Figures, Thrilling or Quiet—All Busy Making News

Russia's Joan of Arc

SHE is Russia's Joan of Arc. She has done more toward saving Russia from collapse than Kerensky and Korniloff put together. She has inscribed a new page in the history of modern civilization, as dramatic and immortal as any tale in the annals of humanity. So think the women of Russia, and many men find it difficult to disagree with them.

Marie Bochkareva
Who Heads the Legion of Death

Who is she? Her name is Marie Bochkareva. By origin she is a peasant girl, by occupation the commander of the Russian Women's Legion of Death. The story of her life and her accomplishments reads like a fairy tale. It has been told in "The London Daily Telegraph" by an Englishwoman residing in Petrograd, and is here reproduced:

"The woman that saved France was Joan of Arc—a peasant girl. Marie Bochkareva, a poor emigrant from the wilds of Siberia, is her modern parallel. The greatest manifestation that has been witnessed in Russia since the first days of the revolution was one that took place on July 3, when this rustic, carried on the arms of a soldier and a sailor, covered with ribbons and showers of flowers, and followed by her valiant battalion, was escorted through the streets of Petrograd, with music and jubilation. The crowds lined the streets and cheered her, as was only customary when the Czar showed himself.

She Got Her Warlike Spirit From Her Father

"Marie Bochkareva, or simply Yashka, as she has been christened by the men of the regiment to which she belonged, has got much of her warlike spirit from her father, who fought through the whole of the Turkish war and was left a cripple for life. Her mother was a hard-working woman, with five children, of whom Yashka was the oldest, and she had to go out washing and cooking to earn enough to clothe and feed this flock.

"At the age of five Yashka was sent out as nurse to a baby of three. And from that time she has never stopped working. She looks none the worse for it. Finely yet strongly built, with broad shoulders and healthy complexion, she can lift 200 pounds with the greatest of ease. She has never known what fear is.

"Not long ago she remarked that during the last two years she had lived through so much that there remained but one danger yet to experience, that of flying. Just as she was saying that an aviator came up and offered to take her for a flight, and before the day was out she had exhausted her list of perils.

"When she was sixteen years old her parents seized the first opportunity of getting her married. She never knew the man, but luckily as time wore on they grew very fond of each other, and were very happy. At first they both served in a shop, and thanks to their perseverance and frugality they were soon able to open a small shop of their own. But just as they began to prosper the war broke out, and he was one of the first to be called up.

"She was very keen on accompanying him as a soldier, but he begged her to stay behind and work for her parents, whom they had been keeping. She found it difficult to be parted from her husband and remain fulfilling the humble duties of a woman. It was not the first time she had shown her devotion as a wife.

"Soon after they were married her husband was arrested, and, without explanation, sent to the Jakutzk prison. Not understanding why he was arrested, she decided to go with him, and after reaching the prison and spending a day or two there she was informed that her husband was found innocent and that it had all been a mistake.

"She was always ready for any daring venture, and it was with great reluctance that she stayed at home in compliance with her husband's wish. Time passed, and after long waiting she got the news that he had been killed in action on May 28, 1915. At once she went to her parents, and said: 'I have decided to go to the front, and you will either hear of my death or I shall return to you in honor and glory. I trust in God.' And no persuasions were of any use.

Lived in the Trenches Like a Man and Was Thrice Wounded

"For two years she has lived in the trenches and fought like a man. She has been wounded three times—in her arm, leg and back. The last injury affected the spine and left her immovable for two months. In the Lake Naroch battles there was a time when all the officers were killed and the men lost courage and lay down, too frightened to attack. Then she rose up and dashed forward, calling on them to follow her. Every one obeyed her command, and the trench was captured. She has received two St. George's medals and two St. George's crosses for various feats of bravery. At the end of the two years she was legally admitted into the 28th Polozk Regiment.

"About a month ago she was given leave to go home for a holiday, but when she reached Petrograd she found so much that had to be done for the good of her country, so many men strolling about not doing their duty, that she forgot home, parents, and everything else in life, and set to work for her rodina (birthplace).

"She was presented to M. Kerensky for her bravery, and after hearing all her experiences the Minister of War asked what wish she would like to have granted. She straightway said: 'I want to form a woman's volunteer battalion, which is to lead men into battle if they will not go of themselves.' The idea was approved by Kerensky, and, with the sanction of the commander in chief, the battalion has been formed.

"Volunteers came in every day, and names are still being put down. Marie Bochkareva has been appointed commander of this battalion, whose badge is a skull and cross bones, and their regimental colors, red and black, symbolizing blood and death. They have sent a special petition to General Brusiloff to be sent to the most dangerous spot and where he thinks moral influence is most needed.

"More enthusiastic, daring and cheerful soldiers have not been seen since the first days of the war. They are volunteers of the best type. Although they have been in training only a fortnight, they have quite adapted themselves to military discipline and the hardships of heavy drilling. Their one idea is—To the front!

"Bochkareva is loved by every one of her soldiers. She is firm and strict when on duty, and their comrade when free. She makes no distinction of class. In her battalion are girls of high education, girls of the middle class, and girls of her own rank in life. There are even several married women, but only those with no children are accepted. Bochkareva has so little education that she can hardly write her name, and reads by syllables.

"On July 6 the battalion left for the front. They walked through the main streets of Petrograd led by a sailors' band, and thousands of spectators, mostly women, cheered them as they passed."

Tammany's Candidate

JUDGE JOHN F. HYLAN, unanimously selected by the Democratic Fusion Committee last Wednesday night as Tammany's candidate for Mayor, is a native of New York State.

John F. Hylan

He was born on a farm in Greene County, April 20, 1868. His parents died early in his life, and after holding various humble jobs he came to New York and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1897. He soon took an active interest in Democratic politics.

In 1905 he was a candidate for Municipal Court Judge, but was defeated. The following year Mayor McClellan appointed him a city magistrate to fill out an unexpired term and afterward appointed him to a full ten-year term.

In 1914 Governor Glynn appointed him to the County Court bench, and the following year he was elected a county judge He is County Judge of Brooklyn, president of the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn and also president of the Municipal Ownership League of that borough.

A Reward for Strenuous Labors

BY appointing Professor Dr. Heinrich Friedjung a member of the Herrenhaus (upper house) of the Austrian Parliament, the Vienna government has again indorsed the man who, after having taught history at the Vienna University, came into the limelight as press agent and stool pigeon for the Austrian Foreign Office.

Friedjung directed the actions of the infamous Nastitch, who had been at the same time on the payrolls of the political police of Montenegro and the Austrian-Hungarian province of Bosnia. Nastitch, who had instigated in 1906, in Serajevo, capital of Bosnia, a Greater Siberian conspiracy and had been deported by the Bosian government, came back to Bosnia and stayed there unmolested, after his friend Friedjung had pleaded for him.

Friedjung, Nastitch and Sportchity, chief of police of the Hungarian province of Croatia, concocted a story to the effect that scores of Hungarians of Serbian nationality had entered into a conspiracy to separate Croatia from Hungary, unite her with Serbia and assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph. Professor Friedjung manufactured the documentary proofs for these malicious accusations. Fifty-three of the "conspirators" were indicted and, in the spring of 1909, tried in Agram. But the defence was able to prove that the documentary evidence was forged. All the prisoners were discharged. Neither Friedjung nor Nastitch nor Sportchity was prosecuted for perjury or forgery. Friedjung remained undisturbed in his position of professor of history and press agent for the Foreign Office, which manifestly hoped that this useful man would be able at an opportune time to furnish a better pretext for war on Serbia.

During the Balkan war, 1912-1913, Friedjung's second attempt to create a casus belli against Serbia failed. At that time there appeared, thanks to the "disclosures" made by Friedjung, a new European celebrity, the Austrian-Hungarian Consul Prochaska. He had many troubles. First he had been murdered; then he disappeared, and finally he came wholly uninjured and happy back to Vienna from his Albanian post at Uskub. At that time Friedjung's press informed the world that Father Palic of the Order of St. Franciscus had been crucified by the Serbians. Of this cross not the smallest relics could be found afterward. Besides, Father Palic was not killed, nor was he even harmed at all.

For these strenuous labors Professor Friedjung has been made an Austrian lord. He owes the promotion to his two unscrupulous if vain attempts to bring about an Austrian-Serbian war. G. M.

A Diplomat With a "News Instinct"

OF ALL the memoirs and diaries of participants in the great war that have come before the public eye, none, probably, is being read with keener interest than James W. Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany." For in that, now being made public for the first time, appears the *facsimile* of the private message written by Kaiser Wilhelm to President Wilson on August 10, 1914, and (by official request in Berlin) suppressed until now by Mr. Gerard. This telegram gives the Kaiser's own version of the cause of the war—a version in which an interview between King George V and Prince Henry and alleged communications between the Kaiser, the Czar, King George and Sir Edward Grey are set forth in detail. The fact that Berlin has been attempting to disprove the authenticity of the document adds some spice.

James W. Gerard

"His diplomatic career in Germany," wrote Carl Ackerman, upon Mr. Gerard's return to the United States, last March, "was built upon bluntness, frankness and a kind of 'news instinct' which caused him to regard his position as that of a reporter for the United States government.

"Berlin thought him the most unusual ambassador it had ever known. It never knew how to take him. He didn't behave as other diplomats did. When he went to the Foreign Office it was always on business. He didn't flatter and praise and bow and chat, as other European representatives usually do. Gerard began, at the beginning of the war, a policy of keeping the United States fully informed regarding Germany. He had a keen scent for information. Last September he predicted a ruthless submarine warfare for this winter. He notified Washington last November to watch for German intrigue in Mexico. . . . He tried his best to keep Germany from drawing the United States into war. That he did not succeed was not the fault of his efforts. . . .

"Gerard's work in bettering conditions in prison camps, especially at Ruhleben, will be long remembered. When conditions were at their worst he went out daily to keep himself informed, and then daily went to the Foreign Office and the Ministry of War in an effort to get better accommodations for the men."

A Socialist in Name Only

AUGUST MUELLER, Under Secretary of State of the Imperial German Food Department, is the first Socialist member of a German Cabinet. But he is a Socialist only in name, and has long been suspected of having joined the Socialist party (as so many German intellectuals of radical but not Socialist tendencies have done) merely because it is the rising power. While Mueller formerly played the part of the uncompromising Marxist and had to serve a prison sentence for *lese-majesty*, he was for years only formally a member of the Socialist party, did not play any active role in party life, and earned his livelihood as director of the Hamburg Wholesale Coöperative Buying Society. Even the "Hamburger Echo" (a Socialist paper), which has sided from the beginning of the present war with the German annexationists, ceased some years ago to address Mueller as "comrade," preferring to call him "Herr," showing that it did not consider him a genuine Socialist.

The Busy Barrister

THE appointment of Charles Evans Hughes as chairman of the District Draft Exemption Board of New York City is only one of many honors—if honor an appointment entailing so much actual downright labor can be called—that have been conferred upon him since his Presidential campaign last November. The last seven months have been eventful ones for Mr. Hughes, and fruitful, probably, of almost as much activity as his campaign days.

The first working day of the new year he spent at his desk in the offices, at 96 Broadway, of his old law firm, now known as Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight. It was his first day of active law practice in almost ten years. Then things happened in rapid succession:

On January 11 he was unanimously elected president of the Union League Club of New York, succeeding Elihu Root.

On January 12 he was elected president of the New York State Bar Association, succeeding Morgan J. O'Brien, and the next night he made his first public appearance since the November election at the annual dinner of the Bar Association, as president of which he delivered his initial speech.

Charles Evans Hughes

On January 24 he was chosen a member of the Rockefeller Foundation, to serve until 1920.

Then followed a series of legal appointments, among them his retention as counsel for the city in connection with the Riverside Drive-New York Central negotiations. He was retained also by Mayor Mitchel as personal counsel to represent him before the Albany Senate in the hearings on the Wagner-Rockaway Point controversy, which occupied the public attention for several weeks during March and April.

On May 21 Mr. Hughes was designated as Special Deputy Attorney General to represent the Superintendent of Insurance in civil proceedings against the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company and the Washington Life Insurance Company.

On July 10 he was made chairman of a lawyers' committee coöperating with the Red Cross to obtain one day's pay from every worker in New York during 1917.

On July 24 it was announced that he had been named by Governor Whitman as one of the seventy members of the State Draft Exemption Board; this was soon followed by his appointment as chairman of the District Board.

In New York's Foreign-Language Papers Peace Stands Out as the All-Important Subject

THE foreign press of New York City debates war and the question of peace. Peace is the chief topic of discussion in the foreign-language publications, but America's conduct of the war is provoking considerable comment, both favorable and condemnatory.

Thus, "The Jewish Daily Forward," a Socialist paper, discusses as follows the Stockholm conference and the attitude of the United States toward it:

"In all European belligerent countries are the labor leaders and the union leaders in the foremost ranks of the peace movement. In England the Labor representative in the Cabinet risked his high position to go and take part in a peace conference. In France the labor unions have already decided to send delegates to the Stockholm conference. The English unions, the German unions, the Austrian unions, the Bulgarian unions, the Italian, Belgian, Hungarian—all will be represented, except the American workingmen. Gompers is the only labor representative in the world who refused to take part in a peace conference. . . .

"What is the policy of our government in Washington? Why is it so intent upon continuing the war? Why did it unite with the conservative elements in the Allied governments? . . . If the government would publish its peace terms and its war aims, then, perhaps, we might be able to obtain an explanation of the government's policy. But even these are kept secret, and any one daring to ask for a statement in regard to them is regarded as a traitor.

"And we have been consoling ourselves with the thought that America's entrance into the war would bring an early peace. We were told that the United States as a belligerent would be able to exert its influence upon its allies and induce them to accept milder peace terms. Some even went so far as to assert that America entered the war in order to bring about peace in the world."

Propaganda Which Hinders the Government in Its Work

The opinion of the "Forward" is not shared by the Jewish "Day," which enjoys great popularity with the Jewish reading public. Says "The Day":

"Senator La Follette, who has now become the champion of the pacifists, knows very well that his peace resolution will not be accepted in the Senate. But he is actuated by the same motives which actuate the fighting pacifists of the People's Council when they demand the repeal of the conscription law—a thing which they know cannot be done, although propaganda in that direction hinders the government in its work and causes unnecessary complications.

"Every agitation for peace is useless, since the question of peace does not depend upon the United States. If peace depended upon America, we should be ready to make peace at once upon one condition, that the enemy guarantee to respect all agreements between civilized peoples.

"We ask for no territory from the enemy, we demand no indemnities, we even do not desire to abase the enemy. All we ask is that the causes which compelled us to enter the war shall be permanently removed. This means that the enemy would have to guarantee a respect for international law.

"But how can we rest assured the enemy would show in the future greater respect for his promised word or for his written contract? By the fact *that the enemy will introduce in his own country a little more democracy. That is all.*

"America surely asks no more of Germany, since the United States is a democratic country, with confidence in the common people. Here we understand that if the people will have access to the helm of German affairs, such injustices as those committed by Germany during the present war will never recur.

"From this it is evident that America should be ready to conclude peace upon a simple condition. However, peace does not depend upon our good will, but upon that of Germany. It is the Kaiser who has to say the magic word. Russia, England, France and our other allies are ready for peace, but only for a peace *that will preserve our children from the misfortune with which we have met.*"

Not so satisfied that the United States can do nothing to bring about an immediate peace is the Russian "Novoy Mir." On the contrary, it blames Congress and the President for not accepting at least the La Follette peace resolution. And an interesting phase of this comment is the fact that, while annexations are spoken of freely, the word "indemnities" does not once appear. A word of far subtler significance is consistently employed, in pursuance of the socialistic policy which animates this publication. The word is "contributions." Says the "Novoy Mir":

"Up to the present time the President and Congress have avoided the question of annexations and contributions and have committed themselves neither to the affirmative nor to the negative. When speaking about it at all they have expressed themselves in vague, ambiguous phrases. To confess openly that 'we' are in favor of annexations and contributions would mean to say that all the high ideals we have formed about democracy are a dream, a lie. To state openly that 'we' are for peace without annexations and contributions? What would 'our Allies,' England and France, say to that? But if 'we' are for peace without annexations or contributions then we are against the 'peace programme' of the Allies, and so 'we' shall be unable to walk hand in hand with 'our' allies. Besides, if we support peace without annexations and contributions we shall have to take steps toward a conclusion of the war. . . . But, to follow such a policy the government of the United States does not desire, nor would it be found possible to do so. The government of the United States wants no peace. It fears peace, it does everything possible in order to prolong war and to prevent an early peace. For the earlier the war concludes and peace comes, the smaller will be the profits of American capital.

Pious Prayers Did Not, and Could Not, Help

The reply which Dr. S. M. Melamed, writing for the Jewish "Miller's Weekly," gives to the argument of the "Novoy Mir" is this:

"No one will charge us with being a war patriot, since the first book I have written bears the title: "Theory, Origin and History of the Peace Idea." As an historian of peace I cannot be a war patriot. I do not regard war as a divine phenomenon, but as a curse of God and as the greatest calamity that may befall a people. . . .

"Before America entered the war I employed every means at my disposal in an effort to maintain peace and prevent the spreading of the war. . . . As long as America was neutral every wise man prayed to God that she might remain neutral. But since prayers did not help and could not help, America entered the war. She entered it not because a Cdar or a Kaiser gave the order, but because the chosen representatives of the American people, after a long debate lasting several days, determined, by a great majority and after careful consideration, to declare war on Germany. The declaration was an absolutely lawful expression of the will of the American people.

"It is a matter for regret that there was a small, noisy group which desired to act differently—foolishly. I do not say that the members of this group were cowards or traitors, or their then motives were unpatriotic. I am convinced that most of them love America and are faithful to our country. But why should they behave so senselessly in the present crisis? Why commit themselves to such dangerous propoganda? To these questions there is only one answer. They do not know. They do not know that the highest logic is the logic of the state and that the highest morality is the morality of the state.

"The state itself is a creation of the highest moral sense of man. Without the state there is no culture, no science, no art and no religion. Without the state man is an animal, a wild creature. The Australian negro, who has no state organization, has also neither civilization nor culture—has, in fact, nothing that would distinguish him from an animal. The state is the highest good in the world, and what the state commands must be done. When the state commanded Socrates to drink the cup of poison, Socrates, though innocent, and although he could have escaped from prison—elected to obey the state. . . . The great philosopher understood that the highest logic and the highest moralists insist upon individuals always submitting to the will of the state. . . . This law of the authority of the state over the individual is the foundation of human culture. Any one who tries to undermine this is an enemy of human culture and of human society."

Germany No Longer Pretends Peace Is Not Essential

"Germany needs peace; she employs all possible means in order to obtain it, and she would conclude it to-morrow if the Allies were disposed to grant it to her at a reasonable price. The neutral neighbors of Germany are especially well placed to discern the tendencies of German opinion. Recently a Scandinavian journal made observations on Germany's desire for peace and the unskilful manœuvres employed in an effort to obtain it.

"The 'Nationaltidende' says that Germany has long since ceased pretending that she does not need peace. And the reason why she has not been able to bring about a peace which the peoples—if not the governments themselves demand is the fact that in none of her moves has she taken into account the psychological factor. Every new attempt, to succeed, should be fair, honest and complete, and not, like the preceding ones, a mélange of miserable haggling and poor diplomacy. . . . If Germany wants peace, it is necessary thats her desire find expression in convincing acts, which would encourage Germany's opponents to enter into communication with her. Otherwise she would do better to avoid making any new peace proposals. The straight path or silence—these are the only alternatives.

"To tell the truth? This is just the thing the 'Boches' are never able to do. Thus they are continually denying that they want peace, while, at the same time, they speak of nothing else but peace. Does Germany want peace? No, this is merely a calumnitous fabrication of Lloyd George—at least that is what the Germans say."

"In spite of the fact that many bloody battles are being fought, in Germany, England, France, Russia, Austria and Italy, all desire peace. Thed ifficulty lies with the beginning. Neither sides wants to emerge first from war without knowing what the other side intends to do."

Every One Wants Peace—But How to Obtain It?

Meanwhile the "Progresso Italo-American" has been enthusiastic over the attitude recently taken by the Vatican in a declaration made by Federico Tedeschini, the new Secretary of State of the Vatican, who expressed himself in favor neither of a "white peace" nor a peace without results. Since there have been frequent rumors that the Vatican was in sympathy with the Central Powers and that he favored a peace bringing the world back to the status quo ante, Tedeschini's statement has gladdened the "Progresso Italo-Americano," which claims that the Cathelic Church has been for the Allied cause and against Germany. It continues:

"There is certainly not a single German who would now dare to affirm that the religious future of the world belongs to pan-Germanic Protestantism. One of the pillars of the great arc which was to remain as an historical monument of the triumph of pan-Germanism, that is, the pillar of religion, has been crushed. The continuation of the war will also crush the political pillar."

דער שליסעל צום פרידען!

This cartoon, which appeared in "The Big Stick," a Jewish weekly, is entitled "The Key to Peace." The World is pictured searching for a key which will unlock the burning house in which Peace is imprisoned. The keys on his key-ring represent four recent speeches: those made by Michaelis, Lloyd George, Ribot and Czernin, while the key which the World has finally selected as one which may possibly fit is tagged "The Stockholm Conference."

In the Senate Last Week

(From *The Congressional Record*)

MR. JONES, of Washington—Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore—Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. SMOOT—I do.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—That is, this bill levies 3 per cent, and the total will be 4 per cent?

Mr. SMOOT—No; the total will be 3 per cent.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—One per cent being the normal tax under the law as it is now, and 2 per cent under the first section of this bill, and 1 per cent additional, makes 4 per cent?

Mr. SMOOT—I am speaking of the present 2 per cent normal tax and the 1 per cent additional surtax under this bill.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—So I understand.

Mr. SMOOT—Under the present law there is a normal tax of 2 per cent and 1 per cent in the first bracket of this bill.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—Let me see if I understand the Senator. As I understand, a person having an income of $7,500 will pay after this proposed law is passed what is equivalent to 4 per cent?

Mr. SMOOT—No; 3 per cent.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—Well, he pays 1 per cent under the law as it is now?

Mr. SMOOT—He will pay 1 per cent surtax under this bill, and under the present law he pays a normal tax of 2 per cent.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—Then, he now pays 2 per cent, and he will pay 2 per cent more under Section 1 of this bill. That makes 4 per cent

Mr. SMOOT—No.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—What I am trying to get at is the total amount of the tax that a person will pay, whether it be called a normal or subnormal or war tax.

Mr. SMOOT—I will make the statement so that all Senators may follow it. The normal tax, as I stated, is 2 per cent and this bill imposes an additional tax of 1 per cent, which will make the entire tax 3 per cent.

Mr. JONES, of New Mexico—Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. SMOOT—Yes; I yield.

Mr. JONES, of New Mexico—I desire to suggest to the Senator from the State of Washington that in the report of the committee, on Page 3, is a table giving the present tax and the additional tax figured out according to various incomes of individuals.

Mr. SMOOT—That is is the amount of the tax.

Mr. JONES, of New Mexico—The amount of the tax, as well as the per cent.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—This is what I want to get at——

Mr. SMOOT—I think the figures referred to by the Senator from New Mexico relate to the total of the title, not the revenue from each individual bracket.

Mr. JONES, of New Mexico—It is upon various amounts of income figured out.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—What I wanted to get at was the total amount of the tax under this bracket and under existing law that a man with an income of $7,500 would have to pay. Under existing law, how much does he have to pay?

Mr. SMOOT—Under existing law he pays 2 per cent.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—And under Section 1 of this bill he pays 2 per cent more; that makes 4 per cent.

Mr. SMOOT—Under the present law, however, I will say, he does not pay any surtax on account of an exemption on all incomes under $20,000.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—I will leave out the question of exemption.

Mr. SMOOT—That is why I say his tax would only be 3 per cent a year. Under the pending bill all that he would pay would be 3 per cent, as I have said, because of the fact that he is exempted from a surtax under the present law.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—Let us leave out of the question of exemption. I want to get at the rate.

Mr. SMOOT—Three per cent will be the rate.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—Three per cent is the rate now?

Mr. SMOOT—No; the present rate is but 2 per cent.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—Two per cent under the first bracket imposing an increased tax on graduated incomes. He would have to pay 2 per cent additional under Section 1, would he not?

Mr. SMOOT—Yes.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—That makes 4 per cent.

Mr. SMOOT—It does not make 4 per cent, because he has an exemption under present law of the normal tax of 2 per cent.

Mr. JONES, of Washington—The Senator does not understand what I am trying to get at, and I will not bother him any further.

Mr. SMOOT—No bother. I have told the Senator that under the present law and the pending bill, if it became a law, a person receiving an income of $5,000 to $7,500 will pay a tax of 3 per cent.

Mr. BRADY—Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SMOOT—I yield to the Senator. . . .