

The Sun AND NEW YORK PRESS. MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

bonds and have something left over besides. But Kitchin's eight billions of taxes centered where he aims them and destructive as he makes them will turn the next six billion dollar Liberty Loan into a financial tragedy. Let us not deceive ourselves. Under the baleful tax making of Kitchin we are having the last successful Liberty Loan in prodigious volume. This is no less so, whether we need more loans to fight the war, to settle it or to clean up. Either the country must get rid of Kitchin or the Government must forego great national borrowings.

comes as "the ambassador of the dead." It is not necessary to borrow glory from the splendid circumstance of their death in order to claim a special significance for the names that Mr. Nichol will speak. They had already—before the storm broke in Europe—begun to assume, as a group, a definite place in the history of English poetry, and as individuals to acquire something more than a colloquial fame. The expression "the young Elizabethans" had begun to be heard wherever English poetry was discussed. The names of Mosley and Baobek and the others were known on both sides of the Atlantic some time before the war came to give them that peculiar and shining immortality that attaches to the combination of poetry, youth and death in battle.

The domestic process described to President Wilson as the result of "conferences" approved, it is said, by a majority of the Reichstag. What are the credentials of the voice now speaking? A satisfactory credential would be the announcement of the Kaiser's abdication and the renunciation of succession by those who follow in the line of his discredited dynasty. Are the criminal Hohenzollerns and the criminal Junkers superseded or to be superseded by authorities meeting the President's vital condition, qualified to his satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the allied Powers of civilization to speak for a German people honestly seeking a way to peace? Or are the conferences and the alleged but unceremonious concurrence of a majority of the Reichstag no more than a form of camouflage for that autocracy of militarism with which Foch and Haig and Pershing are dealing in the field? The note as reported does not supply the needed information as to this. Unless the President has information through other channels we can readily imagine what his answer must be. All other questions, such as whether there is a real difference between the already rejected acceptance of the President's general terms as a "basis for negotiation" and their acceptance for discussion of the "application" of those terms, such as the institution of an armistice permitting the unmolested evacuation of Belgian and French and Russian and Serbian territory, are secondary and subordinate to this.

NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE. ARE THE REGISTRATION HOURS WRONG? Woman's Leisure Time is in the Early Afternoon. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I read with great interest your article "What Appeal to Women Does Registration Lack?" It is evident from the manner in which you write that you know the ways of women and her duties in the household, as did the men who set the hours of registration from 6 to 10:30 P. M., as they are now. You must not lose sight of the fact that the majority of women voters are not the limousine or lap dog variety, but the mother and woman of the home. A woman who has her household duties to perform, who has to serve her dinner when Lord Husband comes home at 6 P. M., who must wash dishes and put the kiddies to bed, certainly cannot parade to friend husband's smoke laden barber shop at 9 P. M. to register her vote.

BAKER BRINGS BACK BIGGER WAR PLANS. In European Trip He Arranged to Cooperate With Allies on Greater Scale. GOING AHEAD FULL SPEED MAY EXTEND TAXATION. Liberty Loan Must Go Over the Top as Message to Our Gallant Boys, He Says. Sudden Demand for Luxuries Shows Where the Big Profits Are Going. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary Baker returned from the western front to-day with the message that the Liberty Loan "must go over the top," whatever the result of peace proposals. This was the only comment the Secretary would make on the peace overtures. His own explanation of his trip showed it was taken to pave the way for war on a greater scale. "The army has done and is doing all that a proud and grateful country could expect," he said, "and the time has come for us to put in every ounce of our strength to assure its complete victory. The people at home have a solemn responsibility for their share in the final result. The Liberty Loan must go over the top, the success of both our message of gratitude to the boys who are braving war's worst perils in defence of our liberties and a message to Germany that our people are ready to support our soldiers as brave."

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—On the ground that recipients of war wages and of war prices for natural products are not under existing or proposed tax legislation contributing to the needs of the Treasury in the same relative proportion out of their surplus income as are recipients of income above the present level of exemption, the Federal Reserve Board has suggested that it may be necessary to find some means of extending taxation to these recipients in such a way that those who have not been called upon to contribute to the national revenue. It would seem that the suggestion involved the extension of exemptions and a high rate of taxation upon wages and smaller war profits that would hit those who are enjoying a high percentage of increased earnings and spending their money freely on personal comforts. Many studies recently made in connection with curtailment and repeated urging upon the people to save show that women's dress plans and a number of luxuries have been in increased demand. This is taken to mean that the recipients of war wages and war profits and of producers in surplus produce in natural products are spending the increased income received for non-essential.

Where Readjustment Will Hit. Unless taxation reaches the class and those who have been saving and buying Government securities increase their capacity for purchasing surplus property, the Reserve Board feels that an increasing burden of financing the war will be placed on the banks. In a review of the situation bearing on the bill and on the situation the board said: "The revenue act will render it more than ever necessary to bring about a definite curtailment of unnecessary expenditures in order to support the Government's loan policy than in the past there must be resort to two kinds of remedy. More intense saving must be urged on those who are accumulating the possessors of a savings margin which they have been devoting to the needs of the Government; and this margin must be put to use in order that the Government for taxation need not infringe upon the bond purchasing power of the individual. At the question purely in the financial aspects a second remedy for the situation could be found in the extension of taxation to those classes in the community who have participated in the "prosperity" resulting from the war but who have not yet been called upon to make their contribution to the revenue needs of the Government."

What kept the women from registering for the November election? They are busy, of course; the influenza, red cross work, the Liberty Loan, new duties resulting from the readjustment of labor necessitated by the war: the calls on their time and energy are unnumbered. But there was ample opportunity for even the busiest of them to get their names on the poll list, and yet the showing they make is disappointing. The novelty of the first vote appeals to every man passing from minority to majority. He will sacrifice a great deal to make his first vote felt in the government of the land. Why was not the same sentiment operative among women? Are they by nature enrolled with those who are qualified to vote but actually take so little interest in democracy they will not go to the ballot box? We refuse to believe it. Such citizens are few in number among women; they cannot be numerous among men. There must be some rational explanation of the relatively small number of women who will go to the polls in this city next month. What has become of the lively, resourceful, active organizations through which women fought so well for the vote? Have the deadening hands of professional politicians reduced them to the sorry level of the familiar and tiresome county committees?

THE DISAPPOINTING REGISTRATION. What kept the women from registering for the November election? They are busy, of course; the influenza, red cross work, the Liberty Loan, new duties resulting from the readjustment of labor necessitated by the war: the calls on their time and energy are unnumbered. But there was ample opportunity for even the busiest of them to get their names on the poll list, and yet the showing they make is disappointing. The novelty of the first vote appeals to every man passing from minority to majority. He will sacrifice a great deal to make his first vote felt in the government of the land. Why was not the same sentiment operative among women? Are they by nature enrolled with those who are qualified to vote but actually take so little interest in democracy they will not go to the ballot box? We refuse to believe it. Such citizens are few in number among women; they cannot be numerous among men. There must be some rational explanation of the relatively small number of women who will go to the polls in this city next month. What has become of the lively, resourceful, active organizations through which women fought so well for the vote? Have the deadening hands of professional politicians reduced them to the sorry level of the familiar and tiresome county committees?

GERMANY'S HEART. There is No Evidence That It Has Changed in Any Way. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Dr. Dernburg's new confession of faith, as related in a despatch to THE SUN, reveals in sweeping lines a good deal of the character and mental processes of German statesmen. Bear in mind that Dr. Dernburg is the eminent Prussian who distinguished this country with his presence before we entered the war, appearing in many places as a missionary of German Kultur, who just in a speech at Cleveland the Lusitania outrage, who wrote a far reaching web of enemy intrigue in the United States while we were yet at peace with Germany, who violated our confidence and hospitality in countless ways, and then consider these dovetail utterances from the same statesman as reported in THE SUN: "With Prince Maximilian the old German ideal comes to the fore—not what is useful, but what is right and moral." "Such a peace will bring a new era and new and better times will dawn for Germany and the world, based on justice in thought and action. A new era means a fundamental revolutionary transformation of governmental system for the entire future."

THE PATRIOT'S RESPONSE. A Liberty Bond Example for Every Citizen to Follow. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—After reading your editorial article in regard to the Fourth Liberty Loan I wrote the enclosed letter to the National City Bank of New York, which I hope you will publish in your paper to afford an opportunity to other citizens who want to imitate a United States citizen of foreign birth. JOSE TOMMASI, A constant reader of your paper for several years. BROOKLYN, October 12.

TRADE BRIEFS. Large additions are planned to the municipal power station of Bergen, Norway, which will cost over \$1,000,000. The annual sugar consumption in Spain for 1918 is estimated at 2,000,000 tons. Boots and shoes are the chief item in the imports of leather and its manufactures into Ceylon. The imports of boots and shoes were valued at \$21,329,000 of total imports amounting to \$208,641. American manufacturers should bear in mind that a farm tractor for European sale must be a tractor that can do heavy and light work; it must have a good speed, be simple and a pulley for threshing and grinding. Consul B. L. Aegerter reports from Copenhagen that the demand for American made motor boats will be greater after war than at any time before. Due to the scarcity of gasoline the use of the motor boat for pleasure is at present prohibited. The Cry for Peace. Kitchner—What is the question with Germany? Blocker—Whether she has experienced a change of heart or only a change of lungs.

HOGO AND HOHENZOLLERN. They Cling Desperately, but Sharp Blows Will Tell. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The position of Germany to-day reminds me of an incident which occurred in 1894. Crossing the Atlantic I met, assisting my friend Dan Casement to transport some two-year-old steers to Manhattan, Kan., I was seated in the caboose of the freight train when a tramp boarded the train and made himself at home in the compartment. Before long the brakeman entered, the tramp and I hustled him out on the platform. The brakeman, by dint of handling and kicking the tramp, managed to force him down onto the step, but there the hobbo held on by means of a tight grip on the hand rail. Returning to the caboose the brakeman secured a piece of sharp cornered cordwood, and with this proceeded to beat the tramp over the knuckles. The joy rider finally let go and disappeared head over heels in the alkali dust from the train, which was moving about thirty miles an hour. "There was no talking during the episode." Rutland subscribed its quota of the bonds and 20 per cent. more the first two days of the campaign, and many other Vermont towns did equally or nearly as well. CHARLES T. FAIRBORN, NEW YORK, October 12.

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THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF AMERICANS. No note, no declaration, no act that has its origin in Germany can modify in the slightest degree the duty that is imposed on American citizens by the Fourth Liberty Loan. Were the interchange of notes now in progress admittedly preliminary to the unconditional surrender of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey to the Allies and the United States, and not concerned merely with a request that the President lay before our colleagues Germany's project for an armistice, the obligation of American citizens with respect of that loan would not be impaired or altered in any form, way or manner. If Germany had actually capitulated, if civilization's victorious troops were to-day marching in triumph through the streets of Berlin, no American citizen would be released from the responsibility the financial necessities of the nation lay upon him. Even when the war is over and peace has been officially established the Government will need vast sums of money for the reestablishment of its affairs on a peace basis, for the transport of returning troops, for the payment of debts incurred, for a thousand essential purposes. Should any individual relax his efforts for the Liberty Loan because he fancied peace was imminent, should any individual withhold from the loan one dollar of his maximum possible contribution because of any word that has come from the Imperial Chancellor or from the State Secretary of Foreign Office, that individual would contribute by just so much to the rehabilitation of German militarism and the defeat of the armies that defend us against the inhuman monster of Berlin. More than ever before it is the duty of Americans to buy Liberty bonds; to falter now, to hesitate, to fall, would be deliberate betrayal of our army in the field, of the noble men who have borne since 1914 the burden of the struggle for civilization and freedom.

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