

HELP WANTED

By CATHERINE CRANMER.

"But, Aunt Jane, if I marry, it means that I'll have to give up my anthropological hobby."

"And if you don't marry it means that you'll become the worst of all bores—an unattached old man with a tiresome hobby." Mrs. Antes snapped her knitting needles impatiently.

"Why, John, even at forty you are becoming dangerously set in your ways." "You're merciless, auntie; I'm actually afraid to go with you to your Maine cottage, lest you handcuff me to some village queen and march me off to the justice of the peace."

"And it might be well for you if I did, too. However, the thing I have already done is to have your trunk of fishing tackle and togs expressed in advance with my household boxes. That leaves only our steamer trunks and hand luggage to bother with when we go."

"Thank you; it's really because you're such an efficiency expert in all you undertake that I shiver when you try to induce me to marry."

Maysville was always envied by the coming of Mrs. Antes to her summer home in its shady suburbs. Her coming always meant one or more morning porch parties for matrons and at least one garden party for Maysville maidens. And when these maidens learned of the presence in her home of her bachelor nephew, they made due note of the possibilities thereby involved, and made so many friendly overtures that the nephew took to the river bank daily, whether he wanted to fish or to read anthropological lore.

"The persistent cordiality of Maysville leaves us scarcely a quiet evening alone," said John one evening, following the departure of two over-dressed girls and their ambitious mother.

"I confess that it is preferable sometimes to have one's house all to one's self," said Mrs. Antes.

The next morning John went off early for a day's fishing, but he was annoyed to find his favorite haunt under a big elm occupied. He had spent so many mornings there that he had come to regard the mossy seat on the rocks as his personal property, but here was an intruder, and, worse luck, a girl. He stopped only a few feet from her, but she did not turn her head the slightest bit. The truth was she had a fascinating nibble at her hook, but John didn't notice that. With a quick movement the girl leaned slightly forward, gave her bamboo pole a whirl and landed a four-pound bass directly at John's feet.

"Bravo!" called John, promptly, all annoyance at the intrusion having been replaced by admiration for the intruder.

"Not a bad beginning, is it?" The smiling response came in a voice of natural sweetness.

In disposing of the floundering fish, John and the girl fell into easy conversation which they afterward continued desultorily and in low tones as they sat side by side with their lines thrown far into the stream.

"The quiet beauty here only emphasizes one's conception of the chaos in France," said John, after rather a long silence.

"Yes, and makes me question my right to stay here even for an hour when I might be helping somewhere." There was a yearning emphasis on the word "helping."

"As I've sat here day after day," said John, haltingly. "I've thought out a plan of what I hope to do. Wonder if you'd tell me what you think of it?" "Oh, do tell me about it! I'm so glad you're going to do something."

So he told her of his plan to open his mother's old colonial country house, which for the ten years since her death had been unoccupied, and make it a home for as many war orphans as it would hold. Then they discussed it with enthusiasm until she had to go to keep a luncheon engagement. Only as she disappeared did John realize that he had no assurance of meeting her again, and he was so unhappy over the possibility and went slowly back to his aunt's home, entering the grounds by way of the orchard, and the house by way of a side porch.

"Come here, you tramp!" called Mrs. Antes from the dining room. "I shall present you to my guest just as you are."

And John, obeying her summons, was in the dining room doorway before he dreamed that the guest was this charming companion of an hour before and that her name was Grace Morton.

"My nephew, Mr. Wells, Miss Morton," said Mrs. Antes, and was a little puzzled that both of them blushed so noticeably. "Hurry into presentable clothes, John, and have luncheon with us. You must tell Miss Morton all about your plans for the orphans' home, and, as she is just home from completing a kindergarten course, I'm sure she can give you many suggestions."

"Nothing would please me so much as to have Miss Morton's help in working out my plans," said John in a tone sincerely serious.

But Mrs. Antes remained curious about their mutual and very evident embarrassment until the following week, when they confessed its cause and announced their engagement.

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In Danger.

"Now they say women are to wear trousers." "Aha! I thought I noticed my wife viewing my best pants with a speculative eye."

Gentle Finality.

"What is the precise significance of the phrase 'the incident is closed?'" "It's a polite way," answered Senator Sorghum, "of saying, 'What are you going to do about it?'" -Washington Star.

Everything great is not always good, but all good things are great.—Demosthenes.

BLAME MEN ON NAT'L COUNCIL

Witnesses at Army Hearing Suggest Collusion with Contractors

PLANNED TO TAKE ENORMOUS PROFIT

Weeks Says the Government Lost \$150,000,000 by Ignoring Boston Wool Men

Washington, Dec. 31.—Profiteering on a tremendous scale and under such circumstances as to indicate collusion with certain members of the council of national defense was uncovered Saturday in the course of the Senate military affairs committee's investigation of the shortage in army supplies.

Exorbitant profits in the growing industry of rag making, as allied to the manufacturing of uniform equipment, were dwelt upon at length. Among the features of the hearing were the following:

Senator Weeks declared that the failure of the government to accept the offer of Boston wool men last spring has cost the government \$150,000,000.

Senator McKellar expressed the opinion that the council of national defense has usurped the authority of the quartermaster general's office and is largely responsible for the shortage in clothing.

Witnesses testified that Charles Eismann, chief adviser to Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the supplies committee of the council, used his influence to throw government work in the remaking of cloth for army use to a ring, one of the members of which was Samuel Kaplan of the council.

Ira Kaplan, a brother of the council member, witness named as head of the base assorting plant in New York where odds and ends of cloth were worked together for uniforms.

Another Kaplan, Emanuel, was associated in a Massachusetts firm of woolen makers whose product was taken over by the government to the exclusion of men who had offered their entire product to the army.

Contracts were made with the Kaplan company to sort rags at six cents a pound. A government investigator said that good profits could be made at two cents a pound.

When the investigation was put under way, the company offered to sort rags for nothing.

Alexander H. Kaninski, former assistant district attorney in New York charged that members of the council committee to supervise the rag industry were so much interested in the trade "that they could not fairly represent the government's interests and were able to injure competitors."

He declared that an offer by his clients to sort rags for one to three cents a pound for the government was not considered. Eismann called his clients "discontented dogs."

Gen. Sharpe put the responsibility for delay in getting wool directly up to the council of national defense.

Much criticism of the council and its activities developed during the hearing. The rag sorting industry took most of the committee's time, and the other matters came up only incidentally.

NAMES W. B. MORAN TO HEAD SECRET SERVICE

Successor to William J. Flynn Has Had Broad Experience During 35 Years of Service.

Washington, Dec. 31.—W. B. Moran, assistant chief of the treasury secret service, will become chief of the secret service Jan. 1, to succeed William J. Flynn, resigned. His appointment was announced last night by Secretary McAdoo.

Mr. Moran entered the secret service 35 years ago as an operative and has experience in all branches of the work. He was largely responsible for detection of the noted counterfeit of the \$100 Monroe head silver certificate in 1897, the result of which was the withdrawal of the entire issue and the discovery of an extensive counterfeiting plot. Mr. Moran had charge of many famous secret service investigations, including the cotton leak case.

"By experience and training he is admirably equipped to undertake the important work of chief," said Secretary McAdoo.

TOTAL FOUR BILLIONS.

Loans to Allies Brought Higher by New Loans Saturday.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Credits to the allies passed the \$4,000,000,000 mark Saturday, when Secretary McAdoo authorized additional loans of \$185,000,000 to Great Britain for January purchases in the United States; \$155,000,000 to France, \$7,500,000 to Belgium and \$1,000,000 to Serbia. Saturday's total was \$348,500,000, and the total credits to the allies \$4,230,400,000.



What a pity she doesn't know that Resinol would clear her skin

"She would be a pretty girl, if it wasn't for that pimply, blotchy complexion!" But the regular use of Resinol Soap, aided at first by a little Resinol Ointment, would probably make it clear, fresh and charming. If a poor skin is your handicap, begin using Resinol Soap and see how quickly it improves. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap usually stop itching, burning and quickly heal sores and minor skin troubles. Sold by all druggists.

Advertisement for KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY. Includes illustration of a man holding his head in pain and text: "Perhaps if your head were as clear as a whistle, it would not ache— Try KONDON'S for your headache (at no cost to you) 50,000,000 have used this 29-year-old remedy. For chronic catarrh, sore nose, cough, cold, sinusitis, nose-bleeds, etc. Write us for complimentary can, or buy tube at druggist's. It will benefit you more than if you were paid money back. For trial, can free write to KONDON MFG. CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN."

PERSIA'S NATIONAL DRINK.

Sherbet is the Popular Beverage in That Thirsty Country.

The great beverage in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied and of which there are many varieties, from the bowl of water with a squeeze of lemon to the clear, concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it.

The preparation of sherbet, which is done with the greatest care, is a very important point in so thirsty a country as Persia and one to which much time is devoted. It may be either expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar and submitted to a certain degree of heat to preserve it for winter consumption.

Another sherbet much drunk is called gungabeben. It is made from the honey of the tamarisk tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the product of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the leaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insects are collected and the honey is preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar, and, although not so delicious as that made from fruit, it makes an excellent temperance beverage.

Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used. In all other cases sherbet is served in china bowls and drunk from deep wooden spoons carved in pear wood.

SOLDIERS' UNIFORMS.

They Are Not Khaki, but "Cotton O. D." or "Wool O. D."

In speaking of the uniforms worn by the soldiers in the regular army and the militia do not speak of them as khaki. It is incorrect, says the Kansas City Star, because the soldiers do not wear khaki, and, besides, the soldiers are not at all partial to the word. The uniforms worn now are described by the war department as "Cotton O. D." or "Wool O. D." The "O. D." means olive drab and is descriptive of the color of the uniforms. Cotton uniforms are worn in the summer and wool in the winter.

Khaki is a word of East Indian origin, meaning dusty, and comes from the word khak, meaning dusty. It is a clay or dust colored cloth, originally coming from India. It was first worn by the native British troops serving abroad or on campaign.

It was later adopted by the United States government for both field and colonial service because of its serviceable qualities and because it was supposed to make it harder for the enemy to detect soldiers. The color of the uniforms was supposed to merge into the color of the ground.

Khaki is lighter in color than olive drab, and the khaki cloth is said to be superior to the cotton uniforms now being worn in the army.

The Church of Gold.

There is no structure just like St. Mark's, in Venice, in the world. Its bulb shaped domes and minaret-like belfries remind the visitor of the orient. It seems more like a Mohammedan than a Christian temple. In the facade are scores of variously colored marble columns, each one a monolith and all possessing an eventful history. Some are from Ephesus, others from Smyrna, others from Constantinople and more than one even from Jerusalem. St. Mark's is the treasure house of Venice, a place of pride as well as prayer. The work of beautifying this old church was carried on for five centuries, and each generation tried to outdo all that had preceded it. The walls and roof are so profusely covered with mosaics and precious marbles that it is easy to understand why St. Mark's has been called the "Church of Gold."

Galilei and the Swinging Lamp.

The boy Galilei, sitting with hundreds of others in the Cathedral of Pisa on a Sunday morning, saw an attendant draw aside the heavy hanging lamp to light it and then let it swing. Many other eyes saw the same thing, but there was only that pair in Galilei's head which really observed what happened. He alone noticed that as the swings of the huge lamp became smaller and smaller they always took the same time. He proved it by counting them with his pulse. He had made a great discovery, out of which grew the pendulum clock and the accurate measurement of time.

Praise For the Growlers.

"The growlers," says a Georgia philosopher, "are the boys that keep the world moving, for when folks are growling all the time the world stops to ask the reason and straightway finds a remedy for the trouble. If the world paid any attention to the optimists things would be at a standstill. Taking it for granted that everything's O. K. is the end of progress."—Atlanta Constitution.

INCOME TAXATION BEGINS JAN. 1

U. S. Government Expects to Receive \$1,201,000,000 from That Source by July 1—Incomes Down to \$1,000 a Year Are to Be Taxed.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The great task of gathering income tax and excess profits returns will begin with the new year to-morrow.

Every unmarried person earning more than \$1,000 during the last year, and every married person or head of a family who made more than \$2,000, must file with the internal revenue collector of his district a report any time between to-morrow and March 1. He will be notified before June 1 of the tax due, and payment will be due by June 15.

The government expects to receive \$1,201,000,000 from income taxes before July 1, including \$806,000,000 from individuals and \$395,000,000 from corporations. This is more than one-third of the \$3,400,000,000 estimated receipts under the war revenue act passed by Congress at the last session.

From excess profits taxes, the government expects to realize about \$1,220,000,000 before July 1.

The rate of tax for a married man or the head of a family is two per cent, on the amount of his net income exceeding \$2,000, but less than \$4,000, and four per cent, on the amount of his net income above \$4,000 but less than \$5,000. An unmarried person not the head of a family will pay two per cent, on the amount of net income above \$1,000 but less than \$3,000, and four per cent, on the net income above \$3,000 but less than \$5,000.

An extra levy, or surtax, in addition to the normal tax, is imposed on incomes above \$5,000, so that the amount of income between \$5,000 and \$7,500 is subject to a total income tax, including both normal and extra, of five per cent.; and between \$7,500 and \$10,000, six per cent. The surtax further increases with higher incomes, so that amounts of \$1,000,000 are taxable at 65 per cent, with one per cent additional for each half million up to two million dollars. All incomes over the latter amount are taxable at 67 per cent.

Typical income tax levies on heads of families are as follows: Income of \$2,500, tax is \$10; income of \$3,000, tax is \$20; income of \$3,500, tax is \$30; income of \$4,000, tax is \$40; income of \$4,500, tax is \$60; income of \$5,000, tax is \$80.

Unmarried persons would pay in this way: Income of \$1,500, tax is \$10; income of \$2,000, tax is \$20; income of \$2,500, tax is \$30; income of \$3,000, tax is \$40; income of \$3,500, tax is \$60; income of \$4,000, tax is \$80; income of \$4,500, tax is \$100; income of \$5,000, tax is \$120.

Taxes may be paid in four installments between now and June 15, if this arrangement is preferred, but the treasury will open a determined campaign soon to encourage persons to pay their tax in full immediately, and receive interest on the advance payment.

A small army of accountants, especially trained for the work in schools conducted by district collectors for the past two weeks, will go into the field beginning Wednesday to assist persons in filing their returns, and will travel on prepared itineraries for a month or more. In addition, federal agricultural agents, and representatives of state and county councils of national defense, have enlisted in the campaign of education. By this extensive campaign of education, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper hopes to eliminate the chances of failure to file a return through ignorance of the requirements.

In fact, officials in charge of the tax-

gathering machine expect to eliminate the usual grudging spirit of taxpayers. They have called this a "liberty tax," because its proceeds go to the same war cause as the Liberty bond issues, and every effort will be made to encourage the spirit of willing giving among those on whom the tax falls.

About 7,000,000 persons will pay income taxes, it is estimated, and most will be subject to a direct federal tax for the first time, for less than 500,000 paid income taxes last year under the old law. Tax return forms have been made as simple as possible, those for incomes of less than \$3,000 being especially freed from technical features or inquisitorial items.

Corporations will pay income taxes as of a different basis. Their net income is subject to a tax of six per cent, under the new war revenue act, and certain technical deductions are allowed. Corporation returns are due between Jan. 1 and March 1, for the calendar year 1917, and companies operating on a fiscal year basis must report within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Beginning to-morrow also, excess profits returns for the year 1917 will be received from corporations, partnerships and individuals. The last date for the filing of these is March 1, the same as on income returns, and payment must be made also before June 15, except under the fiscal year arrangement.

Individuals making more than \$6,000 during the year also are subject to an eight per cent, tax on their income above that amount, independent of the regular income taxes. This eight per cent, levy is imposed on individuals with no capital, or with only nominal capital, such as professional men with money invested

COUGHS WASTE ENERGY

Careful physicians always point out that every cough wears human strength and tears down the body's resistive powers. The reason

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is always best for coughs is that it peculiarly soothes the tender membranes while its rich, creamy food rebuilds the tissues to avert bronchitis and lung trouble. No alcohol—just food.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

in books, dentist and physicians' instruments, or other equipment. Another kind of tax is laid on excess profits of businesses having invested capital. On this basis, taxes on net incomes or profits in excess of certain deductions are at the rate of 20 per cent, of the amount of net income in excess of the deduction and not in excess of 15 per cent, on the invested capital; 25 per cent, on the amount in excess of 15 per cent, and not in excess of 20 per cent.; 35 per cent, on the amount in excess of 20 per cent, and not in excess of 25 per cent.; 40 per cent, on the amount in excess of

25 per cent, and not in excess of 33 per cent.; and 50 per cent, on the amount in excess of 33 per cent.

Before a tax is levied on excess profits, for 1917, a business is permitted to make on its invested capital during 1911, 1912, and 1913, the so-called "pre-war" period, providing this is not more than nine per cent., and \$3,000 additional for a corporation or \$6,000 for a partnership or individual. These are the deductions which are not taxable.

Definitions of terms, particularly the items making up "invested capital," have been made in a number of recent regulations issued by Commissioner Roper.

Excess profits taxes and income taxes may be imposed on the same earnings, if they are sufficiently high. The law specifies, however, that the amount of tax payable under the excess profits provision may be deducted from gross income, before determining the net income on which income taxes are paid.

Interesting Occupation.

"Do you like your new motor car?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Chuggins. "My husband isn't away from home nearly as much as he used to be."

"How does he spend his time?" "Trying to get the car started."—Washington Star.

ASK FOR and GET Horlick's The Original Malted Milk Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

The Real Test of Patriotism. Illustration of a man in a uniform labeled 'LABOR' standing between signs that say 'WORK' and 'STRIKE!'.

Enjoy Your Evenings. Don't worry about the rising cost of light and fuel. Use SO-CO-NY Kerosene in oil heaters and lamps. You need not fear a coal shortage then, for SO-CO-NY Kerosene is always easy to get—and economical to use. SO-CO-NY is the Standard Oil Company of New York's best grade of kerosene oil. It is a concentrated solution of heat and light. Say SO-CO-NY to your grocer; then you can be sure that every gallon you put in a Perfection Heater will give you eight long hours of healthful warmth—just where and when you want it. STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Principal Offices: New York, Buffalo, Albany, Boston.