The European War Situation as Shown by Press Dispatches

BRITAIN'S WAR TAX BURDEN ENORMOUS

Many Face Bankruptcy in Face of it, but Few Complain—Government Exercising its Ingenuity to find Subjects For New Levies—Income Tax Must Advance.

London, Oct. 24.—England is now talking about two things—and about two things only. The first is the war. The second is the cost of the war.

"What will be the next income tax?" I asked a man connected with the government. He threw up his hands.

"I don't know," said he. "No one knows. Maybe five bob in the pound."

Five bob in the pound would be just one-quarter of the taxpaper's income. It seems outrageous. No doubt it is outrageous. But nations cannot have such luxuries as war without paying for them. The remarkable item of the situation is the resignation with which every one is facing the inevitable. One doesn't hear any anticipatory protests. The man who can just make ends meet on his salary today views the certainty of comparative poverty in silence.

"What are you going to do about it?" asked the man in the government. "We didn't want this war—but we got it, and we'll have to pay for it."

England's total debt is now greater than she has ever before carried. In 1854 the gross debt of the state stood at 802 million pounds. In 1912 the gross debt was 176 millions. Almost every form of taxation was found by Lloyd George and the liberal party to meet the new forms of expenditure discovered, such as old age pensions and the like. The revenue of the state was just a trifle better than the outgo. Then the war came on.

What Churchill Threatened.

"I must have fifty million pounds for the navy," announced Winston Churchill before hostilities began.

"Impossible," said various conservative members of the cabinet. "We can't afford it."

"Then you must take my resignation," said Churchill. "I have already spent seven million pounds."

Churchill didn't resign. The total expenditure directly and indirectly authorized in those first furious days amounted to 150,000,000 pounds. That sent the public debt nearer the top of the thermometer than it had ever been. And the war had just begun. No one knows how long it will last or how much it will cost.

"Suppose that England has 1,000,000 men in the field," said one authority upon war costs. "They will cost her not less than three dollars per day per man. That does not take into consideration the destruction of material, the building of ships and guns, and the original outfitting of each man."

It costs $50 to put a soldier in the field, for clothes, equipment, ammunition, and initial transportation. England now has 200,000 men in the field. She has 600,000 recruits in her training camps. There is $40,000,000 on the wrong side of the ledger at the outset. They will cost $2,400,000 a day to maintain. She has lost half a dozen cruisers. They were old and of slight value, it is true. It has cost her $5,000,000 to bring back her wounded and organize her hospital services. The war has barely started.

If the sources of tax had remained normal, the expenditures to date would ensure that the next tax rate would be at least one-sixth higher than the last one. But the expenditures have only begun. The sources are anything but normal. Dozens of ports have been actually closed. Hundreds of manufactories have been shut down. At least one-fifth of England's employees are out of work. Business has been shot to pieces.

"I have just returned from my annual trip to see my customers," said a tailor in a large way of business. "I sold just one-quarter of what I usually do."

Digging Up Subjects of Taxation.

England now taxes almost everything that is taxable. When you pay your bill at the hotel a penny stamp is stuck on it. If you keep a man servant you pay fifteen shillings a year for the privilege. If your wife delights her soul by the contemplation of your armorial bearings upon the door of your motorcar you pay two pounds and two shillings each year. If your crest is merely displayed on her notepaper the cost is reduced by half. For the car itself a tax of a pound or more must be paid. If the youngster has an airgun, papa must cough up ten shillings annually. If there is a death or a birth or a marriage or a burial in your family and the fact gets on the records, a tax must be paid. When you lease a house or inherit money or go into an inebriates' home some one must settle with the state. Maybe the state's necessity may mother some more sources of revenue. Just now it seems that everything has been taxed, from the dog to the grandmother. The only way out of it is to raise the tax.

"Every one agrees that the tax on earned incomes will be not less than half a crown in the pound," said a banker the other day.

That amounts to one-eighth of the annual earned income. I have a friend here, a working newspaper man, who is in receipt of £1,000 a year salary. The rent of his modest "maisonette" is £125 each year. If the half crown in the pound becomes a reality he will pay to the state each month for the privilege of vicariously fighting the Germans just the same sum that he pays to the landlord for keeping a roof over his wife's head.

"The kid," said my friend, "comes out of school next year. I can see that. His mother will teach him what she knows, and I'll teach him what I know, and he'll have to hustle for the rest."

Taxes in One Case.

This newspaper man, I may add, is an American. He's a perfectly good citizen of Uncle Sam. But that makes no difference. He'll have to pony up his £125 each year just the same. His city editor presumably gets a larger salary. He also inherited £10,000 not long ago from a distant relative, for which he paid 11 1-2 per cent to the state. By his own savings he made up the amount to the original £10,000 and invested it in 3 per cent bonds. They yield him £300 income each year.

Today he pays 9 pence in the pound on the salary he earns, and a shilling and tuppence on the income on the money he inherited and saved. If his unearned income had been more than £3,000 he would have been paying a sixpence in the pound for the difference. Now he expects to pay half a crown in the pound on the income he earns and 5 shillings in the pound for the income he doesn't earn. What is he going to do about it? The best that may happen is that the war will come to an end sooner than any one can reasonably expect and that the income tax will not go as high as every one reasonably fears.

"The net result of this war," said a man in high place the other day, "is that every one in Europe and England will be stone broke. One thing is certain: The more money one has the greater proportion one must pay. We are all resigned to that in England."

POINTS FROM WHICH GERMAN ZEPPELINS MAY ATTACK LONDON

Many military experts have thought the purpose of the Germans in taking Antwerp was to sweep on to the English channel and there find a base for an attack of Zeppelins on London. If they take the north Belgian cities like Ghent and Ostend they may move on to the French coast and eventually take Dunkirk and Calais. The trip from Calais across to London would be very short, and it is likely if the Germans came into possession of it there would be a panic in London.

With the failure of the first great German rush toward Paris, when the kaiser's masses were repulsed in the battle of the Marne and driven back to the present lines, military and naval experts predicted that the next great German strategical move would be made against London. To make this move with any effectiveness a hold on the Belgian coast, while not perhaps essential, was at least highly desirable. This desiratum has now been attained, and it is reported that German submarines and torpedo boats are being transported from Kiel in pieces, like a torn-down summer cottage, to the Belgian coast.

None of the great ships of the kaiser's navy has so far been engaged, submarines, destroyers, and small cruisers having borne the brunt of what naval action there has been in the North sea. The recall of the marines to Kiel and the provisioning of the fleet are taken by some of the experts to denote that the time has arrived for a combined attack by the sea, submarine and air forces of the kaiser on the English coast.

Dispatches from Amsterdam quote an unnamed German aviator as saying that Germany's aerial invasion of England will be made in February. While there may be occasional raids before that time, the general assault by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, he says, will not begin until then because Germany will not be ready earlier. Forty-six Zeppelins will then be ready, it is said.

This aviator is quoted as saying that Germany is building 200 aeroplanes of new and very large type, especially for the attack on London. These machines, he says, will be capable of carrying 1,000 pounds besides the aviator and bomb thrower. Aviators are now being trained to operate them.

SUFFRAGETTES HARD WORKERS

They are Doing Excellent Service in Relief of War Victims.

London, Oct. 24.—The women suffragists are doing fine work in relieving distress caused by the war.

The votes-for-women propaganda has been abandoned completely for the present and many of the organizations are placing all their resources at the service of needy women. In London alone there are some 50,000 women who were earning their own living before the war but who have since become destitute, many facing starvation.

The active service league of the National Union of Women's Suffrage societies, which includes in its ranks over 600 societies which have been working for suffrage by constitutional means, has an organized relief bureau in its offices in a shop on Parliament street, and the branch offices throughout the country are also filled with suffragists working for their country. The workers distinguished themselves by wearing a uniform consisting of a dark green coat and skirt, green felt hats, with badges and ties of red and green—the union's colors.

The assistance of German women and girls stranded in London is included in the relief program.

The union has had many offers of hospitality for stranded people, and many private school mistresses have offered free education for daughters of officers killed in action. Several workrooms have been started where out-of-work women are paid 10 shillings a week of 40 hours—the trade union rate—for making garments which are given to destitue people.

Many pathetic cases have been aided. A British girl, a children's nurse in Paris, arrived there after a four year's engagement in Chile. She left Paris when a siege threatened, leaving her luggage behind, and before the union found her she had been living for three days in London on bread and butter and tea.

One woman offered hospitality to a Belgian for "one month certain" explaining that her small income had dropped one-third and she did not know whether at the end of the month it would drop altogether or not. She was anxious while she could afford it to have so great a privilege as that of giving shelter to a Belgian.

Another woman who was at a small inn received two Belgian children, who were taken to her by a suffragist in a motorcar. Suddenly the children began to shout for joy for they recognized in the hostess of the inn their mother from whom they had been separated during the war.

An Englishwoman doctor, married to a German doctor, has suddenly had the whole of her income cut off as her husband, having to live under the restrictions for aliens, has lost all his practice.

A journalist, who had been earning $3,500 a year and was discharged by his paper, enlisted, as he was penniless. If the wife gets all his pay and her war office allowance she will only have about $5 a week.

At Manchester work is being found in a warehouse for 500 women and penny dinners are provided. At Southampton the art gallery has been turned into a women's workroom. In Dublin the suffragists by getting an army contract for a jam factory where a lot of girls are employed saved it from closing down.

GERMAN'S BLUFF CARRIES THE DAY

Lieutenant Gets High Honor Capture Made on Pure Nerve.

The Hague, Oct. 24.—Not since 1866 has the decoration known as "Pour le Merit" been given a lieutenant in the German army. For this reason the bestowal of this order upon Lieutenant Otto von der Line, serving in the fifth guard regiment, is of interest. He was awarded this very high and coveted distinction because on August 24 with four men he took Fort Malonne at Namur before it had been subjected to artillery fire.

How Lieutenant von der Line accomplished this has been described by him in a letter to his parents:

"I was ordered to advance against the fort with 500 men, our course lying across an open field without cover," he said. "Everywhere loopholes stared at us, and I expected that if we were not annihilated from them, the many mines about the fort would take care of us. Many officers had volunteered for the task of attacking the fort, but I was picked out to do it.

"Arrived near the fort I took four of my men and approached in goose march, picking our way carefully through the field of mines. The drawbridge was up, and the broad moat filled with water made it impossible for us to get into the fort.

"We soon saw the commandant, and I shouted to him that I had a whole regiment of artillery in a nearby forest and that the bombardment would commence within a minute in case he did not surrender. After that the commandant ordered the drawbridge down and we entered.

"I then ordered the garrison of the fort before me. Every man was searched and disarmed. All arms had to be left in the fort, I ordered. All this was done with my four men ready to shoot. We took five officers and 20 men prisoners, while another 400 had already taken to their heels, as I learned afterwards.

"This done I ordered my detachment to come to the fort. You should have seen the faces of the officers and men when they saw my force. Then the Belgian flag was hauled down, and one of my men made a German flag from a Belgian pair of black pants, a white shirt, and a red French sash. This we hoisted. Meanwhile we had inspected the wine cellar and so were able to celebrate our victory with a few bottles of champagne. The corks popped wonderfully.

"The fort had not been bombarded and I held it until I was relieved for other work. We took four heavy 21-centimeter guns, a large number of small caliber pieces, about 100 rifles and revolvers, 500 hand grenades and several thousand rounds of rifle ammunition."

When P. T. Barnum was at the head of his "great moral show," it was his rule to send complimentary tickets to clergymen, and the custom is continued to this day. Not long after the Rev. Dr. Walker succeeded to the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Hawks in Hartford, there came to the parsonage, addressed to Dr. Hawks, tickets for the circus, with the compliments of the famous showman. Dr. Walker studied the tickets for a moment and then remarked:

"Dr. Hawks is dead and Mr. Barnum is dead; evidently they haven't met."

SCANDINAVIAN IDEA OF "NEUTRALITY" DIFFERS; HAS FLEXIBLE QUALITIES

Belgium's Violated Neutrality, Holland's Belligerent Neutrality, and Norway's Frightened Neutrality Show the Wide Range.

Christiania, Norway, Oct. 24.—The word "neutrality" has acquired a flexible and variable quality undreamed of by the founders of dictionaries. There is the violated and therefore unavailing neutrality of Belgium; the grim, almost belligerent neutrality of Holland, and the frightened neutrality of Norway.

The result of the sharp attacks on the Norwegian press, both by the Germans and the English, has been to frighten Norway out of any individual opinions of her own. Recently she has been charged with having sold her press to England. She had hardly time to defend herself against this accusation before there appeared in the correspondence of the London papers a severe arraignment of the Norwegian press for having accepted bribes from Germany. In an earnest desire to give no color to either of these charges, Norway has sedulously cultivated a neutrality that is beyond reproach. Of all neutralities it is, outwardly at least, the most perfect and unquestionable.

Under Suspicion.

As a well-known citizen of Christiania remarked, Norway is in the position of the man brought into a police station on suspicion; "anything she says will be used against her." This delicacy of Norway's position is patent to any observer who has been on the streets of the capital for two hours. Men before expressing an opinion of any sort, reassure themselves of the identity of the questioner and then look guardedly in both directions to see that they are not being overheard.

Press reports have become content with statements of purely uncontroversial matter, and the official communiques of the English, French and Germans. In the Christiania Morgenbladet there are studiously divided columns with exactly half German and half English statements. A preponderance of one over the other would immediately cause trouble, according to the statement of the editor. In the Verdens Gang, a greater proportion of English correspondence gives the paper at first glance an English tone, but any inference of this sort is contradicted in the editorial columns.

The statements of government officials are in the same way guarded and non-commital. It is almost as if a law had been passed forbidding the expression of anything except platitudes. This fear of offending either the allies or Germany prohibits the expression of Norway's real attitude toward the war.

The Genuine Feeling.

For this reason, it is unusually interesting to find beneath this unimpeachable exterior undercurrents of genuine feeling. The most pronounced of these is favorable to the allies. It is quite evident that none of the Scandinavian countries have recovered from the sense of injury at Denmark's treatment by Germany at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. With this as a nucleus, sentiment against Germany is strong enough to be called characteristic of the present attitude of the average Norwegian civilian.

Fear of Russia.

Among the military classes there is a leaning in the other direction which has developed out of a fear of danger from Russia, and a natural Scandinavian hatred of that nation. If is were possible to obtain the net result of these two influences, it might be said that the present Norwegian sentiment is friendly toward England but modified by resentment at her combining with Russia.

A crisis of supreme importance to Norway and Germany now seems impending. This is the question of the use of Norway as a route for the introduction of foodd and contraband articles into Germany. Since the declarations of war, the Norwegian exports to Germany have noticeably increased, and a visit to the steamship lines plying between Christiania and Stettin shows the importance to Germany of this channel. Government officials in Christiania stated that no ammunition had been carried to Germany by this route and that the Norwegian government would not allow it, but at present Norway is under no injunction from England not to supply Germany with any material she may desire.

Herring Shipments Big.

An observer in Christiania would say that at present enough herring was being shipped from Norway to Germany to supply the whole German army. While citizens of this city would not directly state that they expected trouble from this source there were indications everywhere that Norway is now apprehensive of an English challenge of her right to export and transmit products to Germany.

A partial mobilization has taken place in Norway, but most of the fortifications which have acted as centers are so distant from Christiania that the capital itself betrays no sign of a European war. The streets are quiet, there is none of the feverish anxiety in front of newspaper offices that is common in the other capitals and towns of Europe and Christiania seems to be holding herself from the war with what cannot help striking the observer as a conscious aloofness, which is on the point of giving way to something more genuine.

Financial Situation.

The most serious damage which Norway has suffered from the war is that which concerns her financial condition. Just as she was in the midst of developing her railways, her waterpower and her agriculture, the war suddenly cut off the capital she was borrowing from France. This left her with her development arrested, and with a public debt of 600,000,000 kroner, or about $150,000,000. The half-completed railways in Norway show how her development was retarded before it could pay returns on the borrowed capital invested. The effect of this financial burden has been felt by every business and industry of Norway. Immediately upon the declarations of war, a moratorium was declared. This continues, and though all business is going on as usual, with the exception of the Bourse, it is being cramped by a scarcity of money.

TITLED WOMEN IN LOWLY POSITIONS

London, Oct. 24.—Lady Beatrix Barclay, the wife of Sir George Barclay, British minister at Bucharest, is one of the principal workers in the ambulance department of the order of St. John of Jerusalem which is the senior Red Cross organization in England. Lady Beatrix Barclay is an American, the daughter of the late Henry G. Chapman of New York, and great great-grand-daughter of John Jay, the first American minister to England.

Five thousand men belonging to the St. John ambulance brigade have been mobilized and are serving with the British army and navy as hospital orderlies, and several thousand more have volunteered for the work. The society has sent out 138 highly trained nurses to tend the wounded on the field and many more are in waiting. Much of the work of the ambulance bearers, and even the nurses is performed under fire.

A young fellow recently applied for a job as life saver at the municipal baths in Minneapolis.

As he was about six feet six inches tall and very well built, the chief life saver gave him an application blank to fill out.

"By the way," said the chief life saver, "can you swim?"

"No," replied the applicant, "but I can wade like everything."

DURBAR SAVED BY WORK OF NEGROES

Horse with a Remarkable Record Spared From the Germans in France.

London, Oct. 24.—While a dramatic story of the escape of Durbar II, winner of this year's derby, from German hands has already been circulated by the press, its circumstances do not at all agree with those vouched for by Edward Johnson, the head trainer of H. P. Duryea's stable at Chantilly, near Paris. Instead of Durbar being spared because he wore an American flag with the words "shoot me not" across his breast, the trainer, who is now in London, says the Germans never saw Durbar, nor did they see his companion, Shannon, and the two American colored men in charge. The reason of their escape, he explains, was that during the German raid the two horses were hidden in a shed on a peasant's farm while the two negroes lay in a protecting haystack.

For ten days and ten nights the negroes lay in fear of the Germans. By a mistake in the road, they had led the animals into territory occupied by the invaders. There they obtained the protection of the peasant, who told the hostlers that if captured by the Germans they would be mistaken for the hated Turcos of Algeria, who had been distinguishing themselves with the bayonet work. Hence the pair would be tried by a drumhead court and shot dead. The peasant promised to look after the horses and to bring food to the hiders. During the ten days Uhlans rode by frequently but they did not discover the racers or their guardians.

When news first came to Paris that the Germans were sweeping south, Mr. Duryea, as an American citizen, obtained permission from the French government to send his stock to his stud farm in Normandy. But Durbar and Shannon were unequal to the trip, as their legs had been fired and were badly swollen. They were left with the two negroes to follow up at leisure. Not knowing the roads, the negroes went north instead of west. It was their unexplained absence that led Duryea to think the Germans had made a capture.

Durbar will never race again. His legs have given away, although improved by the fire treatment. But his value has not decreased on this account, as he may be the sire of future derby winners.

TRIED TO MAKE SPHINX TALK

London, Oct. 24.—At least two American newspaper men have tried to make the Sphinx talk. They have tried to interview Lord Kitchener. It is a task no British reporter would set for himself. One American reporter received a polite note from a secretary saying Lord Kitchener was too busy. With that he can prove that he tried the impossible.

The one cabinet minister who is easy to interview is the first lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill. Indeed when on September 25, the press bureau announced that it would have a statement at 7 o'clock in the evening, the reporters were ready as usual. But when it turned out to be an interview that Mr. Churchill had given to a representative of a Rome journal, their faces fell, as novelists say. Only a few of the papers seemed interested in it.

LAUGH WITH US.

Peter Thompson went to visit his son in Montreal. It was his first visit to the city and the young man showed him all the sights, concluding with an ascent of Mount Royal. In a burst of enthusiasm young Thompson said: "See, father, isn't it wonderful down there!"

"Well," said his father, "if it's so wonderful down there, what did you drag me up here for?"

Skipper of Tramp (having lost his bearings on a dark, stormy night, and trying to get his position on an old and filthy chart) If that's Cardiff Bill, we're orl right; but if it's a fly spot, 'eaven 'elp us!

"How do you like your new home?" a friend asked a man who had recently moved into the village.

"Pretty well."

"Have you called on your neighbors yet?"

"No," the newcomer admitted. "I haven't. But I'm going to if any more of my wood is missing."

TOUGH TIME FOR THIS GIRL; SHE ONLY WANTED HER PRO RATA OF CASH

London, Oct. 24.—Major D. W. Ketcham, one of the American army officers sent over to London to administer the fund appropriated by congress as a loan to stranded tourists, relates this experience, illustrating the faith of a certain class of Americans in the generosity of Uncle Sam.

One day a young woman called at the major's office and said that she wanted the $500 due her.

Thinking that she was one of those for whom money had been deposited by friends with the state department, the officer asked for proof. He got it. The tourist produced a letter written to her by her father. In this letter the father said that congress had appropriated $300,000 for the Americans in England, and dividing it by the number estimated to be there, he thought her pro rata should be $500, advising her to insist upon her rights.

The applicant admitted having sufficient funds, but said she considered the money a form of compensation for the nervous strain of being caught in Europe in war time. She left Major Ketcham's office with the air of one who had been deprived of her dues.

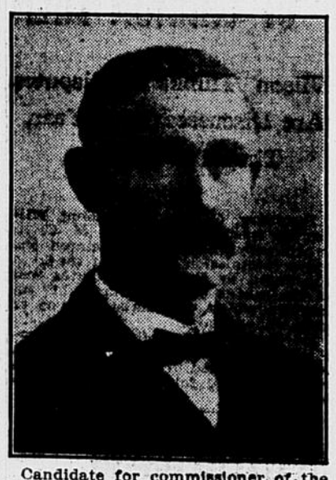
"Boy, take these flowers to Miss Bertie Bohoo, room 12."

"My, but you're the fourth man wot's sent her flowers today."

"What's that? What the dickens? W-who sent the others?"

"Oh, they didn't send any names. They all said: 'She'll know where they come from.'"

"Well, here, take my card, and tell here these are from the same one who sent the other three boxes."



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SWINDLERS USE WAR AS AN AID

Pretended Relief Workers Get Money Out of Refugees in Belgium.

London, Oct. 24.—Refugees have been telling the American relief committee queer tales of pretended relief workers operating in Holland. Most of these pretenders are steamship and hotel agents working on commission, who circulate among the incoming trains with badges on their sleeves. Some of them warned passengers that rooms were unobtainable at Rotterdam and advised Amsterdam for a reason overheard by one of the refugees.

"What do you mean by telling these people they can't get rooms in Rotterdam," asked one agent angrily of another.

"We want some of the business, too," responded the Amsterdam man.

An American lady complained of giving an endorsed check for 20 pounds to an American stranger who treated her gallantly in Germany. Since he was going ahead of the party, he volunteered to draw the money in London, and send her the rest after paying six pounds to a friend in London. No money came, and the lady proceeded to London, where she learned that the gallant stranger had not only drawn the money for himself but instead of paying six pounds to the London friend he borrowed six pounds. His name did not appear on the relief committee's books.

Another case closer home was that of a man who sold worthless tickets to Liverpool to confiding refugees.

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