GERMANS NEED CHANNEL PORTS

Real Object of Drive Is to Get U-Boat Bases

CLAMOR FOR DECISION

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger

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Recent developments in the Allied campaign against the submarine make it plain that the real objective of the Germans in the west must be the Channel ports. If Germany does not get these ports she faces the prospect of steadily diminishing usefulness of her U-boats. The figures of sinkings will tell her people that the device for the sake of using which she drew this country into the war is a failure.

The Channel ports are now her great need. Military authorities here in Washington believe that breaking of the Allied line would be no such serious blot as the loss of Calais and and neighboring harbors.

The raids by sea and air upon Ostend and Zeebrugge are not sporadic, but are part of a large plan to press the attack upon the submarine everywhere. An element in that plan, and an important element, is the new mine field recently announced in the dispatches from London.

The bottling up of the submarine is now being attempted, with every prospect at least of greatly reducing the number of submarines which will be able to attack British and French shipping.

Mines Will Help to Keep U-Boats In

No such mine field as the British and American navies have laid will entirely confine the submarine. Storms and heavy tides will affect the best marine traps ever set, but they will at least make it extremely difficult and dangerous for the U-boats to get out where they can do the most damage to Allied and American shipping.

At any rate, the war is at last being carried home against the submarine not only in his nests at Ostend and Zeebrugge, but in his larger and most permanent bases in the German ports.

So the holding of the Channel ports, the loss of which would bring the U-boat closer to the British shore, becomes of even greater importance to the Allies, important as it was before that this short line of communication between England and her armies at the front should be kept open. So wherever the coming German drive appears to center at first it is likely to be found that its real aim is to weaken the grasp England has on Calais and Boulogne.

The delay of this drive does not surprise military authorities in Washington. They point out that it was weeks after the original drive of Germany was announced before it actually was set in motion. It was expected daily for more than a month. The delay continued so long that men began to believe that the drive was a bluff.

The reason for the length of time consumed is now apparent in the extensiveness of the preparations made for it, which surpassed anything previously disclosed in this war. And the real basis of comparison for the coming effort of Germany is the attack which centered upon Amiens, not that directed at Ypres, which, big as it was, was not so much a new offensive as the second phase of the Amiens offensive. The new effort, when it comes, will surpass the effort against Amiens if Germany still has the resources to strike harder than she then struck. So the period of preparation is likely to be extended.

Offensive Rehearsed 50 Miles in Rear

Everything about the preparation for the Amiens drive was on an enlarged scale. An offensive used to be rehearsed a few miles back of the front. The Amiens offensive was rehearsed fifty miles back of the front.

This distance permits of the maneuvering of large bodies of men out of the usual range of air observation, and at a point where several parts of the front, along radis of a circle, are about equidistant. The rehearsal of the coming drive is probably taking place at least as far in the rear as did the rehearsal of the Amiens movement.

The factors which will control Germany in making the drive are these: Political pressure at home from the people, who are demanding to see results bought by their terrific sacrifices, and the military necessity of improving the situation of the German troops on the west front. The factors which will determine the time of the blow are two—the enormous size of the preparations necessary and the relative speed with which the German armies and the Allied armies are being strengthened. One of these factors obviously makes for delay, the other for haste. If we knew the elements involved it would be possible to tell just at what moment the drive must be made.

All that is generally agreed on is that Germany will attack again, probably in as great force as she did at Amiens, and if possible in greater force.

Military men hold that the political rather than the military factor controls in determining the necessity that Germany shall renew her effort. Germany could, they say, hold her present lines, modified and reconforming them here and there and await an Allied attack.

That is a military possibility. But they say it is not a political possibility. This has been advertised as the drive that would win the war. The German people have been led to believe that it would win the war. For Germany to stop now would be for her to confess that a military decision in her favor was out of the question. Therefore, she must make at least one more tremendous effort. And it is believed that one more such effort is all that is within her power.

Delay Favors Cause of Allies

Now as to time. Both the Allies and the Germans are strengthening themselves in preparation for the coming effort. Germany has the advantage of being nearest to her base and uninterrupted means of communication. But the point where the Allies gain strength faster than the Germans do canont be safely passed by Germany. She must strike before that time comes. She must hasten her preparations.

Military men believe that this effort of Germany will be an effort of desperation. Unless there is some element of surprise in it like that which so nearly brought about disaster near St. Quentin, it will, I think, afford the Allies such an opportunity as they are not likely to have again for a year or two, when Germany settles down to a discreet defensive. A desperate attack is likely to expose the attacker. An opportunity such as that which Foch saw and used at the battle of the Marne is likely to come again.

Meanwwhile a feeling of encouragement prevails. The submarine has passed its climax of effectiveness. On the sea the offensive, which has been for a year in the hands of Germany, has passed over into the hands of the Allies. On land it is expected that Germany's aggressiveness will end with one more huge effort, and that then the offensive there, too, will pass definitely over to the Allies.

Urges Immediate Relief for Russia

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nothing can avert that penetration of Asia by Germany which will give physical foundation for a victory of militarism over democracy. We shall have lost the war, whatever success we gain on the western front. Western Europe and central Asia will become a reservoir of German world power.

Facts Are Significant

"The facts speak for themselves. The peace of Brest-Litovsk led to a dismemberment of European Russia. Germans dominate in Finland, the Baltic provinces, Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine.

They control the Baltic and Black Seas. Their troops are masters of the Crimea and have penetrated as far east as Rostoff on the Don. Their Turkish subordinates have seized the transcaucasian provinces of Batum, Kars and Andahan. The little transcaucasian republic of the Georgians and Armenians are beset with enemies. Caucasian Tartars, presumably inspired and organized by Germans and Turks, have made violent attempts to cut the line of communications at Baku and along the Caspian coast in the region of the oil fields. Armenians of Erzerum and the neighborhood are again at the cruel mercy of the Turks, and the Turks are advancing into Persia. The Germans are opening a road into central Asia to the confines of Afghanistan, to the ramparts of India.

"Further, Geermany is finally at peace with Russia. The German ambassador and his staff sit in Moscow. The way is open for the peaceful penetration of the Germans to the Volga and Siberia.

Bolsheviki Helpers

"It is true that the Germans have repeatedly and contemptuously infringed the declared provisions of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and that the Bolsheviki have offered feeble and ineffective resistance. Having disorganized and demobilized the regular army, the Bolsheviki are unable, even if they will, to oppose the advance of small but organized and disciplined German detachments. The way is clear for the Germans. They may take what they will. It is true, they meet with difficulties and dangers.

The anarchy which they themselves fostered in order to break up Russia is in many ways a serious impediment to their efforts. They can squeeze little corn out of the ruined and fermenting Ukraine. They are confronted with scores of very prickly social and national questions; their hands are full, their brains are taxed; but that does not alter the fact that, if the Allies give them time, they will surmount their difficulties, consolidate their position and establish their depotism in eastern Europe.

"It is a signal error to suppose that the Allies can gain anything by recognizing the Bolsheviki. If you love liberty, how can you condone the crimes they have committed against liberty and democracy and support a tyranny worse than that of the Czar? And if you are an opportunist, what point is there in supporting a power that has been merely destructive, that hangs, so to speak, in a vacuum?

Enemies to Great Cause

"The presupposition of the whole singular existence is the suppression of national energy, the suspension of the normal functions of the state. To impart stability to this power by recognition is to maintain a miserable tryanny, to immobilize Russia in the face of the menacing forces of oppression. I have no doubt the Bolsheviki find the German dictatorship unpleasant, now that they have brought it upon themselves and upon Russia, and they at any rate cannot rouse to resistance the energies of a Russia they so cruelly maimed. They are enemies of the cause we are fighting for.

"What then? Russia is essentially for us. Russia is our ally, and will be our ally if we will show ourselves. If we will help directly, obviously, physically, it our presence is actually and tangibly felt. We have too long been merely a name, a distant echo, a hazy legend. We must be there on the spot.

"What is needed is a rallying point for the Allied cause on Russian territory, a center of organization. There are hundreds of thousands of Russians who love their country, who feel bitterly her same and ruin, and who are longing for an opportuntiy to rebuild the state. They are thinking, scheming, waiting sadly and weary in towns. Their hands are tied, their voices lowered to a whisper. Detachments of their more active forces are still carrying on a lonely struggle somewhere amid the chaos. Alexief's little band in remote regions of the Cossack steppes, Semenoff's forces in eastern Siberia, companies of guerrilla fighters cling desperately to the hope of Russian freedom in the Kirghiz steppes or in the Caucasus, and others still who bow the head, feign submission, and watch.

"All these would rally round the Allies, if they came; and if the Allies do not come, the Germans will, and Russian patriots, in desperation, will consent to the establishment of order with German aid rather than see their country weltering in anarchy, its population starving and plague and pestilence stalking in over the ruins of their civilization. Russia will be under the German yoke. It is our great opportunity now and our great duty.

"Allied intervention is absolutely necessary. It is necessary to oppose German expansion eastward; it is necessary to restore to the Russian people liberty of choice and action; it is necessary to prevent Germany's penetration into Asia and her exploitation of the huge resources of the East. The task is urgent; it will soon be too late. Allied intervention is not concerned with internal Russian politics. Our action must be disinterested. Its object must be to help the Russian people as a whole, to protect them against their enemy and ours. We cannot dictate forms of Government. We can only help the Russian peoples to organize, to express their will, to re-establish the state in a form that best pleases them. We must be disinterested; and if the movement is widely organized, we shall meet with little resistance. We shall have the warm sympathy of the bulk of the haggard population, and shall find a host of active supporters rallying joyfully around us.

"Detachments of Allied forces must be brought into Russia through entrances still available, through Archangel, where intervention would most immediately be effective, through the Caucasus, and through Vladivostok.

"It so happens that the only ally that can easily throw troops into Russia is Japan. There are certain objections to Japanese interveption. Russians do not regard the Japanese with the same confidence with which they regard Britain, France and America. They know little of them. They are not sure of their motives and aims. But the Japanese are free to act, and even those who take the lowest view of Japanese policy must admit that it is better both for the Russians and Japanese that the Japanese should come in as representatives of the disinterested action of the Allies in support of Russian integrity than that Russia should be left a helpless prey to German aggression on one side and on the other a popular temptation and incitement to whatever militarist appetites there may be in Japan.

Says Wilson Approves

"Representatives of all the chief Allies must, of course, accompany the expedition, and its objects must be made perfectly clear. It is not a question of an isolated Japanese movement, but of a united Allied effort.

"Intervention is absolutely necessary. It is good that President Wilson has signified his approval of it in principle, and it is high time to act for every reason—military, political and human."

PRINCE OF CONNAUGHT IN NEW YORK

(Underwood & Underwood)

Prince Arthur of Connaught, cousin to King George of England and son of the former Governor General of Canada, is in New York en route to Japan to confer upon the Mikado an honorary position in the British army. The Prince is shown on his arrival at the Battery, wearing his uniform of major, personal aide-de-camp to the King.

TEUTON ATTACK IN FLANDERS BLOCKED BY HEAVY RAINFALL

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high tattoo of machine-gun fire in the clouds and afterward by the sight of a German machine lying wrecked in some field behind the British lines.

Air Fights Eclipse Mythology

Details of these adventures are told afterward in reports sent in by the unit commanders, told dryly, as dull incidents, though they eclipse tales of mythology and are like the legends of old romance.

It is in the sky now that the fighting men get a chance of single combat—almost their only chance—and the aircraft is a modern knight errant who goes out in search of adventure, challenges some champion of German fame, and chases him up spiral staircases and down long blue stretches of sky in cloud castles until one or other falls.

Occasionally it is a squadron that rides out, and the British flying men support each other in attack and defense until sometimes in a fight they are separated and have to hold their own against one stubborn enemy or great odds.

So it was in an air battle which was fought on the 20th of this month when one of the British squadrons at a great height above the earth turning homeward, at half past eight in the morning, became aware that seven hostile aircraft were hovering near. The captain and lieteunt in separate machines flew straight for them. With instant challenge the captain fired thirty rounds at one but was attacked from above and his airplane set on fire. He dived down to a height of 3000 feet, followed by his enemy, and in that steep journey managed to get the fire out.

The lieutenant, who had attacked with him, saw his plight and swooped on to the hostile aircraft, which was pursuing his friend, but suddenly his right top plane broke and another German streaked toward him. He made west like a flash of lightning and as he flew the fabric ripped off his broken plane, left its ribs bare, and then tore the ribs out, so that the plane was like a broken wing.

Fought With Broken Plane

But as he came around he saw his captain on fire with the enemy over his tail, and he dropped down to them and fired thirty rounds so close that the German was scared away from his first opponent and swung around to attack the lieutenant with the broken plane. The young lieutenant was almost helpless because of this accident, but kept his wits and nerve. He made a pretense that he was about to land, while the enemy hovered about to watch him. The trick succeeded, and before touching the earth he flattened out and flew off again pursued this time.

The captain came to the rescue, and drew so close to the enemy that he fired at him at fifty yards' range, though he was handicapped by only having his Lewis gun in action, while his sighting was fogged and his engine boiling. The enemy was hit, or at least went down hard, and landed in a wood, so that the lieutenant with the broken plane was able to make for him in a halting, crippled way. He crushed in landing, so that his machine caught fire, but he did not hurt himself.

All this time the other aircraft in the same squadron had been fighting single combats with other enemies and sent several of them to the ground.

Not a day passes without episodes like that of almost fantastic adventure in the blue, and sometimes the luck of war is with the British and sometimes not.

A few days ago one of the British air captains had a mixture of bad and good luck, which ended in his favor when all seemed lost. He was out with an escort of bombing machines when several enemy machines were sighted and they showed hostile intent. The air captain chose one and swooped to it, firing a long burst of bullets so that it dived and crashed.

"That's all right," thought the captain, and he sailed up and looked around for more enemies, but found the sky empty of them. "Home," he decided, and went away with a quiet mind until suddenly he felt a sharp blow on the ankle, as though hit by a hammer, and found he was wounded and that there was an enemy aircraft on his tail. At the same time his petrol tank was hit and his engine stopped. He dived for the British lines kicking his rudder as he went, and the triplane, which followed him for some time, gave up the chase.

The British flying man crossed the enemy trenches at a hundred feet above the ground and crashed into No Man's Land. He was surprised to find himself alive, but after this surprise crawled out of his machine. Then he felt two more hammer strokes. One hit him on the left ankle, and another broke his arm badly. He was being fired on by machine guns from the enemy trenches.

Quick as thought he rolled into a dip in the ground. Then he heard voices, saw long arms stretched out to grasp him, and recognized the Australian sleeve at the end of an arm which had him by the shoulder. They were Australians, who dragged him into a saphead. One of his rescuers was badly hit in helping him, but for the air captain it was a lucky escape.

BAVARIAN RESERVES NOW FACE AMERICANS

With the American Army in France, May 25.

The Eighth Bavarian Reserves now face the Americans on the Toul sector, having replaced German troops who have been sent to northern France.

The American dead, sleeping in the soil of France, will receive the homage of the American army on Memorial Day. Many of those who have given their lives for their country are buried in graves over which shells and bullets are flying close to where they fell.

To many Americans now fighting in France Memorial Day, heretofore, simply has meant a holiday. Now they regard Memorial Day in a different light, for it means honoring the memory of men they have known, bunked with and fought with.

692,000 GERMANS UNFIT; 2,700,000 ARE SENT BACK

New York, May 25. — A copy of the Berliner Tageblatt of April 24 contains the report of a statement made in the Reichstag by Surgeon General Schulze, which says that more than 2,700,000 wounded and sick men have been returned to the fighting front and 692,000 soldiers have been discharged from the German army as unfit for further service.

Most of the cases of sickness in the army were due to diseases of the organs of digestion, presumably as a result of the quantity and quality of the food. The surgeon general said the health of the army was very favorable. He said the number of cripples at the present time was about 98,000. Excepting those killed, the deaths in the army were 1 to 1½ per cent of the wounded.

MEXICO BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH CUBA; CALLS ENVOY HOME

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to avoid misunderstanding of Mexico's action. The statement follows:

"The President of the Republic and the Cabinet, at a special meeting, has decided that it was an imperative necessity to recall the Mexican diplomatic representative to Cuba and to spend for an indefinite period the sending of a new representative because it was considered an indispensable measure for the high ideals and interests of the two nations in the adtual moments of an acute worold crisis.

"The state of war in which Cuba is involved has obliged the Government of Cuba to dictate measures which in many cases affect the interests of the Mexican Government and her citizens, and for this reason the Mexican legation would be called upon to make frequent representations to the Cuban Government which would only be useless and which would restrict the liberty of action of a friendly nation which is now in an afflicted situation.

"In consequence, our diplomatic efforts would not produce at this time any practical results and would only produce tension in our relations which would have to be cleared up later to maintain the unbroken fraternal sentiments of solidarity which have always bound us to the people of Cuba and all Latin-American countries.

Relations Strained

"Mexico, upon recalling her diplomatic representatives from Cuba, gives eloquent proof of her consideration and respect for the sovereignty of a friendly Government, which is now passing through a critical period. At the same time it furnishes proof of confidence. In virtue of which the Mexican Government expects her citizens will be treated with all the benevolence that the laws of Cuba and her institutions permit under which protection they will remain in that republic the same as her own nationals.

"In so doing the Mexican Government complies faithfully with the line of conduct which President Carranza has proclaimed upon innumerable occasions as the highest ideal of a true society of nations, the equality of nationals and foreigners alike and complete submission of all to the national sovereignty.

"The crisis having passed, as the one in which originated the revolution in our country is passing over, Mexico and Cuba will be in a better condition to renew diplomatic relations upon the basis of justice and equality only, and the great aspiration of the Mexican Government in her new international relations."

WASHINGTON HEARS RUMORS OF BREAK

Washington, May 25.

The Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Havana has been recalled by the Carranza Government, according to information reaching the State Department early today.

For some time there has been tension between the countries over Cuban charges of German plotting, directed from Mexico, aimed at the destruction of the Cuban sugar crop.

At the State Department it was admitted that information reaching there confirmed the report that Mexico had withdrawn her minister from Havana, but it was stated that there was no information available as to the reason. The matter was one on which the department had nothing to make public.

At the Cuban legation it was stated that there had been no official word received there as to the situation between the two countries.

Officials who have been following the situation explained that the Carranza government has complained that, as a result of Cuba entering the world war on the side of the United States, Mexican interests have been greatly hampered and interfered with. Commercial relations have been virtually cut off, and recently it is understood that the Mexican Government served notice that the situation was becoming intolerable.

Officials of the Government and diplomats generally were admittedly very much puzzled over the situation between Mexico and Cuba. Mexico City advices quoting officials of the Carranza Government as saying that, inasmuch as Cuba had entered the war, there was no longer any benefit to Mexico through continuation of diplomatic relations, were declared to be utterly meaningless.

Articles That Will Pay Increased War Revenue

Raising approximately $8,000,000,000 under the proposed new revenue bill will mean higher taxes on

Incomes.
War profits.
Inheritances.
Luxuries of all kinds.
Movie theatres.
High-class theatres.
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.
Phonographs and records.
Pianos.
Other musical instruments.
Even the mouth organ.
Automobiles.
Jewelry of all kinds.
Cosmetics.
Intoxicants.
Nonessential household articles.
Pric-a-brac.
Oil paintings.
Possibly tea, coffee, and sugar.

56 U. S. Troops Die as Transport Is Sunk

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Fritz as a debt we will sure pay soon."

During the day General Biddle, of the American headquarters staff in London, visited the men.

"I have not yet learned much about what happened except that they were awakened in the middle of the night by an explosion," the General told me. "Their officers paraded them in soldierly fashion. There was no trouble, and they found the boats and rafts ready to take them off.

"Our men are in fine spirits," said General Biddle. "Depressed at their ill luck? Not a bit. They came out laughing and joking, and the doctor tells me that they appear to have stood anything of the sort which came to them without bad effect. A few of them caught colds, but they should be safe from pneumonia, for they are physically tough and in good condition. At home they trained in camp in North Carolina, which gave them a lot of wet and mud.

"I was a little anxious about their officers. They had all the care and responsibility, and you cannot train them to meet that until they have more experience or something like this happens to them. But the doctor tells me that they have shaped well and stood the test finely.

"Of all the force, I believe, only three have had to go into a hospital, and they are in one of your military hospitals, where, my experience tells me, they will have everything done possible to make them comfortable and happy and to return them fit men again."

"We were asleep when the explosion happened, and it would not have surprised any of us if many of the men had been thrown into a panic," one of the officers told me, "but the discipline was good, and I felt proud of the men.

"All the casualties happened at the moment of the explosion. So far as I know no one was drowned. We could see the British destroyers circling around us. That gave us renewed confidence, of course. Most of us were unable to save much more than the clothes we stood up in, our money and trinkets. If we had known that we should be so long afloat we could have saved more.

"You ask me what the men thought of their experience. Well, it was a novel and startling one, calling for courage and steadiness. They met the call and sang as the ship slowed down and as they fell into their boat stations. As the ship sank the men gave hearty cheers."

"I was thrown bodily out of my bunk by the explosion," one of the crew told me. "With the exception of the men actually on duty, virtually everybody on board was asleep at the time. The moon was up, but its light was obscured from time to time by heavy clouds passing over the sky. There was no warning of what was coming, just one big crash of an explosion, although afterward one of the lookouts stated that he saw the submarine a second before the torpedo struck. One torpedo was fired and it struck the ship just forward of the bridge.

Killed While They Slept

The missing American soldiers were sleeping on the bottom deck, and it is thought that they were either killed by the explosion itself or drowned by the inrush of water which immediately followed.

"After the Moldavia was struck she steamed ahead, and it was hoped that her water-tight compartments would keep her afloat, but when it was seen that she could not be saved the British destroyers which had been convoying her picked up the men, who had given her a last cheer and were in lifeboats and on rafts. We were landed later in the morning at a Channel port, and, after being fitted out with emergency kits, we came here."

The men did not appear upon landing to be at all cast down by their experience. Rows of smiling faces looked out from the windows for the train which awaited them to bring them here, I am told, and as it moved off they gave round after round of cheers.

MOLDAVIA, P. & O. LINER, IN U. S. PORT ON APRIL 26

The Moldavia, a steamship of the Peninsular and Oriental Line, is recorded in this week's Maritime Register as having arrived at an Atlantic port of the United States on April 26.

The Moldavia was one of the P. and O. fleet, connecting London with the Orient via the Suez Canal. She was a twin-screw steamship of 9500 gross tonnage, with high superstructure and spacious decks. She was 520 feet long, and had a beam of 58 feet and a depth of hold of 24 feet 8 inches. She could carry 200 first cabin and 150 second cabin passengers.

The Moldavia was commanded by Captain G. W. Gordon, of the Royal Naval Reserve, who had British officers under him and a Lascar crew.

Other vessels of the Moldavia's type, such as the Maloja, Marmora, Medina and others, have been torpedoed or sunk by mines since the beginning of the war.

FEDERAL DEPOSITS RISE

Local Reserve Bank Statement Also Shows Increase in Assets

The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia shows a sharp decrease in gold reserves, reported at $140,039,865 on May 24, as compared with $151,389,560 on May 17. The loss came in the gold settlement, which fell from $82,729,000 on May 17 to $40,537,000 on May 24. On May 10 the gold settlement fund stood at $87,572,000. On May 10 the total gold reserve was $156,767,245, so yesterday's statement shows a total shrinkage in gold holdings of $16,700,000 in two weeks.

Total earning assets were reported yesterday at $67,796,066, as against $66,900,623 on May 17. Bills discounted for members increased, being $40,689,965, as compared with $36,275,902 the week before, while bills bought in the open market were $23,437,700, against $29,956,321.

Government deposits were reported at $10,147,565, as against $747,651 on May 10. The Reserve Bank withdrew from member banks during the week Government deposits to the extent of $26,000,000, of which $12,900,000 was withdrawn yesterday.

Federal reserve notes in actual circulation continue to expand, touching $118,414,375 on May 24, as compared with $124,619,630 on May 17.

NEW MOVE AFOOT TO STAY TAX BILL

Congress Leaders Hope to Get Secretary McAdoo to Agree

THINK WILSON FRIENDLY

Representative Kitchin Plans to Place Extra Burdens on Wealth

Washington, May 25.

A new move, backed by both Democratic and Republican leaders, to postpone a revenue bill until after the fall election was begun in Congress today. The House Ways and Means Committee met at noon, decided on a plan whereby a congressional leaders would get together with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and try to agree on a postponement.

Committee members indicated President Wilson knows of the move and is favorably disposed to it. They also declared that if a compromise were effected they could have a revenue bill ready soon after the first of next year.

Having taken a firm position behind McAdoo, the President was met by a heavy fire of opposition of argument from Senator Simmons last night and forced to hold up a decision until he had seen McAdoo again today. He also will confer again with Simmons and Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee, who yesterday gave up all hope of avoiding a tax bill this session and prepared to begin work on the measure next week.

If the President orders the bill the wealthy consumptionists will be hit with force. Already the word has been passed that there must be no limit to the taxes on war profits, swollen incomes and luxuries.

Representative Kitchin, who declares Congress and not the Treasury will write the bill, said it will add from three to four billions to the nation's revenue, making a tax total of seven to eight billion dollars.

Sources of Taxes

Speaking for themselves and not pretending to reflect the Treasury's views, Kitchin and other leaders indicated they plan to raise

Six billion dollars of the exchequer from incomes, war profits and inheritances.

Two billion dollars from luxuries and miscellaneous sources.

These figures are subject to radical changes, but they represent the ratios leaders have in mind.

Under existing tax laws excess profits and incomes are paying $2,775,185,000. Estate taxes add $50,817,000, so that the plan of congressional leaders contemplates more than doubling present rates.

Every sort of luxury, those enjoyed by the poor as well as the rich, will be taxed to raise the remainder.

It is likely that the movie patrons will find their evenings enjoyment costing two or three pennies more after the new bill becomes effective. Tobacco and cigars are due for another boost. Phonographs and records, pianos and all other musical instruments will be considerably more expensive. Even the humble mouth organ will not escape, automobiles will pay heavily.

All cosmetics will be taxed to the limit as will jewelry and nonessential articles of household use, such as bric-a-brac and oil paintings.

Tea, coffee and sugar consumption taxes will not even be considered unless it is found there is no way to raise the required amount without including them.

Face a Hard Job

Congressional leaders realize they face a hard job. A leading member of the Senate Finance Committee stated frankly that he had told President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo that a war-tax bill framed so near congressional elections will be a bad bill.

"Human nature is devilish weak and the pressure of constituents is bound to make a man vote here for things that do not agree with his best judgment," said this Senator. He pointed out that a Congressman seeking reelection, whose constituents would be heavily taxed under drastic excess or war-profits levies, would be strongly tempted to vote for low-profits taxes and let somebody else pay. Labor and agricultural Congressmen would have the same trouble reconciling their views of the best interests of the nation with the insistence of their local electors on the eve of an election.

Bernstorff Behind Irish Revolt Plot

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concerning the uprising, stating that a defense fund of £1000 had been formed for Sir Roger Casement.

"Later Bernstorff sent a message stating that the reorganization of the Irish rebels was progressing and the lack of money had been remedied by him.

Bernstorff sent a communication to Berlin inclosing memorandum from the "Irish revolution director, resident in America," relating to details about a fresh uprising.

Wanted Troops From Germany

"The rising," said the Irish director, "is contingent upon the sending from Germany of sufficient military to cover a landing and for Germany to fix the time."

As an inducement, the Germans were told of the advantages for submarine and Zeppelin bases on the west Irish coast and October was suggested as the best time for the revolt.

Bernstorff sent a warning not to allow a certain Captain Boohm to write from Rotterdam to Irish-Americans, for fear he would address the wrong persons.

Bernstorff surreptitiously attached a note to a message which passed the American Government. Zimmermann (then the German foreign secretary) informed Bernstorff that it was proposed to land quantities of munitions (in Ireland), but that it was impossible to send a force of men. Bernstorff replied that the committee (evidently the revolutionary committee in America) refused to act, unless Germany sent troops.

America's Entrance Interfered

America's entrance into the war, added the official statement, temporarily broke up communication between the Irish in Ireland and their sympathizers in the United States, but there is no reason to believe that the messenger service devised by Devoy between Ireland and America was affected.

In support of the charges, the official statement cited the following extracts from speeches of Professor De Valera, one of the Sinn Fein leaders recently arrested:

"Already there has been too much bloodshed without success. We cannot hope for success in the future except through a German invasion of England and the landing of troops and munitions in Ireland."

Gets $10,000 Verdict Against County

Reading, Pa., May 25.—A verdict for $10,640 against the county of Berks on account of the construction of a new bridge was granted in civil court here to David H. Keiser on retrial. The latter's metal filing cabinet factory flanking the bridge is affected by the change of grade. The first award, by arbitrators, to Kaiser was $14,992, increased by a jury to $16,141, which the higher courts set aside.

HALF-BILLION R. R. ADVANCE FORESEEN

Passenger Fare to Be 3 and Maybe 3½ Cents a Mile

Washington, May 25.

A huge increase in railroad freight rates and passenger fares is to be announced by Director General of Railroads McAdoo early next week, almost coincident with announcement of wage increases granted all railway employes receiving less than $250 a month.

The wage increases to be granted will aggregate $200,000,000 and possibly more. The freight rate and passenger fare increases are to be made on a basis of return which will not only absorb this wage increase but heavy expenditures for locomotives and cars that may run to $500,000,000.

This means a rate and fare advance aggregating half a billion dollars. In the 15 per cent case the railroads received about $60,000,000 from the so-called 15 per cent advance. It should, however, only in eastern territory, and principally on commodity rates.

There is little doubt passenger fares will be increased to three cents a mile and perhaps three and one-half cents a mile. At present the mileage basis is two and one-half cents a mile. Class freight rates are expected to bear the brunt of the increase. These rates apply largely on manufactured articles that go in less than carload shipments. They necessitate greater service than coal, ores, and other heavy commodities.

Though some rates will be increased more than others, in a leveling deemed advisable from the experience of the Interstate Commerce Commission in rate making, it is not likely that a single commodity or article will escape.

Round Up Draft Dodgers

Reading, Pa., May 25.—In a round-up by the police of alleged draft dodgers and industrial slackers, five men were arrested here. The alleged draft dodgers were Eugene Berlanger and Pietro Gomez, of Fleetwood, who are said to have ignored a call to respond to the call there. They were working in a tube mill here. John Farrell, Vincent Creedon and Stephen Bloch were charged with failing to work.

How the War Chest Fund Is to Be Disbursed

First and above all, every dollar of the War Chest Fund will be devoted to war work alone.

The United States Government has selected certain national agencies as best fitted to carry on war relief work. Each of these national agencies has created a separate board to direct this war work. The American Red Cross has its National War Council; the Y. M. C. A., its National War Work Council; the K. of C., its Training Camp Commission; the Y. W. C. A., its National War Work Council, and the Y. M. H. A., its War Relief Board.

The national war board—by whatever name it may be known—of each organization, then decides what amount is necessary, to do the work assigned to it by the Government, and asks the country as a whole for that sum.

Each State and large city is given its proper quota, based upon its population, banking resources, etc. The only function of the War Chest Board, therefore, is to determine that the quota assigned to the five counties is in just proportion to the total amount to be raised.

No part of the fund goes to any of the general work of these organizations, but it is applied wholly to war work approved by the United States Government.

There are, of course, a number of necessary local relief bodies, but they will require much smaller sums. In the case of such of these as desire to participate in the fund, the amount to be given to each will be appropriated by the War Chest Board after full investigation.

HONOR ROLL

Watch This Roll Grow From Day to Day

100 Per Cent.

Of the Employees of These Firms and Corporations Have Subscribed to the War Chest

Drexel & Company, 5th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Comly, Flanigan Company, 118 S. Delaware Ave., Phila.
Aetna Foundry, 22d & Allegheny Ave., Phila.
Miller Drug Co., 136 N. 2d St., Phila.
Samuel Howell, 130 S. Front St., Phila.
Commercial Trust Company, City Hall Square, Phila.
Vim Motor Truck Company, Broad and Huntingdon Sts., Phila.
W. Bodek Company, 53 N. 3d St., Phila.
W. W. Fulmer, 133 S. 8th St., Phila.
D. V. Brown, 736 Sansom St., Phila.
Louis Buehn Co., 835 Arch St., Phila.
Penn Phonograph Company, 17 S. 9th St., Phila.
H. B. Smith Co., 17th and Arch Sts., Phila.
Royal Typewriter Company, 904 Walnut St., Phila.
William Henry Maule, Inc., 21st and Arch Sts., Phila.
George A. Lippincott, 238 Ionic St., Phila.
Cresson & Morris, 18th and Allegheny Ave., Phila.
Jacob Reed Sons, 1424 Chestnut St., Phila.
Wister Spinning Co., Wister and Railroad Ave., Gtn.
B. F. Dewees, 1122 Chestnut St., Phila.
Novelty Stamping Works, Parkesburg, Pa.
Frank & Seder, 11th and Market Sts., Phila.
Philadelphia National Bank.
Library Bureau, 910 Chestnut St., Phila.
Grafonola Shops, 1109 Chestnut St., Phila.
Phoenix Tire Co., 309 N. 15th St., Phila.
George S. Fox & Sons.
Bankers & Brokers, Commercial Trust Co. Bldg., Phila.
Brilliant Mfg. Company.
Bedell Company, 12th and Market Sts., Phila.
Packard Motor Car Co., 319 N. Broad St., Phila.
Riegel & Company.
J. L. N. Smyth Co.
Woodward-Wanger Co.
American Radiator Company.
Thomas Roberts & Company.
Samuel Howell.
Miller Bain Beyer Company.
Simmons Hardware Company.
R. R. Bringhurst & Company.
Pierce School.
H. A. Holman Company, Edwin S. Paret & Company.
Edwin Paret & Company.
American Surety Company.
Northern Trust Company.
Curtin & Brockie.
Penna. Company for Insurance and Annuities.
John B. Ellison & Sons.
Schimmel Electric Supply Company.
Sherwood & Sons, 1516 Callowhill St., Phila.
National Casket Company.
Charles S. Bair.
Moss Rose Mfg. Company, Allegheny Ave. and Hancock St.
Hafleigh & Company, American and Cambria Sts., Phila.
Emil Wahl Mfg., 3970 Pulaski Ave., Phila.
Frits Company, Bradas and Ontario Sts., Phila.
S. S. Freta Co., 10th and Diamond Sts., Phila.
North Penn Ice Co., 10th and Diamond Sts., Phila.
Thurman Mfg. Company, 427 Ashmead St., Germantown.
The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.

90 Per Cent.

Chilton Printing Company, 49th and Market Sts., Phila.
N. F. Bickley & Son, 520 N. 2d St., Phila.
Thomas Roberts & Company, 116 S. Front St., Phila.
Arthur H. Thomas Company, 230 S. 7th St., Phila.
National Cash Register Company, 730 Chestnut St., Phila.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 10th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
W. Atlee Burpee, 475 N. 5th St., Phila.
Otto H. Eisenlohr & Bro., Inc., 932 Market St., Phila.
Williams, Brown & Earle Co., 9th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Clarkesburg Iron Company, Chester, Pa.
Carter, Donlevy Company, Winsor Laundry.
Strayer's Business College.
Western Union Telegraph.
Jos. I. Meary Company.
T. H. Vanneman Son & Co., Inc.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Wholesale.

75 Per Cent.

I. N. Simon & Son, 428 Market St., Phila.
Berger Bros. Company.
General Electric Company.
Initial Towel Supply and Laundry Company.
Westinghouse Electric Company.
The Evening Bulletin.
Trade Union News.
Clyde Line.
Wells Fargo.
Merchants & Miners.
Boyertown Burial Casket Company, 1211 Arch St., Phila.

60 Per Cent.

Artman, Treichler & Company, 626 Arch St., Phila.
School of Industrial Art, Broad and Pine Sts., Phila.
William Penn Charter School.
N. W. Ayers & Son.
Edward J. Cummings, 13th and Callowhill Sts., Phila.

If you are entitled to a place on this roll, telephone at once to Walnut 605 (Mr. Bok).

THE WAR WELFARE COUNCIL

N. E. Corner Chestnut & Broad Sts.