

First Year of War Will Cost U. S.

\$18,000,000,000

Of This Amount Congress Has Yet to Provide for \$11,235,807,007

Loans a Heavy Burden

Liberty Bonds and Short Term Notes, Including Allies', Reach \$7,000,000,000

THE BIGGEST WAR BUDGET OF ALL TIME

(From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.)

Estimated war expenditures \$10,735,807,007

Loans to Allies 7,000,000,000

Total budget \$18,235,807,007

Already provided for by Congress:

Bonds for our own use \$2,000,000,000

Bonds for the Allies 3,000,000,000

Short term notes 2,000,000,000

Total \$7,000,000,000

There remains yet to be provided for \$11,235,807,007

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—There are many different ways of looking at the war finances, and the figures which adorn almost every story of war activities, but from the standpoint of the Treasury Department there is only one figure in each amount asked by the departments and granted by Congress which has real significance at this time.

That is, How much of this money is to be spent this fiscal year, or between July 1 and June 30 next?

Looking at the financial problem purely with a view to the fiscal year, because money which cannot possibly be spent until after July 1 next can be provided for later on, here are a few vital figures:

First—Exclusive of loans to our allies, it is estimated by the Treasury Department that there will be ordinary government expenditures, so far as it is possible to differentiate, will run this up to \$11,651,193,993.

\$19,151,193,993 Is Total

Adding in loans, which, it is estimated, will reach \$7,500,000,000 before the end of the fiscal year, the grand total is brought to \$19,151,193,993.

Of course it must be understood that nearly one billion of this is for ordinary expenditures and will be taken care of by taxes now in force.

The grand total for war purposes, including loans to the Allies, might better be figured at \$18,235,807,007.

Second—So far Congress has authorized the raising of \$7,000,000,000 for war purposes—\$2,000,000,000 of short-term notes, \$2,000,000,000 of bonds for American use, and \$3,000,000,000 of bonds for the Allies.

Third—Congress has already approved a total of \$5,804,024,375. This includes war appropriations and ordinary governmental appropriations. The two are so intertwined that a much simpler view of the whole situation can be obtained by not attempting a division of the total. To illustrate: Ordinary taxation is supposed to pay for the running of the War and Navy departments, the operation of the fleet and the building programme. The biggest single appropriation measure carried more than \$3,000,000,000 alone, including an appropriation of \$400,000,000 for shipping.

There was also authorized a \$350,000,000 which might be contracted for, but not spent until after the end of the fiscal year.

Liberty Bond Payments

Fourth—The total amount raised so far, leaving aside the ordinary taxes which are flowing in for ordinary governmental expenditures, cannot be stated with accuracy. Two billions of bonds have been sold, but the entire subscriptions have not been received. Three heavy payments, of 20 per cent on July 30, 30 per cent on August 15, and 50 per cent on August 30, are still to be made. On the other hand, many small purchasers, whose payments are heavy in the aggregate, have paid the full amount.

About \$1,000,000 of short term notes—those authorized in the big bond bill, have been sold, but these are being over short term notes issue to act as a shock absorber to the next bond issue, but that is another story.

In stating the amount which has been raised by the Treasury, of course the ordinary taxes and those of the war revenue bill were not counted.

\$12,225 for Heroes' Kin

The International Typographical Union announced yesterday that it was paying death benefits to the families of the twelve printers who have been killed in France with the Canadian overseas forces. Up to July, 1917, the report states, benefits amounted to \$12,225.

There was no delay caused by red tape," it continues. "In every instance the check for the amount due has been mailed within twenty-four hours after the official return from the other member of the typographical union has been killed."

Mason and Britten Bitter in Heflin

Chicago Representatives Resent Charge of Being Pro-German

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Representatives Fred A. Britten and William E. Mason replied today to "pro-German sympathizer" charges made against them in a speech made Friday by Representative James Heflin, of Alabama, on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Britten characterized the gentleman from Alabama as "a fat, white-vested jellyfish with a penchant for sitting around Congressional committee rooms and telling Rabaisian stories." He also pictured Mr. Heflin as a butt for the jokes and general amusement of his fellow representatives at Washington.

Mr. Mason was somewhat more temperate in what he had to say concerning Mr. Heflin, but spoke with equal certainty in denying the Alabama Congressman's charges.

Representative Heflin in his speech, which was voted expunged from the record, accused Congressman Mason of "trying to undo the selective draft," and declared that Congressman Britten had "introduced a bill to exempt all men of German blood from responsibility in this war and from fighting for the flag."

"I will tear Mr. Heflin's hide off when I get back to Washington," said Mr. Britten, when interviewed in his Chicago office today. "He wouldn't have dared to make such a statement regarding me if I had been in Washington."

\$2,006,790,000 in Senate Tax Bill

Amount Is \$135,000,000 More Than Was Planned by House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The revised war tax bill, which will be reported to the Senate Monday by the Finance Committee, will raise \$2,006,790,000, according to final official estimates completed tonight, or about \$135,000,000 more than the House provided and \$331,800,000 more than the Senate committee planned to raise before the new war estimates were submitted to Congress.

Chairman Simmons hopes to call the measure up for debate next week. Leaders look for the bill's passage within a fortnight, estimating another two weeks for conferences with the House will be necessary. They expect the bill to become law within a month.

Principal Senate changes in the House bill as finally adopted by the committee provide for net increase of income taxes of about \$72,000,000, of war excess profits of \$22,000,000 and on intoxicants of \$31,000,000.

Following is the official summary of items in the Senate bill, compared with those in the House measure:

| | SENATE. | HOUSE. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Income, individual and corporate, 1917... | \$777,000,000 | \$596,700,000 |
| Income, individual and corporate, retroactive, 1916... | 562,000,000 | 208,000,000 |
| War excess profits... | 185,000,000 | 106,000,000 |
| Distilled spirits... | 5,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Intoxicants... | 37,500,000 | 37,500,000 |
| Wines... | 21,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Soft drinks, syrups, etc... | 11,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| Cigars... | 10,000,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Cigarettes... | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Tobacco... | 20,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Cigarette papers... | 1,500,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Freight transportation... | 77,500,000 | 77,500,000 |
| Excises and parcel post... | 16,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Passenger transportation... | 37,500,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Pipe lines... | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Pullman seats and electric lights... | 2,250,000 | 750,000 |
| Gas and local telephone bills... | — | 30,000,000 |
| Long distance messages... | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Insurance... | 40,000,000 | 68,000,000 |
| Automobiles... | 1,500,000 | 12,500,000 |
| Tires and tubes... | — | 7,000,000 |
| Musical instruments... | — | 7,000,000 |
| Jewelry... | — | 7,500,000 |
| Cameras... | 600,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Sporting goods... | 800,000 | 500,000 |
| Insurance bonds... | — | 500,000 |
| Ferries and cosmetics... | 1,000,000 | 4,700,000 |
| Proprietary medicines... | 3,400,000 | 8,500,000 |
| Amusement admissions... | 23,000,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Chewing gum... | — | 1,500,000 |
| Stamp taxes... | 32,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Excise taxes... | — | 200,000,000 |
| Consumption tax, coffee, tea and cocoa... | 86,000,000 | — |
| Virgin Islands... | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Professions... | 50,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| First class mail... | 2,000,000 | 19,000,000 |
| Second class mail... | 2,000,000 | — |
| Publishers' profits... | 7,500,000 | — |
| Total... | \$2,006,790,000 | \$1,870,870,000 |

Canadian Fliers To Train in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Canadian branch of the Royal Flying Corps is planning to migrate to one of the Southern States, probably to a camp in Texas, for the winter months. The exodus from here will start about the first week in November. It will include several hundred—perhaps as many as five hundred—aviators in training, together with their instructors and full equipment now in use at aviation centres in and near Toronto and at Camp Mohawk, which is the aerodrome and flying field section of Camp Borden.

The decision to train Royal Flying Corps men in the United States is in accordance with a reciprocal arrangement between Canada and the United States under which more than two hundred American cadets are now receiving their training in Toronto.

The American cadets, in the regular uniform of the United States Flying Service, may be seen any morning at drill on the campus of the University of Toronto, under the direction of flying officers from England. They are quartered comfortably in Burwash Hall, which they share with their fellow aviators of the Royal Flying Corps. The American navy aviation cadets are in charge of Ensign S. Allen. They numbered 25 early in the week, but more have arrived since. The army cadets to the number of more than 150 are expecting the early arrival of an officer to be appointed by Washington.

Insanity Will Be Defence of Mrs. De Saulles; Prisoner Collapses in Conference With Lawyer



John L. De Saulles, slain by his divorced wife, with his son Jack, and the slayer.

Continued from page 1

Jack. Almost at once she burst out with: "It's no use. You cannot have the boy. I must have him."

"We cannot discuss that, Blanca. The boy is mine now."

Child Held Father's Hand

When the exchange began the others, outside of the boy, started to leave the room, but none of them had time to do so. When her husband uttered what he evidently intended to be the final word he started to follow his father toward the door. Mrs. De Saulles had her hand under a wrap she wore, and almost at once she displayed the revolver and fired. The last act of the drama was that she extended her hand to take that of the boy, and as he was shot the lad grabbed the hand and hung to it while the last three or four shots were fired. De Saulles then fell upon the couch.

Mrs. De Saulles walked over close to the body and said: "It's too bad. It had to be done. I suppose it is time now to send for the police."

Mr. De Saulles was conscious, but in great agony, when taken to the Nassau County Hospital, thirty minutes after the shooting. He died there in the operating table a few minutes after he arrived.

Meantime, Mrs. De Saulles had slipped out of the house unnoticed. She surrendered at once when Sheriff Seaman and Constable Thorne arrived and found her standing with the maid in the shadow of a hedge in front of the house.

"I suppose I must go with you," she told the officers, "but before I do I want to pay the chauffeur who drove me here."

Accordingly, the woman led the officers down the road a little way, where a taxicab was standing. She asked the man how much she owed him. He looked at the meter and said \$4. She told him to drive to her home and get the money.

Used Public Taxicab

James Donner, the chauffeur, told Sheriff Seaman today that Mrs. De Saulles had engaged his car shortly after 8 o'clock, and with Miss Monaghan, the maid, and a pet bull terrier asked to be driven to the De Saulles home near Westbury. Donner says Mrs. De Saulles asked him to stop the machine about 700 feet from the entrance to the house, and charged him to watch the dog, which she left in the car. The maid left the car, the driver says, and accompanied Mrs. De Saulles in the direction of the house. Why Mrs. De Saulles chose to use a public taxicab on her errand of death instead of a car of her own is a point not clear to the authorities. They also are striving—thus far without success—to learn where and when she obtained the revolver she carried in the pocket of the white summer skirt she wore. The pistol is new.

Mrs. De Saulles was silent as she was driven to Hempstead in the custody of the Sheriff and the constable. She was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Walter Jones on a charge of felonious assault, and the maid, as a material witness. She had gone to the telephone in the Town Hall to attempt to raise a bondsman, when word came that De Saulles had died. The news did not shake her.

Said It Had To Be Done

"I am glad of it," she affirmed. "It had to be done. It had to be done." The charge was changed to murder in the first degree, and Mrs. De Saulles expressed surprise when told she could not be admitted to bail. She was committed to jail on a short affidavit issued by Constable Thorne, and at 8 o'clock this morning was taken to Mineola. Before leaving she swore to an affidavit that Mr. De Saulles had refused to surrender to her, despite the agreement which she alleged he had entered into.

In Mineola jail she was lodged in the same part of the prison which had Mrs. Florence Carman, the wife of Dr. Carman, accused of shooting Mrs. Madeline Bailey, a patient of her husband. After a short but apparently restless sleep, Mrs. De Saulles asked to be permitted to communicate with Uterhart & Graham, of 27 Cedar Street, New York, which conducted the successful defence of Mrs. Carman, and Mr. Uterhart came to Mineola at once. After retaining counsel she asked to use the phone again. This time she called Murray Hill 7600, which is the Ritz-Carlton. She was connected with a man whose name neither Sheriff Seaman nor District Attorney Weeks would disclose. He is said to be a well known New Yorker, and the fact that Mrs. De Saulles communicated with him under such circumstances led to interesting speculation.

Tells Friend of Shooting

"I'm in jail at Mineola for shooting Jack," the woman prisoner announced over the wire. A pause.

"He wanted the baby, and would not give him up as he promised to," she added.

"My God, why have you done this?" came the reply over the wire so distinctly that all in the room heard it.

"My God," repeated Mrs. De Saulles, her black eyes flashing as she mimicked the man's ejaculation. "That's what they all say. Such talk makes me sick."

With that she impetuously banged up the receiver and asked to be returned to her cell, with word that she would see no one except a representative of Uterhart & Graham. The first lawyer who appeared, however, was Leon M. Prince, of Prince & Nathan, who represented Mrs. De Saulles in her divorce action and the fight for possession of her boy. He sent a note in to the prisoner, which she answered, but he left without seeing her.

Mr. Prince discontinued the idea that Mrs. De Saulles went to Westbury with the intention of killing her husband. His explanation of why she carried a revolver was that possibly she deemed it necessary to her protection on the lonely road.

Civilian Reserves Ready

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Uncle Sam's volunteer brain and brawn are rapidly being mobilized, card indexed and held ready for the call to civilian war duty by the recently organized United States Public Service Reserve.

Fifty thousand men, ranging from the man who has nothing but his muscle up to \$40,000 a year executives, have come forward to "do their bit."

William E. Hall, of New York, appointed national director of the reserve by Secretary of Labor Wilson, today prepared to plunge into the task of analyzing, classifying and indexing the volunteers available for emergency government service and essential industries.

Every man in the reserve will be willing to do anything he can to help win the war, whether it be pitching hay in somebody's field or taking charge of building a railroad.

400 at Plattsburg Pass Cupid's Test

Sale of Wedding Rings Indicates Many Weddings at Training Camp

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Present indications point to half a dozen ministers of the city of Plattsburg being called upon to perform something like 400 marriages between now and the breaking up of the training camp, on August 14. This is assuming that all who are buying wedding rings will be married before leaving here.

From four of the six jewelry stores in the city figures were obtained showing that 318 wedding rings had been sold to men in training camp—candidates or reserve officers. The men at the head of the fifth and sixth jewelry concerns declined to give figures, but one of these is the largest store of its kind in the city and has been doing a big trade with the candidates.

Up to the present only two applications for marriage licenses have been made. The Clinton County Clerk, however, was busy all afternoon answering telephone calls from candidates.

The first caller of the afternoon at the office of the clerk was John A. Graham, jr., of the 3d Battery, New York Regiment, a resident of Tenny, N. J., accompanied by Miss Dorothy Cole, of Belfast, Me. Graham said he was a student, twenty-three years old, and Miss Cole gave her age as twenty-two.

Lieutenant Colonel Wolf, commander of the camp, received notice from the War Department today that the next day will be made up of residents of New York City, Long Island and the New England States, as is the present camp, and that its membership would be about 3,200.

Canada's Crops in Danger

TORONTO, Aug. 3.—The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canada's Food Controller, told a gathering of two hundred large employers of labor here today that unless an adequate number of men was forthcoming to harvest Ontario's crops the government was prepared to enforce compulsory measures.

He stated that one of the biggest harvesters ever seen in Ontario was now on the ground, but there was serious danger of it being impaired by reason of the labor shortage. For any part of it to be allowed to go to waste would be a crime against the country, he said, the soldiers at the front and civilization itself.

Ten thousand additional men are needed to garner the crop in this province, which she has suffered has been particularly galling to her proud spirit. She had been under a severe mental strain for months as a result of the

Conference Lasts Two Hours

After a brief interview with District Attorney Weeks, which Mr. Weeks asserted had to do with making Mrs. De Saulles as comfortable as could be under the circumstances, Mr. Uterhart arrived. His conference with the prisoner lasted two hours. As he left the jail the attorney said he could not discuss steps to be taken in Mrs. De Saulles's defence now.

"The facts will come out at the proper time," he said. "Mrs. De Saulles is a deeply wronged woman. The injury which she has suffered has been particularly galling to her proud spirit. She had been under a severe mental strain for months as a result of the

Private in Texas Brought Here for Murder

Leo Tuscano, a private in the 20th Field Artillery, was brought from Leon Springs, Tex., to New York yesterday by Detective Barberi, to be tried for murder. Tuscano is indicted for shooting Antonio Amato, of 346 East Twelfth Street, on June 26. The motive was robbery.

Assistant District Attorney Cardone said the defendant enlisted two days after the murder and was assigned for several weeks to Fort Slocum.

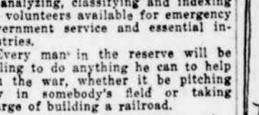
Thirty Thousand Dollars Stolen

Charles W. Keep & Co., of 16 New Street, stock brokers, have been defrauded of \$30,000. Their confidential clerk went away on a month's leave and recommended Edward Patterson, twenty years old, as his substitute. On Saturday Patterson absconded, taking with him \$15,000 in gold certificates, \$15,000 worth of government bonds and \$324 in money, which he drew from a bank in the firm's name upon one of their checks.

Events at Bloomingdale's This Week:

Continuation of Our Annual August Furniture Sale. Presenting suites and separate pieces of excellent quality at reduced prices. A beautiful new booklet mailed upon request.

Annual August Sale of Blankets, Linens, Sheets and Cases. Prices in many instances are lower than who'sale cost today.



ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 59th to 60th St.—3d to Let. Ave.

Home Guard Uniform

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary Baker today issued the following informal instructions regarding uniforms suitable for the use of home guard organization which would not violate the provisions of the national defence act:

Coat: A single-breasted, straight-front, four-button sack coat, with lapels, having two outside hip buttons and one outside breast button. White metal buttons, with state coat-of-arms and shoulder loops.

Trousers: Of same material as coat. Cap: Of same material as coat, visor and chin strap to be black enamelled leather. Buttons of white metal, with state coat-of-arms.

Cap and collar ornaments: The letters "H. G." of white metal, of suitable height, on each side of collar of coat, and enclosed in white metal wreath for cap.

Rank insignia: Chevrons, to be placed on sleeves midway between shoulder and elbow.

First Sergeant, a shield with three white horizontal bars.

Sergeant, a circle with three white horizontal bars.

Corporal, a circle with two white horizontal bars.

Shirt and collar: Of white material.

Cap: A black four-in-hand.

Material: For coat, trousers and cap, it is tentatively suggested that the material be green wool and part cotton, of suitable weight, of either forestry green or blue-gray.

Col. Vickers Mustered Out of Jersey Guard

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Ship Hits Navy Net

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A passenger and freight steamer outward bound for an Atlantic port early this morning fouled a navy net guarding the entrance to this harbor, and is helplessly entangled. There are fifty-four passengers aboard the steamer.

Navy vessels and wrecking tugs with divers were sent to the rescue this afternoon. Investigation showed that the steamer's screws made a number of revolutions after striking the net and that yards of it were wound around the propellers, the rudder and gearings. It will take a day or more to clear the ship.

Vessel With 54 Passengers Helplessly Entangled

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