

## ANNUAL TAX BILL OVER 5 BILLIONS

Revenue is Mostly Derived from Incomes and Excess Profits.

### SENATOR HARDING AT OMAHA

Republican Candidate for President Addresses Immense Throng at the Auditorium in Omaha.

Washington, D. C.—America's tax bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to \$5,408,075,468, approximately a billion and a half million dollars more than was paid into the federal treasury in the previous twelve months. The figures are contained in the preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue, just made public. It shows that from income and profits taxes the government received approximately three-fourths of all its revenue. In these two items there was an increase of \$1,356,000,000 over the fiscal year of 1919; receipts for the two years being 1920, \$3,057,701,000; 1919, \$2,600,000,000.

From multifarious sources of "miscellaneous" taxation the levy produced \$1,450,374,000, an increase over the previous year of \$201,000,000.

Although there was a big decrease in taxes on liquors there was a correspondingly greater increase in the revenue from tobacco in all of its forms.

#### Senator Harding Speaks at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb.—Senator Warren G. Harding, republican candidate for president, spoke to an immense crowd, estimated at 10,000 to 12,000, at the Auditorium here Thursday evening, at the close of a speaking tour through Iowa, where he made eleven addresses during the day. He was accompanied by his wife, who was introduced by Congressman A. W. Jefferis, and who bowed her greetings to the throng.

The audience took kindly to the senator's address, and applauded enthusiastically as he presented his views on the political issues of the campaign.

Although considerably fatigued by the strenuous work during the day's trip, he was in good voice, and spoke for over an hour, after having previously addressed an overflow gathering on the outside of the Auditorium, which was crowded to capacity. On his drive from the station to his hotel, he was greeted by thousands who had gathered to pay respect to the presidential nominee.

#### BIGGEST CORN CROP IN HISTORY.

**Forecast of 3,216,192,000 Bushels Exceeds Record by 99,000,000.**

Washington, D. C.—The 1920 corn crop promises to be the largest in the history of the country by more than 99,000,000 bushels.

A yield of 3,216,192,000 bushels, compared with the previous record production of 3,124,746,000 bushels in 1912, is forecast by the department of agriculture from a condition of 89.1 on October 1. The yield would exceed that of last year by practically 30,000,000 bushels. Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri will contribute practically all of the increase.

Warm and dry September weather, free from widespread frosts, aided the maturing of the late crop and during the month the prospects for this year were increased by 85,000,000 bushels. The frosts near the end of the month did little damage, and the great bulk of the crop is now safe on that score, government experts say.

**Triple Made by One Player.**

Cleveland, O.—In a game abounding with sensational, unique and thrilling plays, the Cleveland Americans defeated the Brooklyn Nationals, 8 to 1, in the fifth contest of the world's series here Sunday afternoon. An unassisted triple play by William Wainscott, of Cleveland, the first in the history of the world's series, and home runs by Elmer Smith and Jim Bagby, were a trio of individual feats.

**Busy Month in the Mints.**

Washington—United States mints during September coined 780,000 pieces of silver money for Cuba and 640,000 pieces of silver for Peru, according to director of the Mint Baker. No gold coins were executed for the United States during the month.

#### FLOUR CONTINUES DROP.

Minneapolis—Flour prices continued their downward trend when mills effected a reduction of 10 to 60 cents a barrel for family patents here.

**Attack on Japanese.**

Tokyo—Japanese troops have been sent to Hun-Chun, a town in Manchuria, near the Korean frontier which was raided by bandits.

Atlanta, Ga.—A call for all agricultural interests to meet in Washington, October 12 and 13 to "protest against government efforts to begin deflation with the farm" has been issued here by officials of the national board of farm organizations.

Chicago—One thousand bars in Chicago are openly selling real beer and moonshine whisky in flagrant violation of prohibition laws, according to Major A. V. Dalrymple, federal prohibition enforcement director for this district.

#### Predicts War With Mexico.

Boston, Mass.—Henry Morgenthau, recently appointed ambassador to Mexico, speaking before the National Federation of Religious Liberals, said: "If the United States does not enter the league of nations, but keep a free hand, it will mean war with Mexico inside of a year."

Santiago, Chile.—Arturo Alessandri of the liberal alliance has been proclaimed president of Chile for the period 1920-25 by the joint session of congress.

## GIVE TRADE PRACTICE AS CAUSE

**Business Interests Confer With Trade Commission on High Prices**

Heywood and Others Sentenced to Serve Time in Federal Prison—More Evidence in Ball Scandal.

Washington, D. C.—Partial responsibility for high prices is laid on the trade practice of manufacturers' guarantee against price decline by those who protested against the custom at the hearing before the Federal Trade commission. More than 200 spokesmen for business interests were present to advise with the commission in formulating a policy.

The statement that prices would have gone down soon after the armistice in many lines had the price guarantee been unknown in commerce was brought out in answer to questions by Chairman Murdock, who asked for opinions on that phase. Without exception, opponents of the system declared their belief had been confirmed by breaks in commodities where the practice was not employed. They cited the sugar and silk markets as typical.

#### More Evidence in Ball Scandal.

Chicago, Ill.—Evidence which officials in the state attorney's office said will result in the indictment of several National league baseball players has been given the Cook county grand jury by players and club officials who testified in the inquiry into the baseball scandal.

There will be no indictments for several days, however, for the jury adjourned, subject to call and is not expected to reconvene until after the world's series. Adjournment was taken because it was found that several witnesses scheduled to testify are attending the series games.

#### UPHOLD CONVICTION OF I. W. W'S.

Haywood and Fourteen Others Sentenced for Twenty Years.

Chicago, Ill.—The United States circuit court of appeals has handed down a decision upholding the conviction of William D. Haywood and ninety-three other I. W. W.'s who were found guilty and sentenced to Leavenworth for obstructing the draft law during the war.

Two counts were thrown out by the appellate court, but in all others the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

Haywood and fourteen other defendants were sentenced to twenty years in prison by Judge K. M. Landis and in addition were fined sums ranging from \$20,000 to \$35,000.

#### Big Money Back of Deal.

New York—Belief that a half-million dollar pool, backed by "big money men," was arranged in New York to fix the 1919 world's series, is expressed by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith. Mr. Smith, who has been ordered by District Attorney Swann to take charge of local investigations of the baseball irregularities, said that he intended to push his inquiry until "some of these crooks have been landed in the penitentiary."

Grand jury subpoenas for three alleged gamblers, including Abe Attell, have been issued, Mr. Smith announced.

#### Plenty of Coal in Sight.

Des Moines, Ia.—Prospects are good for plenty of coal for all purposes during the coming winter, in the opinions of D. B. Wentz and J. D. Morrow, president and vice president of the national coal association, who say there is no occasion for alarm.

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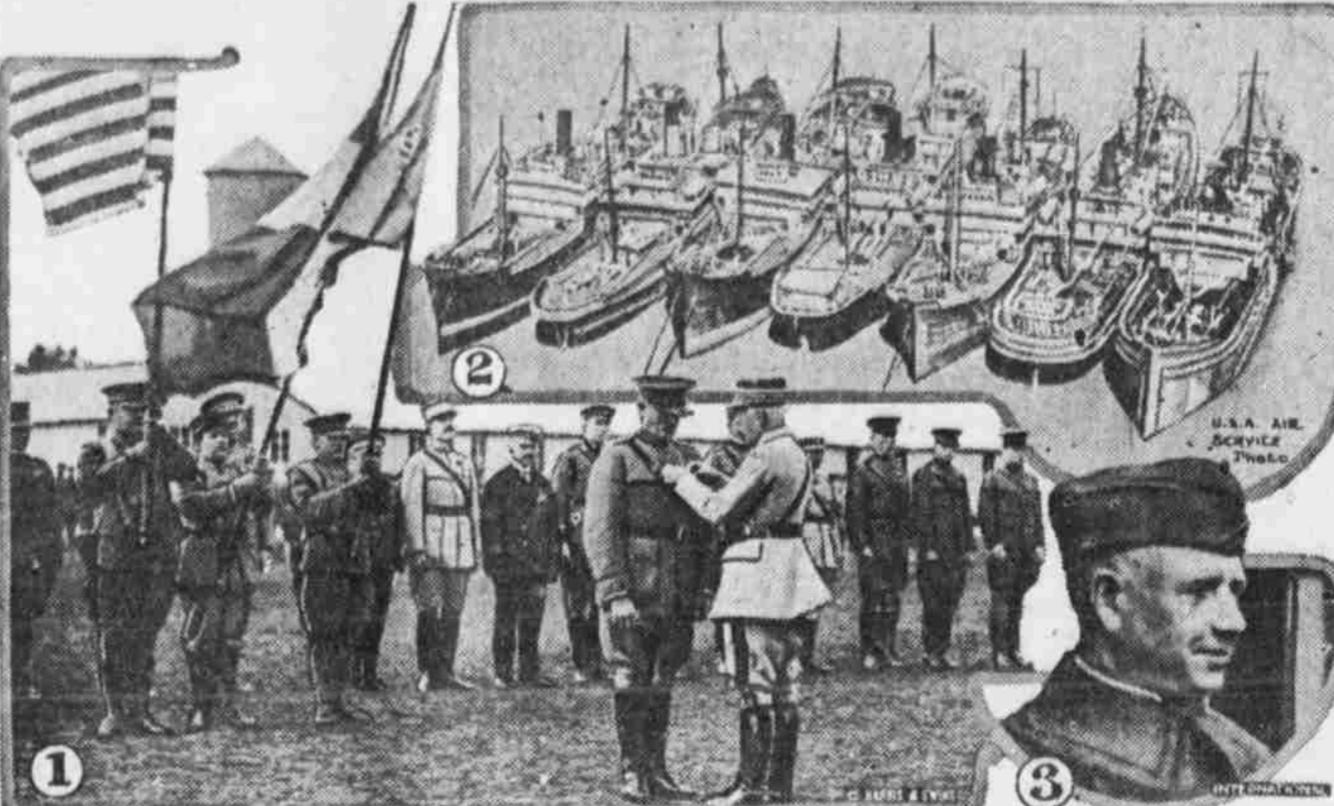
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## THE NORTH PLATTE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.



1—General Fayolle conferring the Medaille Militaire of France on General Pershing at Fort Myer. 2—Some of the wooden ships built by the shipping board during the war and now rotting in the James river. 3—Col. Frederick W. Galbraith of Cincinnati, new national commander of the American Legion.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Russian Reds, Whipped in the Field, Agree to Armistice With the Poles.

### SUBMIT TO ALL DEMANDS

#### Soviet Forces May Concentrate Against Wrangel—Peace in Ireland Nearer—Some Late Developments in Our Presidential Campaign.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Thoroughly whipped by the Poles, the Russian Bolsheviks have signed an armistice with their opponents, and on October 14 hostilities are supposed to cease. The full terms agreed upon at Riga have not yet been given to the public, but enough has been told to show that Poland has won virtually all her contentions. M. Joffe, head of the Russian delegation, was in no position to refuse anything within reason, and indeed he had been instructed to accept almost any terms the Poles might offer.

The western boundary line of soviet Russia was the main matter under discussion, and this was settled entirely in favor of the Poles, according to reports from Riga. The line is placed so far east that Lithuania is cut off entirely from Russia, and Poland is given a corridor between those two countries. The boundary agreed upon begins east of Dvinsk, runs south through Baranovitchi, Lutsk, and Sarny, and virtually along the German line of 1915 to the Romanian frontier.

The Poles have asserted repeatedly that the Lithuanians have been fighting alongside the Russians, and this boundary settlement should, therefore, go far in bringing about a peaceful agreement between Poland and Lithuania; when that is accomplished the Poles will be free to turn their attention to the establishment of their own government and the development of their country. They have agreed to be neutral in the Ukraine, where the soviet and Petrush forces are fighting, and Russia gives up all claims to eastern Galicia.

It is asserted by some correspondents that Tomsk, head of the Polish mission at Riga, was moved to hurry up the agreement with the Russians by the admonitions of the British ambassador in Warsaw and also by the movements of his political opponent, Prince Sapieha. In addition, say these correspondents, the liberal Tomsk element in Poland, is somewhat alarmed by the successes of Baron Wrangel in southern Russia; considering that the restoration of the old Russian empire would constitute a great danger to Poland. Many experts believe that a Russo-Polish peace will result in the crushing of Wrangel and his armies. It is taken for granted that the soviet government will at once concentrate its efforts on the Crimean front.

Viscount Ishii, the new Japanese ambassador to France and one of his country's wisest statesmen, is quoted as saying: "War will never come between the United States and Japan, unless the United States seizes Japanese territory or Japan seizes American territory. Japan has not had the remotest intention of ever attempting to appropriate any American territory." He says there is no trade war on between the two countries, and that labor and land problems cannot be permitted to be magnified into questions where war might be even envisaged. He and other Japanese leaders assert that most of the people of Japan realize that the talk of international trouble is due to the fact that the United States is in the throes of a presidential election.

However, Wrangel has been making such progress in his campaign that his chances still seem good. In his advance northward he has taken many thousands of prisoners and vast quantities of material, and his forces also pushed along the coast of the Sea of Azov northeastward toward important cities on the lower Don. Early in the week it was said that Makno, the Ukraine insurgent leader, had formed a junction with Wrangel's troops and in a flying raid had seized Kharkov. Later a wireless dispatch from Moscow asserted that Makno had joined the Bolsheviks and had been given a command against Wrangel. It was said his shift was due to the refusal of his troops to fight against the Bolsheviks. Makno's past history inclines one to doubt the truth of this report.

According to a Copenhagen newspaper, General Weygand, who assisted the Poles, has gone to South Russia to take supreme command of the anti-soviet armies there.

The apparent collapse of the Bolsheviks is probably due in large measure

to the fact that the Russian crop output is the worst ever experienced and that in consequence the country faces starvation during the coming winter. Lenin and the other leaders have been making desperate efforts to re-open commercial relations with Great Britain and Italy and to make peace with Roumania, but these efforts have been fruitless so far. The Red soldiers are mutinying and assassinating their officers, and the Russian people generally are in despair.

In Petrograd especially the conditions are terrible, and all the inhabitants who can are fleeing from the city. The Finnish Red Cross has just issued an appeal to the Red Cross Societies of the World describing the shocking state of affairs in the former capital. The population has shrunk to about 600,000, and thousands are dying every month of various kinds of epidemics. There is no fuel, no hot water for baths, no street cleaning or removal of garbage, and the streets are becoming impassable because the paving blocks are being burned and the water pipes are bursting. The hospitals are overflowing with patients and their equipment is wretchedly inadequate.

"Death," says the report, "stalks on every side, waiting for winter to aid in the grim work of mowing down the silent, hungry sick, and dying thousands. With streets and houses choked with filth that is already spreading spotted and intermittent typhus, the cold weather will finish the task with pneumonia and abdominal typhus."

The allied mission named to handle the dispute between Poland and Lithuania arrived at Suwalki Tuesday to begin work, and on the same day, it was announced, the Poles and Lithuanians stopped fighting.

The Adriatic dispute between Italy and Jugo-Slavia is in a fair way of settlement, for cabinet members of both nations met Friday in Venice and resumed direct negotiations. Some time ago Lloyd George and Millerand, then premier of France, said if the Jugo-Slavs and Italians got together it was nobody else's business, which was taken as a warning to the United States government to keep its hands off, whatever may be the disposition of Fiume.

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The efforts of the Irish peace council, made up of moderates from all parts of the island, are slowly leading to a settlement of the Irish problem. The council has completed its plan for dualistic rule of the island, and its members say the leaders of the Sinn Fein have intimated that, though of course they still desire entire independence, they will not oppose the plan if it can be shown that a majority of the Irish people desire it. Premier Lloyd George also told the council it must be able to assure him of sufficient support in Ireland to guarantee that the scheme would be workable before he would submit it to parliament. The council claims to have

the support, and it may send a deputation to Lloyd George this week. The first step in the plan is the creation of a constituent assembly in Ireland in which Ulster will be represented.

President Wilson got into the presidential campaign at the beginning of the week with a long letter addressed to his fellow citizens, urging them to place the seal of their approval of the League of Nations covenant by their votes at the polls in November. He said: "The chief question that is put to you is, of course, this: Do you want your country's honor vindicated and the treaty of Versailles ratified? Do you in particular approve of the League of Nations as organized and empowered in that treaty? And do you wish to see the United States play its responsible part in it?"

He said the opponents of the league had misled the voters and had displayed gross ignorance and impudent audacity in their attempt to invent an 'Americanism' of their own, which has no foundation whatever in any of the authentic traditions of the government.

Following this lead, Governor Cox and Franklin Roosevelt in their campaign speeches are now making the League of Nations the great issue and are devoting to it most of their arguments. Homer S. Cummings, former Democratic national chairman, also has been called on and will speak for the league in Ohio, Kansas, Indiana, Kentucky, New Mexico and California.

Senator Harding abandoned his porch again for a quick speaking tour through part of the Middle West, and in his address at Des Moines he accepted the direct issue of ratifying or rejecting the League of Nations covenant. He declared flatly he would favor staying out of the league as formed at Versailles; he said he wanted no acceptance of the league with or without reservations to clarify America's obligations, and that he thought the proper thing to do was to reject the covenant altogether. As for what he does favor doing in the way of an association of nations, he said:

"I shall not risk embarrassing the final solution of a problem so momentous by undertaking to lay down in advance specific details or plans. As soon as possible after my election I shall advise with the best minds in the United States and especially I shall consult in advance with the senate, with whom, by the terms of the Constitution, I shall indeed be bound to counsel and without whose consent no such international association can be formed. I shall do this to the end that we shall have an association of nations for the promotion of international peace, but one which shall definitely safeguard our sovereignty and recognize our ultimate and unmortgaged freedom of action."

## U. S. POPULATION IS 105,683,108

Nebraska Has 1,295,502, an Increase of 103,288 Above Census of Ten Years Ago

Washington, D. C