GREAT COST OF WAR GOVERNMENT

Aggregate Figure to Date is $24,500,000,000.

OUTLAY GROWING EACH DAY

During The Year $16,038,000,000 Has Come Into The Treasury From The Fourth Liberty Loan.

Washington.—It cost the American people about $18,160,000,000 to run its expensive war government and make loans to Allies in the year just ended, according to computation from Treasury reports.

December expenditures, above $2,000,000,000, the record of the nation's history, sent aggregate war costs to date to approximately $24,500,000,000.

Of the $18,160,000,000 paid out of the Treasury's coffers in 1918 probably $10,000,000,000 went for the Army and the general establishment, about $2,000,000,000 for the Navy, $1,000,000,000 for the shipbuilding program, $1,000,000,000 for other civil government needs and $4,150,000,000 as loans to America's brothers in fighting.

Although hostilities ceased nearly two months ago, the government's outlay each day is mounting on account of liquidation of tremendous war contracts and Treasury officials said indications are that the demands on the government in the first month of the new year may be even more than for this month.

With estimates of expenses in the last few days not yet actually compiled officials believe December expenses will run to $2,100,000,000, or nearly $200,000,000 more than last month's high records. This includes nearly $430,000,000 estimated for Allied loans and $1,670,000,000 estimated for the government's actual expenditures.

That the public has paid only about one-third of the war's expenses, excluding foreign loans, in taxes, in cash and two-thirds as loans to be repaid in another generation, is indicated by Treasury figures of collections from various sources. With the last four days of the year not yet tabulated it is shown that receipts from taxes, customs and miscellaneous revenue amounted to $4,687,063,000, of which $2,949,032,000 came from income and excess profits taxes alone, $1,124,518,000 from other federal taxes, only $171,000,000 from customs revenues on imports and the balance, or about $441,000,000, from miscellaneous revenue sources.

360,000 ITALIANS KILLED.

Supreme Army Command Puts The Wounded At 947,000.

Rome.—The supreme command announces that the Italian losses on all fronts during the war totaled 360,000 dead. Of this number 16,362 were officers—of the 947,000 wounded 33,347 were officers. The number of men totally incapacitated by wounds and disease is estimated at 500,000.

PRESIDENT PAID BY PROXY.

White House Disbursing Clerk Gets Check For $6,250.

Washington. — Tuesday was the President's first pay day since he left American soil, and is the first time a Presidential check was ever drawn in favor of any one other than the President himself.

Before the President left Washington he designated N. P. Webster, disbursing clerk at the White House, as his "attorney in fact." When the Treasury warrant for $6,250 was received by Mr. Webster he indorsed it and deposited it in the President's bank.

MAY DROP FAIR-PRICE LIST.

Continuation Left Optional With State Administrations.

Washington.—Continuation of the Food Administration's weekly fair-price list throughout the country has been left optional to State food administrations. It was said at the Food Administration that whenever State administrators felt the lists might be discontinued without detriment to the public they were free to take such action. It also was said that the Illinois Food Administrator soon would abandon the list in that State.

MINERAL OUTPUT TEN BILLION.

Geological Survey Issues Preliminary Estimate For 1917-1918.

Washington.—More than $10,000,000,000 worth of minerals were mined in the United States in 1917 and 1918. This was shown by preliminary estimates for this year, combined with final figures for 1917 made public by the Geological Survey.

The total for this year was estimated at $5,160,000,000 against $5,011,000,000 last year and $3,513,972,000 and 1916. The 1918 output of metallic products, including pig-iron, copper ferro-alloys, lead, zinc, gold, silver and aluminum was valued at nearly $2,000,000,000.

U. S. SHIPS TO COPENHAGEN.

Mere Courtesy—Not Linked With Russian Situation, Says Daniels.

Washington.—In connection with reports from Copenhagen that an American fleet would shortly arrive there, Secretary Daniels said the scout cruiser Chester and a few submarine chasers had been ordered to Copenhagen merely as a visit of courtesy. He said the visit had no significance with respect to conditions in Russia.

I'm Through

REPORTS ON FARM LOANS

Board Recommends a Number of Changes in Measure.

FAVORS $25,000 AS MAXIMUM

Authority To Write Fire Insurance On Agricultural Property Advocated—Business Shows Increase.

Washington.—Increase in the lending power of Federal land banks and the grant of authority for them to write fire insurance on farm property were advocated by the Farm Loan Board in its annual report submitted to Congress. Modification of the Federal Farm Loan act so as to make the minimum loan $500 instead of $100, and maximum loans $25,000 instead of $10,000, also was urged.

"The year was one of very evident progress," declared the report, which contained a table showing that farm loan associations increased from 1,839 to 3,439 during the year; that the capital of the 12 Federal Land banks increased from $10,488,230 to $16,250,285; that loans in force increased from $29,816,304 to $149,004,439; that joint stock land banks increased from four to nine, and their loans now amount to $7,380,734; and that interest rates of the land banks was 5 or 5½ per cent., and that of stock land banks was 6 per cent.

Interesting information as to the applications by borrowers of loans from the land banks was given in a detailed statement dealing with about one-third of all the loans closed by the banks. This statement showed that 8 per cent. of the proceeds of the loans were used to buy land, 10 per cent. for buildings and improvements, 60 per cent. to pay off existing mortgages, 10 per cent. for payment of other debts, 5 per cent. for purchase of bank stock, 4 per cent. for purchase of live stock and 3 per cent. for implements and equipments.

"The loaning of more than $150,000,000 has been of distinct and direct benefit to more than 164,000 borrowers," declared the report, "and has been of indirect benefit to every applicant for a farm loan through private agencies.

"A distinct reduction, not only of the rate of interest on such loans, but also in the accompanying charges, was manifest immediately after the passage of the act. When general conditions made necessary in December, 1917, an advance of one-half of 1 per cent. in the rate charged by Federal land banks, there was a proportionate increase in the rates charged by most of the private agencies, but these rates, even in these days of stringency and stress, are little, if any, higher than they were in the normal times of easy money, prior to the establishment of the Federal farm loan system, and in many localities even lower. There could be no more conclusive proof of the regulartory effect of the system.

"While the loans made by Federal land banks in the last year probably represent only about one-eighth of the total loans made by all agencies, they are far greater than any other single agency. Another illustration is therefore afforded of the truth that a market can be usually controlled by one large buyer or seller, if all the rest of the buying and selling is split up into small lots."

GERMAN U-BOATS ALLOTTED.

United States Gets Four Of First Lot Surrendered.

London.—German submarines which have been surrendered are being divided among the Allies, according to the Mail. The newspaper says that 15 go to France, 10 to Italy, 7 to Japan and 4 to the United States. The U-boats turned over to the United States are said to be now on their way across the Atlantic. The newspaper does not specify the manner in which the rest of the 127 surrendered submarines are to be allotted.

"AL" SMITH NOW GOVERNOR.

Democrat Inaugurated As Successor To Whitman.

Albany, N. Y.—A new Governor took over the administration of the affairs of the State of New York Wednesday. Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, of New York City, was inaugurated at noon and assumed the office held for four years by Charles S. Whitman, of New York, a Republican.

TO DEPORT THE ENEMY ALIENS

Department of Justice Will Ask Legislation.

EXCEPTIONS WILL BE MADE

Between 3,000 And 4,000 Now Interned Are, According To Plan, To Be Shipped To Germany And Not Allowed To Return.

Washington.—Deportation of most of the 3,000 or 4,000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States will be recommended to Congress shortly by the Department of Justice.

Special legislation will be required for the deportations and it was learned the department will ask also for authority to prevent the re-entry of these men into this country later.

Some of the interned aliens are not considered dangerous now and no effort will be made to deport them. Careful investigation of the records, however, convinces Department of Justice officials that the larger proportion of those interned should not be left in this country to foment future trouble.

The department has never announced how many enemy aliens are held in internment camps in this country, but the number is understood to be between 3,000 and 4,000. Most of them are Germans, and a few are women. About half are understood to be men who served actively at one time as German agents in the United States, receiving and executing orders directly from the German Government or its representatives. These included trained propagandists, men involved in bomb plots early in the war and during America's neutrality, some who plotted directly against American shipping and the transportation of troops overseas.

There are also many men who were suspected of gathering information for transmission to Germany after the United States entered the war but against whom specific proof could not be obtained.

Many of the prisoners are men with families in the United States and who lived here for a number of years. The internment camps confine not a few men of large wealth. Precisely which of these might be considered too dangerous to remain indefinitely in the United States will not be determined until the department is ready to take action under the proposed legislation.

Department of Justice representatives expect to confer soon with the Department of Labor to develop a plan for administration of the deportations to be recommended to Congress. A bill providing for deportation of interned aliens already is pending in the house.

FOR TRIPS ON THE RHINE.

Three To Five-Day Excursions Arranged For Army.

American Army on the Rhine.—Excursion trips on the Rhine, requiring three to five days, have been planned by the American Third Army for officers and men on leave. Arrangements are complete for requisitioning three large river boats, each with accommodations for from 300 to 400 men. The plans also provide for short recreation trips to begin soon and for this purpose a fleet of 10 to 15 steamers has been requisitioned.

GIVES UP U-BOAT FOR PAY.

Crew Of U-9, Exempted From Surrender, Takes Boat To England.

Amsterdam. — Although Admiral Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, refrained from requiring the delivery of the German submarine U-9, with which Commander Weddigen torpedoed and sank three British cruisers, out of consideration for the "glorious record" of his boat, says the Cologne Volks Zeitung, the submarine was delivered to the British because the German crew was unwilling to forego the opportunity of earning the 500 marks promised to each man for taking the boat to England.

AVIATOR BURNED TO DEATH.

Cuthbert Mills, Mail Carrier, Falls 3,000 Feet.

Rockville Center, N. Y.—Cuthbert Mills, aviator in the aerial mail service, was burned to death two miles north of this place, when, just after leaving Mineola, his airplane fell from a height of 3,000 feet and caught fire. The plane was being tested before being turned over to the Postoffice Department.

GREATEST TASK OF PEACE CONGRESS

Difficulties in Way of League of Nations.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S VIEWS

Prevention Of War Not Sole Function Of League Of Nations—Must Guard Interests Of Humanity.

London.—Lord Robert Cecil, who is to deal at the Peace Congress with questions affecting a league of nations, in an interview after affirming the necessity for carrying the principle of a league of nations into effect, dealt with what he termed the difficulties connected with the details of such a plan.

"The moment you try to devise the machinery of a league of nations," Lord Robert said, "you are struck by the existence of complete international anarchy. The great difficulty in providing an alternative to war lies in the difficulty of providing effective action to compel obedience to any regulations which may be made on the subject.

"If there existed any system of international co-operation with formal, or even informal regulations, this difficulty would be easily surmounted.

"It is therefore a mistake to look upon the prevention of war as the sole functions of a league of nations. The essential thing is to obtain recognition for the fact that the interests of inhumanity as a whole really exist. We have to work in order that the nations shall not forget that they are a part of one another.

"Any one who makes an attempt to sketch out the terms of the peace settlement will meet at every turn problems that can only be solved by international co-operation. Take, for instance, the tropical countries inhabited by barbarous populations. In a world ruled by international co-operation it will be realized that such countries must be administered for the benefit of their own people and their products made available for the whole world. If this is done it will matter little by which nation they are administered.

"In the case of the vast countries of Asia without good government, in the period before independence can be exercised there must be assistance from the outside, and this is bound to lead to international difficulties unless some power is entrusted by the nations of the world with the duty of providing this assistance.

International waterways will be more important under any future settlement in Europe than in the past. More than one case can be cited besides the Dardanelles and the Danube, where possession by one power of means of access to the ocean of another power has been a contributory cause to European unrest. The Danube has been regulated by an international commission. With a league of nations there is no reason why all other similar problems should not be similarly disposed of.

TOLL OF LIFE IN WAR, 5,936,504.

Russians, 1,700,000; Germans, 1,600,000; French, 1,071,300; British, 706,726, and Americans, 58,470.

London.—With the issue of the official figures of the French losses in the war it is possible to arrive at the approximate estimate of the appalling toll of life. The dead, so far, number 5,936,504. The individual national losses in dead thus far announced are:

British, 706,726; French, 1,071,300; American, 58,478; Russian, 1,700,000; Austrian, 800,000; German, 1,600,000.

PRESIDENT HAS RELIEF PLAN.

Submits Proposal For Feeding Europe To Allies.

London.—The Express understands that President Wilson, who has been giving considerable personal attention during his visit to Europe to the question of fighting famine in the Central Empires, has indorsed and submitted to the Allies a definite plan for relief formulated by his advisers, including Herbert Hoover.

BIDS FOR WILSON.

U. Of N. C. Offers President $20,000 A Year To Head Institution.

Raleigh, N. C.—At the close of his administration Woodrow Wilson may have the presidency of the University of North Carolina at $20,000 a year if he will accept it. This was lerned here when the advocates of sundry educators for the university presidency were urged to delay the election of a new president in the hope of interesting Mr. Wilson.

RUSSIANS TAKE PERM.

Inflict Severe Losses On Bolshevists, Take 18,000 Prisoners.

Paris.—Russian troops have captured Perm from the Bolsheviki, tak-18,000 prisoners. M. Pichon, foreign minister, made this announcement in the Chamber of Deputies. Perm is the capital of the government of Perm, and is the starting point of the Northern Siberian Railway.

AMERICAN SHIP BURNS.

Bark Lost, But Crew Saved—American Steamer On Rocks.

London.—Lloyd's announces that the American bark Aryan, bound from Wellington to San Francisco, burned 300 miles east of Chatam. The captain and 13 men have been landed on Chatam Island in a lifeboat. The American steamer Tenadores is on the rocks on the Island of Byeu. Rescuing of the passengers is under way.

GENERAL BULLARD NOW IN COBLENZ

Second Army Expected to Take Over Occupied Area.

THE 79th DIVISION IN IT

Bust Of Former Kaiser Disappears From Park In Coblenz, Whose People Had Often Put Wreaths Upon It.

Coblenz.—The German civilians of the area occupied by the American Third Army heard for the first time with the arrival of the new year the road of American artillery in salute, while in Coblenz, Treves and various villages in the occupied district, the crack of American pistols resounded in celebration of the new year's advent.

In different parts of the occupied area, including the section east of the Rhine, the American artillerymen fired six-inch howitzers and other guns as the hands of the clock came together at the midnight hour. The charges were blank, as were those fired by the soldiers from their service pistols in round after round in the various towns as the new year came in.

In Coblenz the officers of the Third Army—about 800 of them—called upon Major General Dickman at headquarters to pay their respects to their commander.

Major General Robert L. Bullard, commanding the Second Army, arrived in Coblenz. There have been several rumors that the Second Army soon would take over the occupied area, relieving the Third Army, and that the divisions at present holding the Rhine bridgehead here would be placed in the rear area and be among the first to start for home.

In Mayence, west of Coblenz, where the American Third Army had its headquarters before moving to Coblenz, a life-sized bronze bust of former Emperor William, for years, stood in a little park near the center of the town. During the war when German newspapers reported victories the bust was decorated with wreaths and the pedestal was swathed with the German flag. Always during the four years of the war the little park was carefully tended.

With the abdication of the Emperor the civilians of Mayence rather lost interest in the village park and the Emperor's bust—and then the Americans came. But the Americans paid little attention to the statue and the bust looked down upon thousands of infantrymen as they passed through Mayence on the way to the Rhine. For three weeks, with the Americans billeted in nearly every house in Mayence the bust occupied its usual place.

With the coming of New Year's morning the bust and pedestal had disappeared. Down the road leading to the creek was a trail in the mud as if something had been dragged along at the end of a rope.

Among the Germans within the American area of occupation there is a feeling of relief over the reports that the majority Socialists are in control in Berlin. The Germans in the area have many interests beyond the Rhine and give an impression of renewed confidence now that Premier Ebert appears to be in complete control.

A rise of three feet in the waters of the Rhine and Moselle rivers flooded the lower streets of Coblenz and villages along both rivers. The cellars of two hotels in Coblenz occupied by officers of the American Third Army were flooded. The high water in the Moselle is causing considerable trouble.

The Fourth division at Cochem, between Coblenz and Treves, has arranged to start a steamer service on the Moselle and carry supplies from Coblenz. Many roads are flooded, hindering automobile truck service.

The rise in the river was caused by heavy rains. In a week the total rise had been 12 feet.

Voluntary enlistments in the German army are being called for in the district of the Eighteenth German Army Corps near Frankfort, in order that men of the older classes may be mustered out and sent home, according to the Frankfort Gazette. By order of the War Minister the commander of the district of the Eighteenth Corps has established enlistment offices in 17 towns, including Giessen, Nidda, Steinau, Bobershausen, Bensheim, Ehrback, Orb and Weilburg.

WASHINGTON

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said in discussing the British proposal for an international tribunal to adjust labor conditions, that he questioned if American labor would turn over its affairs to an international committee.

The House Military Committee, considering the bill to validate informal war contracts amended the measure to authorize adjustment and cancellation of thousands of contracts for war material in Allied countries.

Investigation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee of the wire and cable situation, with a view to recommending a future policy, was proposed in a resolution by Senator Kellogg.

House leaders resorted to a special rule to force the War Revenue bill to conference without holding it up for debate on demands for votes on certain Senate amendments.

The departure from France of four transports with about 2,000 troops, was announced in cable advices to the War Department.

Velvet Gowns, Simple and Superb

Velvet, a little satin, some soutache braid, with a superb gift for designing and perfect taste, combined to make the beautiful, and apparently simple afternoon gown which compels our admiration here. It may not be anything like as simple as it looks; there are subtle means for arriving at such beauty of line and adjustment, but they are the technique of the artist and go unnoticed, except by the practiced eyes of other artists. This is the sort of dress that would please the painter of women in any generation, and it will delight the lady of today. It is a portrayal of the mode at its best and no one could ask for a better draping of the human form divine.

Dark brown velvet with considerable luster was chosen for this frock. In the cut of the neck and the shape of the sleeves, in the hang of the skirt and its decoration and length, are to be noted touches that reveal how artfully the latest style features have been utilized by the designer. The skirt reaches almost to the instep and narrows a little toward the bottom. Its rather deep yoke is braided in checker-board pattern with soutache braid of the same shade as the velvet. The sleeves flare toward the wrist and are finished with two wide, shaped folds of satin. The bodice is paneled at the front and back, fastening at the right side, where three satin-covered buttons are placed. Pipings of satin finish the edges of the set-in belt, the neck and the arm's-eye. Finally a silk cord, with tasseled ends, is brought about the waist and hangs more than half the length of the skirt. It is not difficult to picture the effectiveness of this dress in dark blue or taupe or plum color, as well as in brown, and the design is suited to both mature and younger women.

The hat worn with the gown as pictured is of brown velvet with a brim facing of dull gold brocade and a small feather ornament at one side. It corresponds with the dress, is simple, rich, and graceful, with the irregular brim and softly draped crown that have made the season's millinery so successful.

Riding Togs for Cool Weather

Bright autumn weather has called out the devotees of horseback riding in numbers that have increased from week to week for the past two months. Now that the war work is not so compelling one sees single equestriennes and big, jolly parties, as well as many happy pairs, in the parks and roads. Judging from the smart togs of the women, a rumor that the side saddle was about to reappear is utterly without foundation.

As for the riding habits, they seem to have reached a degree of excellence in style and becomingness that makes it hard to suggest any improvement. Coats and breeches are cut on the same lines as last year, and there is little variation in them. The coats are trim about the body and rather full in the skirt, but, while lines remain the same, tailors modify the construction to make the thin woman look less thin and the plump woman look slender. Nearly all coats have skirts that extend all the way round the figure, but there are exceptions to this rule, like the trim model shown in the picture above.

Heavy whip-cord is a favorite material and new habits made of it appear in Oxford gray, pepper-and-salt mixtures, dark green and brown, as well as in the perennial navy blue.

Black hatter's plush sailors and tricornes, derbies and some soft felt hats make a choice in headwear that gives everyone a chance to choose something becoming. In vestees there are many white and black models in stripe and cross-bar cottons and others of bright red wool with brass buttons, to be worn with coats that reveal only a glimpse of the vest. As for footwear, it's "boots and saddles" this season, the puttees that appeared in the spring having abdicated in favor of black or tan boots. Heavy gloves and gauntlets are in the same colors.

Soft tan-colored blouses for real utility and country roads are recommended. In white neckwear one may choose a stock, a plain turnover collar, or a crash collar, and in ties the ascot or the four-in-hand, besides the small cravat bow worn with turnovers.

Julia Bottomley

In Making Tea.

In making tea, do not use water which has boiled a long time, and do not use water which has not yet reached the boiling point.

Make Bed Linen Last.

Sheets grow thin in the middle. Let us return to the economical practice of our grandmothers and tear them in two and turn them before they quite wear out. Stitch, with a very long stitch, narrow hems on the raw edges, overlap very slightly the selvage edges and stitch together. Do not "over and over" them as our grandmothers did; time is too precious nowadays. If the middle of a sheet is very thin or worn through, tear it out and make a narrow sheet of a wide one. If the narrowest ones wear, make two pillow cases out of the four corners.

Brown and Turquoise.

Brown and turquoise form one of the newest smart color combinations. Brown is coming in for many interesting treatments this year, but perhaps it never looks fresher and crisper than when combined with bright blue. Of course, only an expert in color combination could choose just the shades of brown and blue that look well together.

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