

FEDERAL TAXES DROP A BILLION

Huge Decrease Shown By Annual Report of Internal Revenue Bureau.

COST OF COLLECTION HIGHER

Nearly Seven Million Expended for Administration of Prohibition Act \$130,000 Used for Child Labor Law.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that government tax receipts during the fiscal year 1921 decreased nearly a billion dollars as compared with last year, while the cost of collection increased 32 cents for each \$100.

Collections during the past fiscal year totalled \$4,595,000,765 against \$5,407,580,251 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, a decrease of \$812,579,486 or 15 per cent.

The cost of administering the internal revenue laws for the year, the report said, was \$40,203,716 or 87 cents for each \$100 collected against 55 cents last year. However, the report added, included in the expenditures were \$6,899,407 for the administration of the prohibition and narcotic laws and \$120,000 for the enforcement of the child labor law, which deducted from the total, leaves \$33,174,309 or an equivalent of 72 cents for each \$100 in taxes collected.

Income and profits taxes aggregated \$3,228,137,673 compared with \$3,056,930,003 in 1920, and miscellaneous collections totalled \$1,366,863,091 against \$1,450,644,248 in 1920.

Principal decreases were: Alcoholic liquors, \$57,247,720; tobacco manufacturers, \$40,580,969; excise taxes, \$38,538,121; corporation capital stock, \$11,494,767, and stamp taxes, \$11,879,813.

These decreases, the report said, were offset by increases an estate tax, \$50,497,007; transportation and telegraph, \$12,164,323, and admission and dues, \$13,972,063.

Collections under the penalty provisions of the prohibition act totalled \$2,152,387. Receipts from distilled spirits, including wines, aggregated \$82,598,005, compared with \$97,905,275 in 1920, while fermented liquors produced \$25,363,000 against \$41,965,874.

During 1921 there were produced from materials other than fruit, 86,265,058 taxable gallons of distilled spirits, a decrease of 13,250,133 gallons from 1920, while 34,993,154 gallons were removed from bond, an increase of 6,772,245 over 1920.

China May Withdraw

Washington, D. C.—The far eastern negotiations, complicated by a disagreement over the meaning of the four general principles adopted, have become the live issue of the armistice conference. How acute the divergence of view over application of the four principles might become are problematical, but the Chinese seemed to regard it as a fundamental obstacle to a complete agreement regarding China. Some Chinese say there would be nothing left for them but withdrawal from the conference should an interpretation advanced in British quarters receive full approval of the powers.

Sinn Fein Blocks Peace

London.—What is feared to be the last scene in the effort to bring peace to Ireland was enacted when Prime Minister Lloyd George and Sir James Craig met in the former's official residence, where the imperial premier told the head of the northern government that Sinn Fein Ireland had not consented to own allegiance to the king, a prerequisite to Ulster's agreement to enter an all-Ireland parliament. Following the conference Sir James returned to Belfast, to report to the parliament the cause of the virtual breakdown of Irish negotiations.

History Director for American Legion

Topeka, Kan.—Miss Ivy Ann Fuller of Manhattan, Kan., has accepted a position as director of the historical section of the American Legion, a newly created office.

Boys Omahan's Painting

Santa Fe, N. M.—Dr. William Mayo of Rochester, Minn., has purchased a painting on exhibition at the New Mexico Art museum here, entitled "Gallero Mountains—Late Afternoon," by Robert E. Gilber of Omaha, Neb.

Booze Agents are Busy

Pittsburg, Kan.—Prohibition agents, in an anti-liquor drive the last 10 days, have destroyed 8,000 gallons of wine, 40 gallons of whiskey, 2,000 gallons of home brew and 1,000 gallons of corn mash. Five stills also were seized.

Lloyd George May Sail Soon

London.—Prime Minister Lloyd George, it is announced, hopes now to be able to sail for the United States before Christmas. One report says he has a booking to sail on the Aquitania, December 3.

Woman Directs Bandits

Ontario, Cal.—A gang, which the police said was directed by a woman, overpowered and bound two night watchmen at the Whitthorne & Swan department store, blew open two safes and escaped with \$20,000.

RECALL STANDS BY RULING

Ousted Governor and Two Other State Officials Leave Office. No Fraud in the Election.

Bismark, N. D.—The North Dakota supreme court denied the application of five taxpayers for a writ prohibiting the state canvassing board from canvassing the vote cast at the recall election, October 28. Inauguration of R. A. Nestos, Sveinjorn Johnson and John A. Kitchin, elected governor, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture and labor, respectively, has already taken place.

The last full day of the administration of Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Attorney General William Lenke and J. N. Hagan, commissioner of agriculture and labor, the recalled officials, was accompanied by excitement not unlike a legislative session.

After hearing argument on the taxpayers' petition in the suit of taxpayers to break the present bond sale contract, the supreme court refused to deliberate on the recall nullification.

It was announced that the "majority of the court had denied the application" without accompanying opinions. Justice Robinson said after all five judges were against granting the injunction. He also asserted that the allegations of wholesale fraud in obtaining signatures to the recall petitions were not considered true.

The industrial commission, composed of the three recalled officials who relinquish office soon, signed, it was announced, a contract with Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo, O., for sale of all the remaining authorized state bond issues. This contract, it was stated, replaced the present contract which has resulted in a lawsuit. In the supreme court, and provides that all bonds not yet issued be sold at par.

Place Blame for Riots

London.—Dispatches to the London press from Belfast place the blame for the rioting there, according to the sympathy of the respective newspapers. Accounts of the disorders suggest that the aggression was reciprocal and due to the ever-existing rancor between the nationalists and Orangemen. During the rioting of the past week at Belfast more than 30 persons have been killed and nearly 100 wounded.

Trys to Lower Record

Mineola, N. Y.—Bert Acosta, test pilot who won the Pulitzer, made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a new speed record for airplanes when he took a racer built for the United States navy, over a course of one kilometer at Curtiss Field.

The big machine covered one lap at 197.8 miles an hour.

The world's record which Acosta attempted to lower was made by Sadi Lecolte, in France last September. It was approximately 206.5 miles an hour.

Present Foch With Medal

Washington, D. C.—School children of American, represented by 1,500 pupils of Washington's public schools, added their portion to the nation's homage of Marshal Foch, presenting to him a gold medal and a pledge to send funds to France for the construction of two schools for French children.

It is proposed to raise \$250,000 and to name one of the schools the Washington-Lafayette and the other the Foch-Pershing.

Union Organizers Banned

Walsenburg, Colo.—International organizers of the United Mine Workers of America were ordered to keep out of all coal camps in Huerfano county while martial law is in effect. The order applies not only to mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, affected by the strike against reduction in wages, but also to all other mines in the county.

Prisoners to Try Hunger Strike

Cork.—Seventeen prisoners in the Waterford jail have begun a hunger strike, owing to the refusal of the government to grant them increased time for recreation.

The Cork corporation, at a special meeting, adopted a resolution urging the daily executive cabinet to suspend peace negotiations until the question of prisoners is adjusted.

Price of Gasoline Raised

New York.—The Standard Oil companies of New York and New Jersey announced another advance of 1 cent a gallon in wholesale price of gasoline. The price in New York now is 27 cents a gallon.

Want Rail Administration Figure

Washington, D. C.—The director general of the railroad administration is requested, in a resolution adopted by the senate to furnish a blank statement of its financial affairs from its inception to December 1.

Tunnel Out of Prison

Dublin.—It is reported a number of political prisoners, the majority of whom are supposed to have been transferred from Spike Island near Cork, have escaped from the Kilkenny jail by tunnelling.

Measure is Referred to Treasury

Washington, D. C.—The anti-medical beer bill passed by congress recently, came into the hands of President Harding and was referred to the treasury department for recommendation.

Crowded Belgium



Belgium's "Rovers" Work for Their Living.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

No country injured by the World War set about more earnestly to achieve reconstruction than Belgium, the one which suffered most cruelly and dramatically from the conflict. Though the damage done to the country through property destroyed, pillage and financial exactions by the Germans reached the tremendous sum of 30 billions of francs according to the estimate of the Belgium Comité Central Industriel, the people, with characteristic industry and thrift, took up the heavy task of resuscitating their country's industrial life as soon as the armistice had been signed. By the beginning of 1920 they had made such great strides that, with the exception of the steel and glass industries, production averaged three-quarters or more of pre-war production; the coal output had even reached 94 per cent and the refined sugar output 100 per cent.

But the post-war reaction which struck the United States and other countries in 1920 affected Belgium, too; and since the spring of that year Belgium has had its share of depression, closed and part-time factories and unemployment. The drought which affected many parts of the northern hemisphere has been felt in Belgium, with the result that harvests are less and food prices higher. Where the price index of living costs was 100 in 1914 it was 477 in October, 1920, and had reached only to 384 in August, 1921. But the adverse economic forces in operation since early in 1920 have caused suffering even in countries not involved in the World War; and to understand that Belgium, in spite of present trials, is in a fair way to outstrip the other war-torn countries in the return to normal, it is only necessary to consider conditions in the little kingdom before the war broke in upon it.

Its Population is Dense

The Belgium of today has an area less than one-fourth as great as Mississippi, and yet it has four times the population of that state. Twenty-two and a half counties like Belgium would be required to make a state like Texas, and if Texas were as densely populated as Belgium it would have as many people as the United States and Germany together now possess. If the entire United States had as many people to the square mile as Belgium—that is, continental United States, exclusive of Alaska—we would have more people here than there are in the entire world today. You could concentrate all of the people of the seven seas and of all the continents here and still have room for enough more to repopulate the continent of Europe as it now stands.

It must follow from this that such a vast population, living within such narrow confines—7,570,000 souls within an area of 11,373 square miles—must be a frugal people, accustomed to self-denial, skilled in the art of economical living, and masters of the science of intensive industry; yet with all this density of population, with all the exactions of forced economy, they are a people who had so ordered their relations with one another and with their government that happiness and contentment seemed to dwell with them as with few other peoples, and this in spite of diverse descent and diverse tongues.

Two Distinct Peoples

Within Belgium's small territory—smaller in area than Massachusetts and Connecticut—there are nearly three million Flemings who cannot talk with their compatriot Walloons, and about as many Walloons who cannot hold converse with their countrymen Flemings. In their habits of mind and their methods of gaining a livelihood the two peoples differ as widely as the English and the French, and in their speech they are as different as the Germans and the Scandinavians; and yet there is a tie that has bound them together for generations, with never a fratricidal war in their modern history. That tie is the bond of religion, for they all subscribe to the doctrines of the Church of Rome with a heartiness that makes them one of the best-loved peoples of the Holy See.

Their tongues are Flemish and

French, and only 10 per cent of the people can speak both. The Flemish influence never crossed the Meuse river toward the east, and the Walloon influence reached but a short distance toward the west from that beautiful valley. The line of demarcation between the two peoples is rather sharply marked.

There is a physical difference between the Walloons of eastern Belgium and the Flemings of western Belgium, just as there is a difference of tongue and stock. The Walloons are of stouter build and greater stature, and are dark where the Flemings are fair, thus bespeaking the mingling of Spanish blood. On the other hand the Flemings are the more industrious of the two peoples, and their women are said to be able to prepare the best meals out of the fewest things of almost any race in the world. Living was cheap in Belgium it was no cheaper than conditions called for, because wages certainly were low. Many lace-workers, making the exquisite laces that bear the Belgium mark, worked from the rising to the setting of the sun for five dollars a week. It is said that the average wage of all the breadwinners of the country approximated only \$165 a year.

The children work after they are twelve, and all hands in a workingman's family must keep busy in order that no mouth shall go hungry. Even at this it requires, even in normal times, the utmost frugality to make the buckle of income meet the tongue of outgo. So must the Belgian housewife be an excellent manager. The Belgian wage-earning classes eat but little animal food, and most of that is fish.

All Are Early at Work

The day begins early for everybody in Belgium, and particularly with the wage-earners. More than half of Belgium's population lives outside the towns, and they are up at their work before the gray dawn is dispersed by the rising sun, and on clear mornings the lights of hundreds of cottages may be seen vying with the stars as they twinkle forth their message of households bestirring.

In the towns and cities the people are downtown almost as early as their neighbors across the English Channel are at breakfast. They get their ridday meal around noon, and they go home for it, since remarkably low tramway fares make this possible. So it is that, instead of a mug of milk and a sandwich at some quick lunch, many a Belgian burgher shuts up shop at 12, goes home to his largest meal of the day, eats it leisurely, and returns downtown by 2 o'clock.

The Belgian government has always felt a keen interest in the welfare of the wage-earner and the man of small affairs, and has made it possible for them to buy homes on easy terms. The national savings bank is empowered to make loans to householders for buying or building homes, and to insure their lives, so that in the event of death the family will not lose its equity in the place, and can use the insurance to wipe off the debt.

Taxes were made exceedingly low on small property owned by those who tenant it.

The entire western portion of the country resembles one vast market garden. There are no fences marking the boundaries of the many small tracts, but rather little trenches that separate one farmer's place from the others. Tens of thousands of acres of the roughest kind of land have been converted into splendid trucking gardens by western Belgians. In 1830 there was a wild stretch of land west of the Scheldt river called the Pays de Waes, uncultivated and uninhabited. Today it is one of the most fertile sections of this remarkable country, supporting 500 people to the square mile, with truck farming as its principal industry.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by The American Legion News Service.)

MACNIDER, NEW LEGION HEAD

Mason City (Ia.) Man is Chosen National Commander of the American Legion.

"We must build this Legion of ours so big and fine and strong, keep it so clean and straight and American, that when we ask for things for the ex-service man, for the disabled man and for those who are financially disabled our communities will say, 'If the Legion is for it, we are for it.'"

This was the first message of Hanford MacNider to members of the American Legion, following his election as national commander of the organization. Mr. MacNider is the



HANFORD MACNIDER, Newly Elected National Commander of the American Legion.

youngest national commander the Legion has ever had. He is thirty-four years old.

"He is a natural leader of men," say his friends, who have watched him plug his way through Harvard university and who later saw him come out of the World War a lieutenant colonel with three citations and several decorations.

His military record begins with his service on the Mexican border in 1916 as a first lieutenant. With the Second Iowa Infantry. When the United States entered the World War he enrolled at the officers' training camp at Fort Snelling and was sent to France as a provisional second lieutenant in the regular army. In France he was with the Ninth Infantry of the Second division. He was wounded at St. Mihiel.

Mr. MacNider is an investment banker at Mason City, Ia., where he was born. He has been an active Legionnaire and has served as commander of the Iowa state department of the Legion.

HEAD OF LEGION AUXILIARY

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart of Cincinnati is the New President of the Women's Organization.

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart of Cincinnati, the first national president of the American Legion Women's auxiliary, is one of those "war mothers" who served in the great "second army." When her son joined the colors and was sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, she went with him. There



MRS. LOWELL F. HOBART, New President of the American Legion Women's Auxiliary.

she worked daily as a Red Cross supervisor and at night she instructed a class in Red Cross work.

Today Mrs. Hobart is at the head of one of the largest organizations of women in the world. The Legion auxiliary has a membership of about 125,000, having grown from 3,000 in the last year. The organization is composed of mothers, wives, sisters and children of ex-service men.

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"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" can be taken safely for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Joint Pains, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

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A Reformer Hawk

Mart Palmer's hogs have quit eating chickens. Recently Mr. Palmer shot and slightly wounded a large hawk. He captured it, clipped its wings and turned it into the hog lot. When one of the chicken eaters attacked it, the hawk sunk its talons deep into its enemy's snout. The hog with loud squeals finally freed itself and hastily retreated. Other hogs were given the same treatment and have since given a wide berth to any creature wearing feathers. The hawk has whipped every cat and dog in the neighborhood and is boss of all he surveys.—Smith Center News in Topeka Capital.

An Orator's Impression

"Do you think the public ought to hear everything that is said at a conference?" "Such a thing," replied Senator Sorghum, "is impossible. If the public tried to listen to all the speeches it would go fast asleep."

Misery loves the kind of company that will listen to a hard luck story.

ANOTHER WOMAN ESCAPES

Mrs. McCumber Avoided a Serious Operation by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Time

Georgetown, Ill.—"After my first baby was born I suffered so with my left side that I could not walk across the floor unless I was all humped over, holding to my side. I doctored with several doctors but found no relief and they said I would have to have an operation. My mother insisted on my taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I soon found relief. Now I can do all my own work and it is the Vegetable Compound that has saved me from an operation. I cannot praise my medicine too highly and I tell all of my friends and neighbors what the Compound did for me." — Mrs. MARGARET McCUMBER, 27 S. Frazier St., Georgetown, Illinois.

Mrs. McCumber is one of the unnumbered thousands of housewives who struggle to keep about their daily tasks, while suffering from ailments peculiar to women with backache, sideaches, headaches, bearing-down pains and nervousness, and if every such woman should profit by her experience and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial they would get well.

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