement of the amount by which the tax so assessed exceeds a tax at like rate computed upon the basis of excess profits determined as provided in this section. In such event, collection of the part of the tax covered by such claim for abatement shall not be made until the claim is decided, but if, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the interests of the United States would be jeopardized thereby, he may require the claimant to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the commissioner may think wise, to safe guard the collection of the tax.

(d) Any amount heretofore or hereafter paid on account of the tax imposed by such title II, shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed by this title, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax the excess shall be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Subdivision (1) of section three hundred and one of such act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended so that the rate of tax for the taxable year nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall be ten per centum, instead of twelve and one-half per centum, as therein provided.

Subdivision (2) of such section is hereby amended to read as follows: (a) This section shall cease to be of effect on and after January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Net Income Ascertained. Sec. 208. That for the purposes of this title the net income of a corporation shall be ascertained and returned (a) for the calendar years nineteen hundred and eleven and nineteen hundred and twelve upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in title I of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except that the income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included; (b) for the calendar year nineteen hundred and thirteen upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Section II of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except that the income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included; and (c) for the calendar year nineteen hundred and fourteen upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Section III of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except that the income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included.

Sec. 209. That in the case of the reorganization, consolidation, or change of ownership of a trade or business (a) March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, if an interest or control in such trade or business of fifty per centum or more remains in control of the same persons, corporations, associations, partnerships, or any of them, then, in ascertaining the invested capital of the trade or business, no asset transferred for such value as the average similar business shall be allowed a greater value than would have been allowed under this title in computing the invested capital of such prior trade or business if such asset had not been so transferred or received, unless such asset was paid for specifically as such, in cash or tangible property, and then not to exceed the actual cash value of such asset at the time of such payment.

Sec. 210. That if the Secretary of the Treasury upon complaint finds either (1) that during the pre-war period a domestic corporation or partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States, had no net income from the trade or business, or (2) that during the pre-war period the percentage which the net income was of the invested capital was less than the percentage which the net income was of the invested capital of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, was of their invested capital, then the amount of excess profits shall be determined by deducting from the net income of the trade or business for the taxable year the same percentage of its invested capital for such year as the average similar deduction for such year of representative corporations, partnerships or individuals engaged in a like or similar trade or business is of their average invested capital for such year.

The percentage of the deduction to be made shall be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the proportion determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

Sec. 211. That every foreign partnership having a net income of \$3,000 or more for the taxable year and every domestic partnership having a net income of \$5,000 or more for the taxable year of the income of the trade or business for the taxable year setting forth specifically the gross income for such year and the deductions allowed in this title. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner as is prescribed for income tax returns under title I of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act.

Sec. 212. That all administrative, special, and general provisions of law including the laws in relation to the assessment, revision, collection, and refund of internal revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, are hereby extended and made applicable to all the provisions of this title and to the tax herein imposed, and all provisions of Title I, of such act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this act, relating to returns and payment of the tax therein imposed, including penalties, are hereby made applicable to the tax imposed by this title.

Sec. 213. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation, partnership, or individual, subject to the provisions of this title, to furnish him with such facts, data, and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax imposed by this title.

Sec. 214. That Title II, (sections two hundred to two hundred and seven inclusive) of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 215. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation, partnership, or individual, subject to the provisions of this title, to furnish him with such facts, data, and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax imposed by this title.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, October 13, 1917.

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, Ask, and Volume. Includes entries for Mercantile, Sugar, and various plantation stocks.

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, Ask, and Volume. Includes entries for Miscellaneous and Bonds.

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, Ask, and Volume. Includes entries for Bonds and various government securities.

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, Ask, and Volume. Includes entries for Unlisted Securities and various market data.

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, Ask, and Volume. Includes entries for Oil, Mining, and various commodities.

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, Ask, and Volume. Includes entries for San Francisco Quotations and various market data.

Table with columns for Stock, Bid, Ask, and Volume. Includes entries for Treasury Department and various government securities.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., August 3, 1917. WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE ARMY NATIONAL BANK OF SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, located at Schofield Barracks, in the City and County of Honolulu and Territory of Hawaii, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE ARMY NATIONAL BANK OF SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, located at Schofield Barracks, in the City and County of Honolulu and Territory of Hawaii, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office this THIRD day of AUGUST, 1917. JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS, Comptroller of the Currency.

BRITAIN WILL GAIN MUCH BY AGREEMENT

(Concluded from Page 1) including exports for the relief of sufferers in Belgium. At least the same amount of live cattle or meats as was exported to other countries. At least seventy-five percent of the total exports of fruit and marmalade. At least seventy-five percent of the total exports of fresh and preserved chickens and ducks' eggs. At least half the total exports of flax.

This compact has been generally accepted as an illuminating example of the situation which existed while Germany, practically cut off from the world except for the aid that the European neutrals might give, was negotiating not only with Holland, but with the other neutrals, for the kinds of foods—principally fats—which are as vital to the maintenance of her armies as guns, ammunition and high explosives.

It has been stated that enough fats were being shipped into Germany by the neutral neutrals to supply the entire army on the western front, and that the quantities were not, as some of the neutral diplomats have protested, "a mere drop in the bucket." The United States government made a careful survey as possible and has come to the conclusion that fats were being exported into Germany by neutrals in alarmingly large shipments, to which America could not contribute, even indirectly.

While the United States had been exerting pressure upon the Dutch by refusing to permit the export of cereals and other commodities procurable only from this country, Great Britain had been using similar pressure, having cut off all cable communication between Holland and the outside world, refused to supply Dutch ships with coal and denied permission to all Dutch shipping in British harbors to cleave.

The pressure is called into the new agreement outlined above which benefits Britain and injures Germany. It is expected that similar pressure will be brought to bear upon the other Northern European neutrals and that the great source of supply for fats of the Central Powers will be shut off.

When New York came to bat for their half of this inning Liebold took John Collins' place in rightfield. Raden went out on a grounder to Gandil, who made the play unassisted. Perritt singled into centerfield. Burns flew out to Weaver at short. Perritt took second on a passed ball and went to third when Schalk threw wildly to Eddie Collins was second in an attempt to catch Perritt, but the New York pitcher did not go beyond third, for the side was retired by Herzog, who went out on a pop fly to Weaver at short. No run, one hit, one error.

Eddie Collins was first up for the White Sox in this frame and went out on a grounder to Holke at first, who made the play unassisted. Jackson singled to rightfield, but Felsch was out on a foul to Holke off first base and Gandil flew out to Kauff in centerfield, turning the White Sox out. No run, one hit.

Three Giants faced Faber in the New York half of this inning. Zimmerman died, Weaver to Gandil, and Fletcher retired the side, McMullin to Gandil. No run, no hit.

The halves of the last inning of the game were scrappy. Weaver began the fireworks for the Chicago by singling to leftfield. Schalk went out to a foul fly to Zimmerman off third base. Faber laid down a sacrifice bunt, advancing Weaver to second, scoring Weaver second time at bat, singled, scoring Weaver from second base and Liebold took second on the throw to the plate to cut off Weaver. McMullin was the last man out for the White Sox in the world's series. He was out to Zimmerman to Holke. One run, two hits.