

HEAVY TAXES FOR AUTO OWNERS

Graduated Excess Tax From \$10 to \$60 Per Year Besides One on Gasoline. Manufacturers' Tax Also Charged to Them.

Washington, July 31.—A Federal graduated excess tax on the use of automobiles running from \$10 a year on cars originally retailed at not exceeding \$500 to \$60 tax on \$3,000 cars and \$20 additional for each \$500 above \$3,000 was agreed today by the House Ways and Means Committee, which is framing the new \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill. The tax applies directly to the owners, while the tax of ten per cent on gross sales of automobiles and five per cent on gross sales of automobiles trucks, agreed to yesterday, applies to the manufacturers, producers and importers of cars. The tax on use of cars is based on the original retail listed price of the cars regardless of the year of manufacture.

The committee also agreed to a tax of two cents per gallon on the production of gasoline and a Federal excise tax of \$5 a year on the use of motorcycles. Members of the committee stated that while the manufacturer's tax and the owner's tax are differentiated, it is generally believed that the owners ultimately will have to pay all the tax, the manufacturers passing on the tax in increased price. The automobile and motorcycle excise tax is expected to yield approximately \$125,000,000 and the gasoline tax \$45,000,000.

War profiteering was the subject of a prolonged discussion today with technical calculations as to what various schemes would yield in the way of revenue as compared with other revenue plans. There was a disposition ultimately to agree on some additional form of tax to reach large corporations making however, profits that might not be taxed sufficiently under the excess profits and corporation income tax rates.

Cure for Dysentery.

"While I was in Ashland, Kansas, a gentleman overheard me speaking of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes William Whitelaw, of Des Moines, Iowa. "He told me in detail of what it had done for his family, but more especially his daughter who was lying at the point of death with a violent attack of dysentery, and had been given up by the family physician. Some of his neighbors advised him to give Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did, and fully believes that by doing so saved the life of his child. He had that he had also used this remedy himself with equally gratifying results."

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . . . It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

WILL GET THEIR NICKNAMES

American Soldiers Object to Term "Sammy," and Are Willing to Wait for a Better One.

Somebody, feeling that the American soldier in France needed a nickname dubbed him "Sammy." Then someone else referred to him by that name and still another adopted it and the use of it became general. The nickname probably was selected because the United States is referred to as Uncle Sam. It is probable that it is referred to as Uncle Sam because the abbreviation of the name of the country was U. S., and somebody built the name Uncle Sam out of the initials as representing the incarnation of the country in one man. No matter what the origin of the name is the soldiers do not like it. "The Stars and Stripes, the official publication of the expeditionary forces, says the American soldier did not invent it, does not like it, and never uses it and will not recognize it. It says when he sees it in papers from home it makes him sick.

Seemingly to think that a name for the American soldier should be found, the Stars and Stripes says:

"When, in the fullness of time, the American army has been welded by shock and suffering into a single fighting force, with one mind, one heart and one spirit, the American soldier will find his name. It will be the inspiration of some ambulance driver, perhaps, or the outburst of some eloquent cook. It will strike the fancy of a passing guard and be forwarded through military channels like a sentry's call. Wounded boys will carry it back to base hospitals and ammunition train drivers will spread it to the base ports. Some reporter will hear it at some distant bar and put it into the story he has to write that night. It will be printed in America. Paragraphers and cartoonists and vaudeville comedians will use it. It will be caught up at home and in the training camps. The name will be fastened on. The American soldier will have been christened. He does not know now what that name will be. He straply knows it won't be 'Sammy!'"

But what is the need of a nickname for the American soldier? Isn't American good enough? There would be no thought of a nickname but for the fact that the British soldier is referred to as Tommy Atkins, and then, losing his surname is referred to as Tommy. But we do not know that the French soldier has a nickname. The Italian, the Belgian, the Serb, the Montenegrin is also referred to without a nickname. Why bother about calling the American anything but Americans?—Florida Times Union.

Trouble With Wounded Soldiers.

"Delmas remarks," says Annales de Medicine, "that as soon as the soldier enters the hospital he steps out of military discipline, and yet the hospital authorities have no jurisdiction over him. He can accept or refuse operations, injections of drugs, etc., at his own will. But almost invariably the wounded or sick soldier absolutely trusts his surgeon or physician as long as no foreign element modifies his grateful confidence."

He further goes on to say that two elements may interfere, one the fear of pain or anesthetics and the other unwillingness to be cured and return to military duty, and calls the latter cases desertion. In either case pressure is brought to bear in the way of pension considerations or the returning of the refractory patient to his regiment for disciplinary measures.

The Mentally Defective Soldier.

"For the first time in the history of warfare," says the New York Medical Journal, "mental hygiene as practiced among the soldiers is given the prominence it deserves, and, profiting by the experience of England and France in the present war, the surgeon general was impelled to inaugurate an elaborate organization both in number and plan, to take care of any mental disturbances detected in the camps or among the soldiers during the war. This is a distinct innovation in the medical army work, for the subjects of mental hygiene and of mental and nervous diseases in general as occurring among soldiers in war time were for many reasons either slightly treated or neglected altogether."

The Unconscious Hero.

When Private Jones, back from France, put his pass in at the railway booking office, he was surprised by the clerk asking to shake hands. They shook, and when Private Jones, still wondering, reached his home in the far north, a sergeant seeing him pass, took him to the colonel, who shook hands, and said: "The army is very proud of you." He did not learn the reason for all this friendliness until he reached home. Then his little brother, curiously inspecting the papers, remarked: "How funny, Vass," (his christian name, by the way, was Vassall Charles), "they've put your name—Private Jones, V. O.—London Tit-Bits.

Era of Speechlessness.

"You haven't made a speech in some time."

"Why make a speech?" said Senator Sorghum. "With all this war news they wouldn't print it, and if they did print it, nobody would read it."

Not Mandatory.

"What are you going to order for breakfast?" asked the waiter.

"Order?" repeated the man with a precise manner. "I shouldn't think of ordering. But I will venture deferentially to request a boiled egg and a cup of coffee."

\$18,000,000 PER DAY COST OF THE WAR

America's War Expenses During July Totalled \$1,508,000,000, July Expenditures Not as High as June and May.

Washington, July 31.—War expenses for July were somewhat less than for June and May, amounting to about \$1,482,000,000 as compared with \$1,512,000,000, the record for June and \$1,508,000,000 for May the Treasury Department tonight announced. The outlay for July however was approximately the amount estimated in advance by the Treasury and expenses for August probably will be higher, it was said.

During July the government's daily outlay was about \$18,000,000, an average of \$38,000,000 daily was for ordinary expenses of the army, navy, shipping board and other agencies and \$10,000,000 daily in loans to Allies. Total ordinary expenditures for the month were about \$1,157,000,000 and loans to Allies \$325,000,000.

Receipts from sale of war savings stamps today passed the half billion dollars of which \$200,000,000 came in this month as a result of the campaign on Thrift Day, June 28.

The government now is financing itself mainly through the sale of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan, which will open September 28. More than \$1,600,000,000 came in from this source in July. In addition, the government received \$491,000,000 from bonded income and excess profits taxes, and \$97,000,000 from miscellaneous internal revenue. Customs duties yielded only \$14,000,000.

In making my announcement for Congress, I have taken into consideration the conditions of our country, and if it had not been for the fact that our present Congressman had failed to support the President and his administration and had not busied himself trying to protect German Gelfuss, and failed to keep faith with those who supported his election, I doubt very much if he would have had any opposition, but feeling that above all times in the history of America the people of our district are as patriotic as in any other district in America, I decided to enter the race and fight for the principles as laid down by President Wilson and the Democratic administration.

CONGRESSMEN WHO HAVE OPPOSITION.

Every Congressman who has NOT stood by the PRESIDENT has OPPOSITION TODAY and the argument "That it is a bad time to change Congressmen during the War" has been turned around, and never before was there such an important time for the necessity of having a man in Congress who not only SAYS HE WILL STAND BY THE PRESIDENT BUT WHO HAS STOOD BY THE PRESIDENT.

FOR A LOYAL CONGRESS.

The State quotes the following: "We are heartily in sympathy with the appeal to loyal voters sent out by the League of National Unity urging them to see to it that a Congress 100 per cent loyal is elected this Fall, and especially with this sentence in it: 'If in any Congressional or Senatorial election there proves to be danger of the election of disloyal candidates, it will become the duty of Americans, regardless of party affiliations to defeat such candidates and set loyalty to the nation above personal loyalty or party.'" (Bold type ours.)

TRAXLER'S PLATFORM

I am absolutely opposed to immigration of all kinds under any circumstances.

I am opposed to Congress setting the price of cotton lower than 35 cents per pound.

I am in favor of the Government guaranteeing the farmer not less than 35 cents per pound for his cotton on the same plan as the Government is guaranteeing the price of wheat.

I am in favor of standardizing a day's work in manufacturing plants, the same as the railroads, that is, 8 hours a day, time and a half for over time and double pay on holidays.

I am in favor of the Government taking over all of the munitions plants and operating them, or to tax their owners at least 90 per cent of the profits so as to reduce the taxes on the smaller manufacturer and individual.

I propose to advocate Government owned railroads, telegraph, express and all public utilities and that their profits go into the United States Treasury, instead of the individuals' pockets.

I am in favor of Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

I propose to advocate Government owned and control of free military schools in every district in the United States. When I say Free Schools, I mean Free Board, Free Books, Free Clothes, Free Everything, so as to fit a citizen to be in better position to take care of himself and family and be of more assistance to our government in time of war. In these schools I expect to advocate the teaching of all trades and professions, including agriculture, mechanical and electrical courses. I propose to advocate military training in all of our Public Schools.

I propose to introduce a bill to intern every disloyal German in America and any other alien and never to allow another one to enter this country.

I propose to back the President of the United States and the Democratic party in their every wish and fight by, and if need be, die by, the President of the United States.

DANGER STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!!!

10c COTTON

In 1911 the cotton manipulators broke the cotton market to 6 cents a pound—got all the cotton out of the farmers' hands and soon after cotton got into the speculators' hands the price of cotton jumped to 15 cents.

Congress Will Set the Price of Cotton.

AGAIN TALK OF FIXING PRICE OF COTTON

Washington, July 18.—Price-fixing of cotton is being again talked about in government circles. The recent defeat of \$2.40 wheat through the presidential veto has incited senators from the wheat states to criticize southerners for "standing by cotton and refusing to stand by wheat." This was evidenced today in the Senate debate when Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, charged Senator Fletcher with this.

At present there are in Washington three groups of men who are talking of fixing the price of cotton. One of these groups is composed of farmers and producers, who object in the most strenuous fashion to any price fixing, or governmental regulations. They as-

sert that the only real advocates of price fixing are cotton spinners in the east, who wish to force the market prices low, so that there may be a large profit on manufactured cotton goods. Another group is made up of the spinners and the eastern bankers, who favor a price-fixing plan, a warehouse system and the purchase of the surplus crop through federal aid.

Still another group is comprised of southern bankers, who take care of much negotiable "cotton paper" and securities. They would like to see some sort of price fixed, if not too low, the idea being to stabilize these staples.

The three groups have had some conferences with Governor Harding, of the federal reserve board. He is credited with being in favor of a price between 22½ and 27½ cents, if a price eventually is fixed.

CORPORATION LAWYERS IN CONTROL OF CONGRESS

If in 1911 the farmers of the South had had enough support in Congress to give them protection, the government could have taken over the crop and saved the South from the panic that we experienced, but that didn't suit the big cotton speculator.

Congress is composed of 435 members. Of this number 379 are lawyers.

ONLY 56 REPRESENT FARMERS, LABORERS, ETC.

What can you expect in the way of legislation from them?

Do they represent YOU or the CORPORATIONS who pay them big fees?

35c COTTON

Taking into consideration the extra high cost of fertilizers, labor and general conditions surrounding a farm, cotton will cost the farmer today at least 20 cents a pound but I believe that he should get at least 35 cents as a minimum for middling basis, and intend to make a fight for this price.

GOVERNMENT HAS ALREADY SET PRICE ON COTTON GOODS

The government has already set a price on four grades of cotton goods, including sheeting and print cloth. The average price set is 76.4 cents per pound. Let's figure just a little:

Government price of cloth today is 76¼c per lb.

The Price of Middling Cotton today is 28c per lb.

Gross Profit to manufacturer 47¾c per lb.

Both of my opponents are Corporation Lawyers who have represented and are now representing the railroad and manufacturing interests. "Whose bread I eat, their praise I sing."

Congress is trying to strangle off setting the price of cotton until after election, then they will do as they please. Elect Dave Traxler to Congress and it is his interest to fight for high priced cotton and see that the farmer gets a square deal.

NOTICE THE DIFFERENCE.

Congress has allowed the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the following averages of the differences between grades as figured on July 17, 1918. Quotations from ten markets are designated by the government:

Grade	Points
Middling Fair	226 above middling
Strict Good Middling	193 above middling
Good Middling	143 above middling
Strict Middling	86 above middling
Middling	basis
Strict Low Middling	119 off middling
Low Middling	331 off middling
Strict Good Ordinary	478 off middling
Good Ordinary	623 off middling

Practically all other grades have no market value and range from 3 cents to 10 cents a pound below middling.

LINTERS

I am informed that Linters as a rule should sell for about one-fourth of the value of middling, but today the government has set the price at 45¢ and a monopoly of this grade of cotton is practically in the hands of the DuPont people. Why shouldn't this grade of cotton today be bringing 7 cents a pound? It is a fact that when the government sets a price like they have on Linters they cannot be sold then for any more or any less, and if Mr. DuPont can have this price set for his advantage, is it fair to the farmer?

COTTON MARKET SUFFERS BREAK

Renewed Talk of Price Fixing Heard.

NO CHANGE IN NEWS

General List Closes Irregular at Net Decline of Over Twenty-Seven Points

New York, July 19.—Renewed talk of price fixing, unsettled sentiment in the cotton market today and led to a sharp break in prices, although there was no change in the crop news, October contracts sold off from 25.75 to 25.50 and closed 25.43, with the general

Payments in Third Liberty Loan now amount to \$3,652,000,000 leaving \$524,000,000 to come in from the next installment payment.

A Bilious Attack.

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILLTONIC. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. 60c.

LIKE AN ELECTRIC BUTTON ON TOES

Tells why a corn is so painful and says cutting makes them grow.

Press an electric button and you form a contact with a live wire which rings the bell. When your shores press against your corn it pushes its sharp roots down upon a sensitive nerve and you get a shock of pain.

Instead of trimming your corns, which merely makes them grow, just step into any drug store and ask for a quarter of an ounce of freezone. This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. A few drops applied directly upon a tender, aching corn stops the soreness instantly, and soon the corn shrivels up so it lifts right out, root and all, without pain. This drug freezone is harmless and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET

New Orleans, July 19.—Lower prices prevailed in the cotton market today as the result of good rains over a large part of the belt outside of Texas and Oklahoma. Selling set in soon after the opening and the market went into the most decided reaction of the week. War news again attracted much attention and aroused favorable comment, but its chief market effect was to keep the tone steady. Short selling was stimulated not only by the more favorable weather conditions but also by reports from Texas of a much easier spot basis. A feature of the session was the rumor from several different sources that banking interests were trying to induce the Government to fix a price on cotton.

RUIN FACING SOUTH.

Correspondent Calls for Organization Against Cotton Exchanges.

To the Editor of The State:

I notice in your columns of June 4 a letter from W. A. Bowman, planter, of Sumter.

Now, I endorse what Mr. Bowman says in every particular. Unless we get together down South and control our cotton, in my judgment we will be utterly ruined on account of the exchange in New York running our cotton down to ruinous prices. There is not a doubt in my mind that the cotton exchange people have made up their minds fully to put cotton below 20 cents per pound, which you will readily understand would be less than it costs to produce it today. Five bales of cotton to the mule and to the family is about the average yield, which at 20 cents per pound would mean \$500 worth of cotton and \$100 worth of seed, making a total of \$600. This price will be starvation for the people who grow cotton and I think the thing that should be done is to organize the farmers, merchants, bankers and manufacturers; and I am satisfied in my mind that the cotton manufacturers do not want to see a low price for cotton.

I want your valued paper, which is always ready to champion the just cause of the people, to take this matter up and insist upon the Farmers' Union and the people generally, calling a meeting in every county in the cotton growing States and elect delegates to the New Orleans convention and let the cotton exchange know that we are ready to show our teeth, and if they do not work with us we will put them entirely out of business.

J. J. Fretwell.

VOTE FOR DAVE TRAXLER FOR CONGRESS—WHO PLEDGES YOU EVERY BIT OF THE FIGHTING SPIRIT THAT IS IN HIM FOR AN ESTABLISHED PRICE OF NOT LESS THAN 35 CENTS PER POUND FOR COTTON.

P. S. I shall be glad to accept an invitation in your community to address you at any time it does not conflict with other dates that I have already made. Please invite the other candidates too. I want to meet them as often as I possibly can.

DAVID B. TRAXLER

CONGRESSMAN NICHOLLS' RECORD.

At the end of this term, he will have drawn \$22,500.00 salary. Has only introduced two public bills. Both of these died in the Committee Room.

He has introduced nine Pension Bills. Seven of these died in the Committee Room.

Has paired 17 times with the Republicans. Has missed \$3 Roll Calls.

Voted to kill the \$3.00 minimum wage scale. Did not vote on the 8-hour law, for Railroad Brotherhood.

Did not vote on the Workingman's Compensation.

Fought the President on Conscription. Didn't vote on Declaration of War against Austria.

Failed to vote to make permanent postal salaries on three occasions.

Voted against the postal pension.

Failed to stand by the President against Hay on Appropriation Bill.

On roll call No. 61, June 27, 1917, voted with 112 Republicans.

Did not vote for Government to take over railroads.

Did not vote to appropriate money for prosecution of war.

HE PROMISED

3 per cent. money to farmers, when running for Congress and has never introduced such a bill.

To get some of the \$540,000 flood sufferers money, but did not do it.

To represent the people while he was a corporation lawyer.

Has HE DONE IT? Can He Do It? Will He Do It?

VOTE FOR DAVE TRAXLER FOR CONGRESS