

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



Artist Paints Grease Spots On Weak Soup for a Living

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 1.—There are more ways of making a living than appear in a solemn government report on trade and labor, and it happens that the artist, in various guises, on the continent has run across one of them, and made personal investigations, led thereto, it must be added, more for the humor of the thing than from any profound taste for political economy.

The result is a diverting, and, put at its lowest value, they represent original ideas. For instance, it would hardly seem worth a restaurant-keeper's while to pay a man to make his soup look creamy, even when the secret only costs a few cents a day. But in Paris, one Paris cook-shop, in the neighborhood of Montmartre, employs a man for this purpose, and possibly may more do. The man in question is only called a few cents a day. But in Paris, one Paris cook-shop, in the neighborhood of Montmartre, employs a man for this purpose, and possibly may more do. The man in question is only called a few cents a day. But in Paris, one Paris cook-shop, in the neighborhood of Montmartre, employs a man for this purpose, and possibly may more do. The man in question is only called a few cents a day.

Big Land Owners of England Are Now on the Anxious Seat.

Lloyd George's Attempt to Tax Unearned Increment and Undeveloped Land Has Roused the English Tories as Nothing Else Has Since the Days of Cromwell.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—"Socialism" and "revolution" are words that are becoming familiar in English politics since the introduction of the present budget and they are almost entirely directed against the "landlords" and "land tax" features of that measure. It is true they have been accepted by some of the advocates of these changes, but these are the more extreme politicians who are not afraid to call themselves Socialists, or at least to admit that there is much that needs to be reformed in the present system of land tenure in this country.

There are several hundred peers who are never seen at Westminster except in times of great excitement or when their interests are seriously threatened. Then they can be depended on to come down from the "backwoods" in force and swamp any proposal which they consider dangerous, unless they are curbed by the other common sense of their fellows who are in touch with the real life of the day. The danger now is that even if the responsible leaders of the Tory party decide that it could be wise to let the budget pass, these "wild men" may refuse to accept their leadership and vote solidly, even over the heads of the leaders of their own party, against the budget. They may even force their leaders to lead them in the direction they are determined to go, rather than exhibit to the country the spectacle of the great body of peers divided against itself.

Politics Taboo at Present In Select English Society

LONDON, Nov. 1.—For five months nothing has been discussed in London but politics. It is the all-absorbing topic, but at last it is to be banned. American society leaders have put their feet down and declared that if any man, woman or child dares to say the word "Budget" there will be trouble.

Mrs. Loin Harcourt has been the first to insist that her jaded "Lulu" shall have a respite from this topic. She has written to friends—Remember if you come to us for the week end you must forget such a place as the house of commons exists. Anyone who is caught saying "Budget" will have to pay a fine to every woman among my guests. Lady Granville, who is pro- friends is also asking her guests to refrain from discussing the subject during the next six weeks and so is Lady Willoughby de Broke, another very keen enthusiast whose interests are engaged for the opposition.

AMERICANS ARE FORCED.

It is amusing to observe the knowledge American women have of this vexed question. They can tell you far more accurately than most of us everything that is happening in the commons. At considerable length they can quote ministers' speeches, give statistics and really understand what they are talking about. When occasionally there is a particularly knotty point which is not fully explained in the newspapers these enthusiasts get some hard-bitten barrister who is probably a B. A. or an M. A. of one of the universities and make him explain the point to them for an hour or so in the morning.

TRADE SECRET EXPOSED.

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The result is a diverting, and, put at its lowest value, they represent original ideas. For instance, it would hardly seem worth a restaurant-keeper's while to pay a man to make his soup look creamy, even when the secret only costs a few cents a day. But in Paris, one Paris cook-shop, in the neighborhood of Montmartre, employs a man for this purpose, and possibly may more do. The man in question is only called a few cents a day. But in Paris, one Paris cook-shop, in the neighborhood of Montmartre, employs a man for this purpose, and possibly may more do. The man in question is only called a few cents a day.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

The "unearned increment" is defined as that part of the value which is created by the action of the community and not by the individual efforts of the owner. It is only proposed to place a tax of one cent in each \$5 of the capital value on such land at first, but, of course, it may be increased later. It is that the land-owners are to be taxed on the value of the land which is not the result of their own efforts, but the result of the efforts of the community.

HANGE IN THE BALANCE.

At the present writing it would be a daring project which would attempt to predict the fate of the budget. A couple of weeks ago it looked almost a certainty that the house of lords would throw it out, after it had been passed by the commons. Today the situation seems more doubtful. In any case it is probable that the budget will be passed, but it is not certain that it will be passed without amendments.

PRUNING THE VALUES.

Like the rest of the budget, this feature will be most retroactive. The value of the land at the passing of the bill will be estimated and when it is sold the state will stop in and take its share of the increased price. It is estimated that the state will take 20 per cent of the increase over the price at the time of the last sale, and in the case of land held by corporations, the value is to be estimated periodically for taxing purposes. Every twenty years the value of the land is to be estimated.

FEATURE MOST FEARED.

But perhaps the feature most feared and hated, and at the same time the feature which seems most insignificant, is the tax on undeveloped land. It is only proposed to place a tax of one cent in each \$5 of the capital value on such land at first, but, of course, it may be increased later. It is that the land-owners are to be taxed on the value of the land which is not the result of their own efforts, but the result of the efforts of the community.

HITS THE LEISURE CLASS.

It is argued against this tax that it will have the effect of promoting overcrowding in cities. Many houses in the suburbs of great cities have been sold and are now standing idle. It is argued that the tax will force the owners to sell these houses and the people who are now living in them will be forced to move to the cities. It is argued that the tax will force the owners to sell these houses and the people who are now living in them will be forced to move to the cities.

LADY MARY.

The more Lloyd George and his Liberal friends denounce the men who are frightened by the wild men will become and the less available to control by the sensible men of their own party. The great question is whether now is the time for the Liberal party to take the lead in the "wild men" or whether they should wait until the "wild men" have taken the lead.