

BRITAIN MAY LOAD MORE TAX ON RICH

That and Preference for Imports From Colonies Feature of Budget

INCREASES BEER OUTPUT

By the Associated Press
London, May 1.—The features of the government's budget, which was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday by Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, that are exciting most discussion here are the continuance of the policy of heavily taxing wealth without an increase of taxes for people of moderate means and the launching of the scheme of preference for imports from the dominions and colonies.

The taxation on wealth and business is illustrated by the increase of inheritance taxes beginning with 5 per cent on £15,000 estates so that they pay 10 instead of 5 per cent as at present, while an estate of £1,000,000 pays 30 instead of 20 per cent. Business is taxed by the retention of an excess profits tax of 40 per cent, which is half the existing rate, but which brings complaint from business men, who argue that it discourages enterprise.

The policy of imperial preference on imports begins, after years of discussion with the colonies, without any arrangement for reciprocal favors by the colonies for British products. This is the first wedge for the introduction of the protective system, because preference for the colonies means a tariff on goods from other countries.

Free-trade sentiment, however, is far from dead and the old-line free traders promise a strong fight.

The popular demand for more and better beer is granted with the allowance increased by an output of 50 per cent, which, with a 25 per cent increase sanctioned in January, means 75 per cent more than in 1918. This means a total of 20,000,000 barrels a year, which many persons consider favorable to the producers.

ALBANIAN REVOLT GROWS

Rebels Send Message to Paris Criticizing Italians

Salonica, May 1.—The revolt in Albania against the Italian troops of occupation is spreading wider and wider, according to advices to the Greek newspaper Hellas. The commander of the rebels is said to have a force of 4000 men.

Several hundred Albanians, it is added, have sent a message to the Peace Conference denouncing Italian acts in Albania and affirming confidence in Essad Pasha.

MUNICH COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT FALLS, RUMOR FROM BERLIN

Other Reports Say Ring of Troops Still Closes in on City

Copenhagen, May 1.—The Social government in Munich has been overthrown, according to reports in Berlin, says the correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende.

The correspondent adds that the government troops, in accordance with the martial law, shot a number of members of the Red Guard who had been captured, while a mob attacked others of the captured Reds and tried to kill them.

Other Berlin dispatches, however, say that Munich has not yet been captured, but that the ring of government troops is closing around the city. The villages of Schongau and Uffing, forty miles northwest of Munich, were captured from the Soviet forces without loss, these dispatches say.

SERBIAN KING CALMLY FACES LIFE'S SUNSET

Retired Monarch Expresses Gratitude to America for Aiding His People

Athens, May 1.—(By A. P.)—King Peter, of Serbia, who is living quietly alone in a little suburban retreat overlooking the Bay of Piraeus six miles from here, expressed through the Associated Press the "profound gratitude of the Serbian nation for the Christian charity of the American people so magnanimously organized by the Red Cross."

The venerable monarch who will be seventy-five years old in June spoke with great feeling of the assistance given by Americans to the population of Serbia and to tens of thousands of refugees, repatriated prisoners and wounded soldiers who since the armistices have poured into the country over every road and mountain pass.

King Peter has been living in this part of Greece for more than a year, a fact which has been unknown to the outside world. He asked to be excused from commenting upon the political situation, saying he was an old man who had relinquished the cares of state to younger hands and was seeking the quietude of rest that comes at the end of a long public career. He is no longer participating actively in the affairs of the Serbian government and is content to leave them to his son, Prince Regent Alexander and his cabinet.

"My work is over and I desire only the continued affection and devotion of my dear people and finally a simple grave on Serbian soil," he murmured.

LA FRANCIA SARA' FEDELE ALL'ITALIA

Poincare Dice che Francia ed Italia Saranno Unite in Pace Come lo Furono in Guerra

Parigi, 30 aprile. — Il Presidente Poincare ha oggi spedito al popolo italiano, a mezzo dell'Associazione Francia-Italia, il seguente messaggio:

"Italia e Francia, strettamente legate in guerra, rimarranno unite in pace. Nella lotta separata, una rottura nella loro amicizia sarebbe una catastrofe per la civiltà latina e per l'umanità. Francia rimane fedele ai suoi patti, alle simpatie ed alle sue tradizioni."

In un'altra data dai giornali secondo la notte 1900. Barzilai, un membro della Delegazione Italiana alla Conferenza della Pace, che tornò in Roma in unione dell'On. Orlando, avrebbe dichiarato che non intendeva di far più ritorno a Parigi, e' falsa, come appare dal seguente comunicato pubblicato dai delegati italiani rimasti in Parigi. Il comunicato dice:

"Noi siamo autorizzati a dichiarare che il rapporto attestante che l'On. Barzilai avrebbe detto ad un rappresentante della 'Tribuna' di non voler tornare a Parigi, e' assolutamente infondato. L'accordo tra l'On. Barzilai ed i suoi colleghi della Delegazione e' perfetto e, come essi, egli adattera' quelle misure che verranno decise dal Parlamento."

Roma, 30 aprile.—Dopo il solenne voto di fiducia ricevuto dal Governo dell'On. Orlando, l'eccezionale attraverso l'Italia si e' calmato. Tutti attendono l'offerta che il capo fara' sull'attitudine del Presidente Wilson e delle Potenze Alleate, e si spera che la conferenza della pace vada "a necessitate" di soddisfare alle aspirazioni italiane, impedendo così una completa rottura.

Il "Popolo Romano", in un editoriale, così dice: "Il mondo e' ora di fronte al seguente dilemma: le altre delle cinque grandi Potenze bisogna che si accodino sulla questione italiana, l'Italia sara' obbligata ad agire indipendentemente dalle altre."

I giornali italiani in generale ora sono meno venienti nei loro attacchi contro il Presidente Wilson. Il Messaggero sarcasticamente lo chiama "il professor Wilson", mentre il Tempo parlando dell'attitudine del Presidente la definisce "ostinata selvatichezza."

Il Corriere d'Italia dice che la dimostrazione alla Camera dei Deputati e' un indizio che l'Italia vuol aiutare a raggiungere una sollecita pace e che e' pronta a fare ragionevoli sacrifici.

I membri della Delegazione Italiana della Pace, tornati da Parigi, hanno oggi tenuto una riunione sotto la presidenza dell'On. Orlando. Essi sono

rimasti in conferenza per piu' di un'ora. Mentre nulla al riguardo e' dato di conoscere in via ufficiale, si dice da chi non e' funzione fu raggiunta una decisione relativamente all'opportunità del ritorno della Delegazione in Parigi.

Il corrispondente da Parigi del Public Ledger, Mr. Dillon, ha ieri inviato il seguente telegramma:

Parigi, 30 aprile.—Ho oggi discusso conferenza del rapporto da me fatto circa 15 giorni or sono, quello cioè che tra il 17 e 25 marzo le basi di un accordo sembravano raggiunte tra la Delegazione Italiana ed Americana e che una mappa con le delimitazioni delle frontiere era stata sottoposta da un Delegato Americano all'On. Orlando. Il quale promise di considerarla come punto di partenza nei negoziati. La mappa mancava Fiume come italiana, un contenente certe concessioni alla Jugoslavia. Entro sei o sette giorni il delegato americano, che aveva proposto il compromesso all'On. Orlando, improvvisamente lo ritirò con pieno riconoscimento perché era stato rigettato dal Presidente Wilson. Sembra fuori questione che il territorio accordato all'Italia dalle pubbliche dichiarazioni del Presidente sia minore di quello che egli intendeva di dare nei negoziati orali.

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JOBS FOR SOLDIERS HARDER TO LOCATE

R. H. Manley Sees it Increasingly Difficult for Plants to Absorb Army Men

CONVENTION ENDS TONIGHT

St. Louis, May 1.—While the United States Chamber of Commerce today dealt with a mass of reports and resolutions designed to mold the policies of America's business, the Association of Commercial Club secretaries faced squarely the problem of unemployment among returned soldiers.

Robert H. Manley, of Omaha told the conference that it was becoming increasingly difficult for industries to absorb returned soldiers and recommended concerted action by all commercial organizations.

The convention will finish its business tonight with action on resolutions urging an extraordinary session of Congress, demanding return of railroads to private ownership with strict government supervision and dealing with a score of other problems declared to be obstructing industry.

The chamber was expected to amend its railroad resolution to make con-

solidation of all roads into a number of big systems compulsory instead of merely giving permission to consolidate. This suggestion was made by Director General Hines, who in an address last night said he personally favored private management with rigid government control.

In discussing adjustment of government war contracts at a group meeting, Goldthwaite H. Dorr, assistant director of munitions, said disposition of the enormous quantities of war material held by the government will be made through the producers over a period of time and at current market prices. To dump these materials on the market would demoralize the trades and sacrifice the government's interests, he said.

More than half of the war contracts have now been adjusted, he announced.

ABOLISH RAILROAD JOB

Philadelphia and Baltimore Terminal Managers No Longer Needed

The offices of the terminal managers of the United States railroad administration at Philadelphia and Baltimore will be abolished at the close of business today. This announcement was made by C. H. Markham, regional director of the Allegheny region, who stated that the necessity for maintaining a terminal manager in charge of all railroad lines and terminal properties at these points no longer existed.

The Philadelphia terminal, in charge of Ernest J. Cleave, terminal manager, was established on September 1, 1918, with offices in the Reading Terminal Building.

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