

BRITISH LABOR URGES BIG LEVY ON CAPITAL

Graduated Impost on Fortunes Exceeding \$25,000 to Pay War Debt.

TO TAX LAND VALUES

Manifesto Declares Principles Alternative to Reaction and Revolution.

PEACE TREATY REVISION

For Free Straits, Independent Egypt and Self-Governing India.

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Associated Press).—A manifesto of the Labor party advocates removal of the burden of the national debt through the creation of a "war debt redemption fund by a special graduated levy on fortunes exceeding \$25,000. The taxation of land values is advocated.

It further declares for revision of the peace treaty and German reparations, for an international conference to arrange the freedom of the straits, for independence in Egypt and self-government in India.

The manifesto says labor will not penalize thrift, but will require some restitution from the profiteers out of the huge fortunes made in the war.

The party declares itself against revolution and says "Labor's program is the best bulwark against a violent upheaval and class war."

Bulwark Against Revolution.

The manifesto concludes "labor's program is the best bulwark against violent upheaval and class wars. A Democratic Government can be made effective in this country without bloodshed or violence. The labor policy is to bring about a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth by constitutional means. This is neither Bolshevism nor communism, but common sense and justice. This is labor's alternative to reaction and revolution."

The conservative Government, the manifesto declares, was formed to carry out a policy of naked reaction; labor is appealing to the men and women of the country on a policy of international peace and national reconstruction.

"Revision of the peace treaties, which caused greater international wrongs than they removed, is the first step to peace," it continues. Labor is working for an all inclusive league of nations, with powers to deal with international disputes by methods of judicial arbitration and conciliation. Through the League of Nations an agreement can be reached for the limitation of armaments, with general disarmament as the goal.

To Redeem War Debt.

"Labor recognizes the urgent need of lifting from trade and industry the burden of the national debt; it therefore proposes the creation of a war debt redemption fund by a special graduated levy on fortunes exceeding \$25,000 (\$25,000). Labor will not penalize thrift, but will require some restitution from the profiteers out of the huge fortunes made in the war.

"It advocates a system of taxation distributing the burden fairly according to ability to pay. Increase of death duties and the taxes on large estates and incomes, exempting incomes below \$250 (\$1,250), reducing the tax on incomes below \$500 (\$2,500); taxation on land and estates to secure to the community socially created wealth diverted to private hands. It opposes indirect taxation and all burdensome imposts, whether customs, excise or stamp duties.

"It further advocates economy, without starving public service or at the expense of the poor for the benefit of the rich," and adds: "Reduced expenditure on the education of children, the health and safety of workers, the well being of mothers and babies is the costliest kind of waste. Labor's policy is to provide work or maintenance for the unemployed by reopening trade with foreign countries, by national organiza-

tion of production, by a large program of necessary and useful public works. "Labor is resolved to change as speedily as possible by constructive measures the social and economic system which confers unfair privileges on the few and undeserved hardships on many workers. This system has brought unemployment and reduced wages to workers, suffering and starvation to their families, loss of opportunities for full mental and physical development to their children and anxiety and worry to unskilled and professional workers and small traders.

"Labor means to bring about a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced by common effort of work by hand and brain. Our industrial policy involves prompt nationalization of the mines, as recommended by the Sankey commission, nationalization of the railways, with an increased share in their control for the workers, an improved workers' compensation act and other measures for the protection of the working people."

The manifesto asserts that there shall be no restoration of the House of Lords veto, and calls for the removal of all disabilities affecting women, and declares: "In accordance with these democratic principles labor must stand for control of the liquor traffic, according to the people's will."

CURZON WANTS U. S. IN TURKISH PARLEY

Prefers Plenipotentiary, Not Merely an Observer.

PARIS, Oct. 25 (Associated Press).—American representation at the Lausanne conference was insisted upon by Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, in the course of an interview with Count de Saint Aulaire, the French Ambassador to London, to-day. He pointed out that an American observer was present at San Remo when the Sevres Treaty was drafted and it would be helpful if the United States were represented at the forthcoming conference, particularly when the subject of the straits was discussed. It was even desirable that the United States send not merely an observer, but a real plenipotentiary.

The French Government will reply to Lord Curzon's proposals at an early date. It is expected that Premier Poincaré, president of the last Near East conference, will send out the invitations. Those for Great Britain, Italy, Japan, United States, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Greece will be forwarded through the respective Ambassadors, that to Turkey through the high commissioner, while the invitation to Russia will be sent direct to the Moscow Government, which, in turn, will transmit it to Georgia and Ukraine.

KEMAL FRIENDLY TO AMERICAN EFFORTS

Answers Inquiries From Workers in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—The attitude which the Kemal Government will take toward future educational and humanitarian work by American agencies has been the subject of considerable anxiety here. The following telegram received by the Near East Relief from Mustafa Kemal does not entirely clear up the question, but indicates a friendly attitude toward American efforts:

"As regards the facility for protection to your humanitarian work through your branches in Anatolia, I seize this opportunity to repeat once more that your branches will always enjoy the same assistance and facilities from the Government, the great national council of Turkey, protector of truth and justice, that will be shown to every individual and organization that knows the right."

PARIS TO LONDON, VIA BRUSSELS, 51-2 HOURS

French Aviator Sets Record and Wins Lamblin Cup.

PARIS, Oct. 25 (Associated Press).—Lieut. H. A. Rabatel, an army aviator, clipped nearly an hour off the record he established October 16, winning the Lamblin cup by flying over the triangular Paris-Brussels-London course in 5 hours 25 minutes 12-5 seconds, with stops of half an hour at Brussels and half an hour at London. Incidentally he set a Paris-Brussels record of 1 hour 14 1/2 minutes.

BABY CARRIAGE ON FIRE

A tenant of the apartment house at 1308 Madison avenue found a baby carriage afire last night in a private hallway on the second floor. He told Patrolman Duley of the East 164th street station, who extinguished the flames. The police believe the fire was started accidentally by the janitor's daughter as she was lighting the gas jets.

IRISH CONSTITUTION PASSES THE DAIL

Home Minister Says He Does Not Expect British to Amend It.

EARLY DRAFT REMAINS

O'Higgins Hints if Commons Alters It, Ireland May Ignore Treaty.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The Irish Free State constitution passed the Dail today.

With the blessing of all parties the Irish Parliament adopted the constitution of the Irish Free State to-night. Kevin O'Higgins, Home Minister, who had charge of the bill, speaking at the meeting with the new British leaders in London yesterday, said they would not amend the bill in the British Commons in violation of any honorable undertaking in the Anglo-Irish treaty. He said however, that if such understanding should be violated, "the duty of the Irish Government would be clear." This is understood to mean that Ireland would, in such case, abandon her obligations under the treaty. The action of the Irish Parliament is final, however, so that the constitution is now effective.

The bill passed final reading by a viva voce vote. The Labor party made a friendly gesture, all but a few voting with the Government party. These registered the only nays.

The constitution remains, in all particulars, as Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and David Lloyd George agreed upon last June. A better sounding preamble has been added, declaring: "The Dail Eireann, sitting as a constituent assembly in this provisional parliament, acknowledging all lawful authority that does good to the people, and in confidence that the national life and unity of Ireland shall be thus restored, hereby proclaims the establishment of the Irish Free State; and in exercise of its undoubted right decrees and enacts as follows."

The previously accepted clause providing that all parts of the constitution and all legislation enacted thereunder must conform with the treaty remains, so the Ministers believe the British will not feel the need for changing anything. They are willing, however, to accept any amendments to satisfy the British if they do not lessen the powers of the Free State.

Called Triumph for Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25 (Associated Press).—Deputy John Milroy in the Dail to-day described the constitution as the greatest triumph for Ireland since the Battle of Kinsale.

A few minor amendments were made in the course of the discussion. All the essential features remain, particularly the creation of Ireland as the "Irish Free State," its establishment as one of the dominions of the British Commonwealth, with its own Parliament and executive organization, and with the oath of allegiance to the King, which still preserves the tie uniting Ireland with the rest of the British Commonwealth.

The document grants political and religious freedom in Ireland, and under it no law favoring any cult may be passed. Opinion and the right of association are unimpaired and untrammelled. There are two elective houses, and all citizens of both sexes enjoy the right to vote. The initiative and referendum are provided for.

Important Articles.

A summary of the outstanding articles follows: Article 1.—The Irish Free State is a coequal member of the community of nations forming the British Commonwealth of nations. Article 2.—Citizens of the State shall be all persons domiciled in Ireland at the time the constitution comes into operation who were born in Ireland or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who have been domiciled in the Free State for seven years. Article 3.—The national language will be the Irish language, but English will be equally recognized as the official language. Article 4.—The national language will be the Irish language, but English will be equally recognized as the official language. Article 5 protects liberty of person by a process similar to a habeas corpus writ. Article 7 declares dwellings inviolable.

these cannot be forcibly entered except in accordance with the law. Article 8.—Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are inviolable rights of every citizen. Article 14 confers the right of suffrage on all citizens of the age of 21 of both sexes. All those of the age of 30 may vote for the Senate; those of the age of 21 for the Deputies.

AMERICAN RELIEF HALTS IN RUSSIA

Soviets' Failure to Act May Cost the Lives of Many Children.

READY TO FEED 1,000,000

Moscow's Intentions Good, but It Doesn't Look Far Enough Ahead.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—Members of the American Relief Administration are complaining over the delay on the part of the Soviet Government in outlining its plans for feeding the destitute during the winter.

"America has agreed to feed 1,000,000 children this winter," Col. William N. Haskell, director of relief work in Russia, said. "Perhaps this number will increase during the last months of the cold weather. It is a large program, including taking care of the sick, providing hospital supplies, looking after the upkeep of hospitals, children's homes and orphanages, the sending and distribution of food packages and many minor activities, such as providing scientists with scientific literature and a certain amount of clothing for children."

"We are cutting down the number of American employees engaged in relief work here and they are leaving on every train. The number of Russian employees also is going down everywhere, as we are trying to make our organization cost the Soviet Government as little as possible. There will be only the minimum of American supervision necessary for proper control."

PORTO RICO PROTESTS SHIP LIQUOR RULING

Asserts Enforcement Will Injure Island's Industry.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 25.—The Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Merchants Association of the island Government that all foreign shipping engaged in business with the island threatens to follow the two lines which already have announced their withdrawal because of the order of Attorney General Daugherty with regard to alcoholic beverages.

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Free Feeding in Cities.

"Part of our free feeding will be done in the cities this year. More will be done in the cities than in the villages, but we will also look after some of the districts where the crop was bad or no seed was planted, or, if planted, did not grow. These districts are in the southern part of the Ukraine and in parts of the Valgo Valley which are in bad shape. "Our medical program covers all of Russia. We are providing blankets, sheets, mattresses, X-ray apparatus, spoons, forks, knives, plates, cups, pans, pillows, cod liver oil, operating sets, nose and throat operating sets and other necessities which the Russians lack. We are practically a medical supply house for Russia. "If a city has no medical supplies

the Government sends to us and we provide them. We are putting Russia on her feet as far as medical supplies go. The Soviet Government should help us by making some advance estimate of the number of people and the different classes of people it will have to feed, otherwise it will be difficult for the famine relief organizations to know what kind of a program should be drawn up.

Nothing Yet Done.

"The Soviet Government should do all in its power to assist in this matter, but so far it has done nothing. Its intentions are good, but it is not looking far enough ahead or making an attempt to estimate what the situation is going to be this winter.

"Conditions are not going to be as bad as they were last winter, but some people certainly are going to starve unless steps are taken by the Government to deal with what I would call the sore spots in the various districts. The seeds that were planted did not all grow and the crops were harmed by locusts in places, so there are bald spots and unless these are dealt with some people are going to starve.

"There is just enough grain in the country for everybody and no more, but it is doubtful if the Government has the necessary machinery to distribute the grain or even to sow grain in the places where there is not enough to keep the people from starving. "How many such places can the Government deal with itself? What are the Government's next requirements? Nobody can tell us this except the Soviet Government. Will the Government tell us how much outside help is needed? Are their resources exhausted or not?"

DELAYING STRANDED AMERICANS' RETURN

Red Tape May Postpone Their Transportation.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—A breakdown in official red tape is threatening to postpone the sailing of 150 stranded Americans who are here awaiting free transportation home on the steamship President Polk Saturday as the guests of the American Aid Society and the Government.

Officials of the United States Lines here, who at first accepted the assurances of the Paris Embassy that the State Department had arranged for the transportation of these persons with Government shipping officials, now declare that they have received no confirmation from the company and therefore cannot permit these stranded people to embark.

"This must be straightened out immediately," a worker for the American Aid Society told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-night. "We have scores on hand who are absolutely penniless and for whom we must advance enough for food during the voyage to New York. If we are compelled to pay their living expenses for another fortnight it will diminish our reserve fund to a dangerous minimum besides arousing discontent among the men who are patiently awaiting a chance to regain their American homes."

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