

Effect of the War On European Neutrals

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, ONE OF THE CHIEF INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF THE KINGDOM

By FRANCIS M. SISSON, Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

PERHAPS no neutral felt the war more than Holland, virtually surrounded on all sides by belligerents—on three sides by Germany or German occupied Belgium and on the fourth by the North Sea, infested by mines and submarines.

Promptly on the invasion of Belgium, Holland mobilized half a million men and throughout the war kept them under arms. This involved direct expense to the state as well as loss of man power to industry. Civilian refugees from Belgium were cared for, military fugitives interned, large sums spent to keep down prices of food and for relief of indigence from unemployment. Total "crisis" expenditures to the end of 1918 were \$600,000,000, of which one-third was raised by loans and the remainder by taxes.

For the first year or two of the war Holland profited greatly. This is not to say that benefits were evenly divided. Ship owners made large profits, agricultural and dairy products were sold to Germany at enhanced prices and new industries had their inception or received a great impetus.

In time, however, the disadvantages began to outweigh the advantages. Export embargoes by belligerents began to deprive Holland of raw materials and finished products. Shipping and fishing risks increased. Increased production of her own inferior coal just failed to make up for the reduction or cutting off of imports of fuel. Germany normally form the chief source of Dutch supplies. Germany's demand for foodstuffs, in exchange for coal, while they brought large profits

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND—THIS MOUNTAIN COUNTRY'S NATURAL SCENERY BRINGS IN LARGE REVENUE FROM TOURISTS

to farmers and cattlemen, brought food scarcity and high prices to the remainder of the people. What is more, these exports caused the Allies to refuse to sell cereals or fodder to Holland.

Unrestricted submarine warfare greatly increased shipping risks and losses and disrupted international trade, as well as caused the requisitioning of Dutch ships in Allied harbors.

Toward the end of the war, therefore, Holland experienced a shortage of raw materials and a slackening of industrial activity.

The fruits of the earlier prosperity were largely retained, however, and Holland now finds itself in a strong position. The bank of the Netherlands, at the opening of the war, held approximately \$68,000,000 in gold; at present it holds four times this amount.

ABUSY SCENE IN ROTTERDAM HARBOR, HOLLAND'S CHIEF SEAPORT

PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & LUNDGREN

STREET SCENE IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

VINEYARD OVERLOOKING LAKE GENEVA—GRAPE CULTURE A LEADING INDUSTRY OF SWITZERLAND

A BEAUTY SPOT ON THE FAMOUS DUTCH CANALS—SCENE IN AMSTERDAM THE VENICE OF THE NORTH

ness of \$4,200,000,000. At the close of 1913, the national debt was about \$405,000,000.

The chief occupations of the country have been agriculture, cattle raising and dairying, fishing, and foreign commerce.

Its foreign commerce in 1913 amounted to more than \$200 per capita. Holland was the only European neutral with important colonial possessions. Its richest colonies are the Dutch East Indies with a total population of 40,000,000.

In 1916 the foreign trade of the Dutch East Indies amounted to approximately \$527,000,000, of which imports were \$180,000,000 and exports \$347,000,000.

The Dutch West Indies have a total population of 150,000, and their chief products are sugar and its by-products, molasses and rum, cocoa, bananas, rice and corn. Their total foreign trade in 1916 amounted to \$9,000,000.

Switzerland, like Holland, maintained neutrality, although surrounded by belligerent nations. This was not accomplished, however, without heavy cost to the government. The Swiss army was mobilized early in the war, and kept in readiness to the end. In addition, the difficulty of acquiring materials bore heavily on Swiss industry. But at the end of the war the country was in an industrial and financial position which should produce great prosperity for the 3,000,000 Swiss people.

A long and uninterrupted peaceful development had given them a place among the wealthiest nations of Europe. The national wealth in 1913 was 15,000,000,000 francs, equivalent to \$1,135 per capita. Investments of Swiss capital abroad in 1913 were \$1,200,000,000.

The general debt in 1913 was \$21,068,000, and the debt incurred on account of the state railways was \$302,000,000, or a grand total of \$323,068,000. But the railways regularly yielded profits in excess of interest and amortization. Only the general debt, which was less than one-half of 1 per cent of the national wealth, had to be cared for through taxation.

Principally on account of the expense of mobilization, the general debt has grown to a gross total of approximately \$370,264,000. Productive properties other than the state railways belonging to the government had a value in December, 1918, of \$153,000,000. Deducting these assets from the gross debt gives a net general debt equivalent to \$217,000,000, or \$51 per capita.

About three-fourths of the total area of Switzerland, which is about double the size of Massachusetts, is productive. From 1907 to 1910 the percentage of people engaged in industries and commerce increased from 42 per cent to 53 per cent, and Switzerland has gradually been transformed into an industrial rather than an agricultural country. Although agriculture is still important, the bulk of the foodstuffs consumed in the country must be imported. Cheese and condensed milk are the principal dairy products. The principal industries are the manufacture of embroideries, silks, ribbons, cotton goods, watches and jewelry, electrical and textile machinery and chemicals.

On the whole, Swiss industries were prosperous during the war. Naturally the luxury producers suffered, and building was greatly reduced.

The Swiss National Bank is the sole bank of issue. Its note circulation increased from \$55,000,000 on June 30, 1914, to \$186,000,000 on April 30, 1919, while the gold reserve had decreased only from 61 per cent in 1914 to 44 per cent in 1919.

Switzerland has relatively important waterpower resources, however, estimated at 2,700,000 available horsepower. The utilization of this power will assure the continuation and expansion of Swiss industries. The electrification of railways and the further use of electricity as the motive power of industry will reduce the need for coal. Other elements of strength are the country's natural scenery and its location, which bring tourists with their expenditures, averaging \$100,000,000 yearly before the war; also in investments of Swiss capital in other countries.

War Material Being Collected

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A great collection of material relating to the world war, said to be the most remarkable ever brought together, will be exhibited in the American art galleries beginning on Washington's birthday and afterward will be sold at auction, the entire proceeds to be given to the Fatherless Children of France, an organization of which Marshal Joffre is president.

The value of the collection is placed at many thousands of dollars. Statements of world-wide fame, whose names are familiar to almost every person in the United States, have contributed to this assembly their autographs or signed photographs, as have also practically all the political, military and naval executives of the allied nations in the war.

Reedsport Looks Prosperous In 1921

Warren Reed, of Reedsport, while on Coos Bay, gave out an interview which shows that his town is looking toward some great activities during the coming year, and already has a start on other sections nearby, says the Coos Bay Harbor.

Mr. Reed says they brag considerably and with good reason on their excellent bar conditions. Debating this question with himself, he told the interviewer that the steam schooner Bertie Hanlon, with about 25,000 feet of lumber sailed away from there last Sunday without any bit of trouble, while vessels were barbed at Eureka and the bar was impassable here, on Coos Bay. "And" said he, "to continue this most pleasing condition at our bar, we have the promise of government assistance for 1921 in furthering our jetty. Unless we get this, we of course do not hope to have 20 feet of water on our bar in winter time, as now we would soon shoal, as the jetty already constructed sinks lower and lower and eventually permits the sands from the north to drift in and obstruct."

Mr. Reed mentioned another big drawback that the people who live around Reedsport have decided to remedy and that is the necessity of lighting cargoes and loading them from scows in the lower bay toward the sea, past two shoals. To get away

May Have to Kill Beavers

(By United Press.)
YAKIMA, Wash., Jan. 17.—Beavers who are protected along the Yakima river and its tributaries by the state game laws, may soon have to be killed for the protection of the farmers along these streams, according to W. B. Gunnoe, deputy game warden, who has been called upon several times to break beaver dams in order to save the farmers crops from being flooded by the water penned up by the dams.

Under protection the beavers have thrived to such an extent, said Mr. Gunnoe, that there are now estimated to be 1500 beavers along the stream. Pelts of the animal have a market value of \$30 each.

Valuation Farm Crops Is Given

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—All farm crops of the country were valued at \$10,465,015,000 last year, based on the December 1 prices paid to producers, the Department of Agriculture has estimated. That compares with \$16,033,111,000 in 1919 and \$10,155,426,000 the five year average, 1914 to 1918 inclusive.

Texas maintained its place as the producer of crops of greatest value with a total of \$727,400,000 which was half a billion dollars less than in 1919. Iowa retained second rank with \$459,191,000; Illinois, only slightly behind Iowa, continued in third place with \$459,179,000.

California jumped from tenth to fourth place with \$457,750,000, held by North Carolina in 1919. New York went into fifth place from fourteenth with \$456,507,000. North Carolina dropped into sixth place with \$412,374,000. Pennsylvania went into the seventh place from the sixteenth of the previous year with \$397,617,000, and Kansas dropped from fifth to eighth place with \$375,436,000. Ohio dropped from eighth to ninth rank with \$369,869,000. Wisconsin then moved to tenth place from the 18th with \$360,270,000. Missouri dropped from ninth rank into the eleventh with \$343,012,000 and Georgia from the sixth place to the twelfth with a total of \$323,290,000.

Advertise in the News-Review.

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Famous Opera Star To Take Husband

(By United Press.)
MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Homer Samuels, pianist-accompanist of Amelita Galli-Curci, on the concert and opera stage will be her accompanist through life, after tonight, when the two artistic temperaments will be united in marriage here.

The marriage of Galli-Curci, who rose to fame overnight in Chicago in 1916, when the city threw its opera hat in the air and acclaimed her the queen of songsters after she had sung "Caro Nome"—recalled to the public mind her sensational divorce here, last January from Luigi Curci. Curci, at the time accused Homer Samuels of hypnotizing his wife.

Love's eternal triangle had become a geometrical figure of many sides so numerous were the amours of Curci, his wife told the courts at the time, she was granted a divorce.

Following her marriage to her second mate, Galli-Curci plans to join the Chicago Grand Opera company, Feb. 1, for its New York engagement. She will be granted her first citizenship papers today shortly before the marriage.

Spends Day at Sutherland—Earl Smith left on the morning train for Sutherland to spend the day visiting with friends.

Alimony Doesn't Allow Exemption

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—One of the sad things about being separated from one's wife, according to some men, is that it is expensive. Alimony or support added to what they have to pay strangers to do their cooking cuts deeper into their checkbooks than the old "partnership" arrangement did. But now along comes the New York tax department with a decision that a man who does not live with his wife can't take the \$2,000 in come tax exemption. "Only \$1000 allowed in that case," it says. "The alimony or allowance you have to pay your wife comes under personal expenses and is not deductible."

\$2000 Exemption Head of Family

Single persons, though required to file a return if their net income for 1920 was \$1000 or more, are, if they are the heads of families, granted a special exemption under the revenue laws. Such a person is defined by treasury regulations as "a person who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

Such persons are allowed the exemption of \$2000 granted a married person. In addition they are allowed a credit of \$2000 for each dependent under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

Husband and Wife.
A married person living with husband and wife can not claim an additional \$2000 exemption as the head of a family. His or her exemption is based upon the marital status, irrespective of the support of others living in the same household. The additional \$2000 credit for dependents does not apply to the husband or wife of a taxpayer. For example, if a married man supports a father who is incapable of self-support, he is entitled to the \$2000 credit for such person. If through force of circumstances he supports his wife away from home he is entitled to the \$2000 exemption allowed a married person, but not to a \$2000 credit for

MICKIE SAYS

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU TO SEND THE PAPER TO SOME MEMBER OF THE FAMILY LIVING ELSEWHERE OR TO A FRIEND WHO USED TO LIVE HERE? IT'S AN AWFUL GOOD STUNT IN WE HAVE QUITE A FEW FRIENDS WHO ARE THOUGHTFUL ENOUGH TO DO IT

Deputy Collectors For Douglas County

The itinerary of the deputy collectors of internal revenue who will assist the people of this district in making and filing their income tax returns for the year 1920 is as follows:

Geo. G. Hewitt, Riddle, March 4.
John J. Wilkinson, Glendale, March 4.
Hewitt & Wilkinson, Myrtle Creek, March 5; Roseburg, P. O. building March 7 to 15, inclusive.
A. M. Dalrymple, Gardiner, Feb. 16.
O. C. Davis, Reedsport, Feb. 16.

"Down East" Expressions.
When a Spoth county farmer is tiring from laborious work, he announces that he is "most dead bent" or "bushed" and asks some one to "spell" him—to relieve him by taking a turn at the work. When perspiring he "sweats like a butcher" and when he "talks turkey" he says things to please his auditors.

When angry he may be said to be "mad as a hatter" or a "beaver" although the application is not apparent to the philologist. To go into a passion is to "fly off the handle" and his oaths vary in intensity from "Catsfoot, I swear, I am, I am, doggoned," and "Blame it, to 'Dad-fetchet."—Boston Globe.

A Fair Trade.

"That's a beautiful bus," said the salesman, all carried away with his own eulogy of the car. "Of course, there may be some little thing that it needs, but that's to be expected."

The prospect looked thoughtful. Then he brightened.

"I tell you what I'll do," he replied, "I'll buy the little thing you mention and you throw in the car. You see, I've bought a second-hand machine before."—Cartoon Magazine.

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

NEIGHBORS OF WOODCRAFT—Lodge No. 43, meets on 2nd and 4th Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors invited to attend.

Miss Edith L. Morgan and Ralph A. Moore, both of Days Creek, were united in marriage late Saturday afternoon at the M. E. church parsonage by Pastor Guy Fitch Phelps. The young couple will make their home on a farm in the Days Creek section.

Mrs. C. Mabley left this morning for Sutherland to visit for a short time.

EAGLES—Roseburg, Meets in Moose hall on Jackson St. on 2nd and 4th Monday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good standing always welcome.

VICTOR MICELLI, W. P. P. A. J. WULF, W. P. P. H. P. GOODMAN, Secretary.

H. P. O. E. K. K. K. Roseburg Lodge No. 374—Holds its regular communications at the Elks' Temple on each Thursday of every month. All members requested to attend and regulars in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

A. J. LILBURN, E. R. IRA H. RIDDLE, Secy.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Alpha Lodge No. 45, meets every Wednesday evening, cor. Jackson and Cass Sts. Visiting brethren always welcome.

ROY O. YOUNG, C. C. CHAS. P. HUCKINS, M. F. E. E. WIMBERLY, K. R. S.

L. O. O. F. Union Encampment No. 9, Meets in "Old Fellows" Temple every Thursday evening. Visiting brethren always welcome.

JOHN REESE, C. P. FOSTER, D. R. H. P. OLIVER JOHNSON, R. S. JAMES EWART, F. S.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Camp No. 125, holds its regular meetings at Roseburg every 1st and 3rd Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

H. E. PICKENS, C. C. M. M. MILLER, Clerk.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE—Roseburg Lodge No. 1627 meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in the Moose hall. All visiting brethren are invited to attend.

W. E. CLARKE, Dictator. H. O. PARSONS, Secretary.

O. E. S. Roseburg Chapter No. 8—Holds its regular meetings on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. All visiting brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

MYRTLE BEYERS, W. M. FRED JOHNSON, Secy.

A. F. & A. M. Laurel Lodge No. 12—Regular communications 2nd and 4th Wednesday each month at Masonic Temple, Roseburg, Ore. Visitors welcome.

W. F. HARTER, Secy. JOHN E. HUNTAN, W. M.

W. B. A. O. T. M.—Roseburg Review No. 12, holds regular meetings on 2nd and 4th Thursday afternoons in Macabees hall. Sisters of other reviews visiting in our city are cordially invited to attend our reviews. Macabees hall on Cass street.

LOUISE LOCKS, Com. JESSIE RAPP, Col.