

Uncle Sam's Monthly Revenue Highest Since 1922

New Taxes Add To Collection

Beer And Excise Taxes Gain As Do Other Revenues; Deficit Is Cut Down

(By Richard L. Gridley)

Revenue other than income taxes is pouring into the United States treasury at a faster rate than at any time since the war-time taxes were repealed, official figures showed.

Miscellaneous internal revenue, which includes beer, tobacco and various manufacturers' excise taxes, reached approximately \$110,000,000 this month, the highest collections from this class of taxes since August 1, 1928, when the capital stock tax of that year boosted miscellaneous internal revenue to \$113,661,844. Last month miscellaneous internal revenue collections amounted to \$106,483,764.

Total revenues of the government, including income taxes, Panama Canal tolls and customs receipts this month were nearly double those of the corresponding period of last year and went far in cutting down the present excess of expenditures over receipts.

In the first 27 days of July the government collected \$144,563,789 in all classes of revenue, against \$76,013,404 in July, 1932. At the same time expenditures other than those in the recovery program fell from \$335,581,467 a year ago to \$212,729,074.

This left a deficit in "ordinary" operations for this period of \$21,000,000, against a deficit of \$260,000,000 in the first 27 days of July, 1932. Not included in these figures is \$60,000,000 spent in relief activities this year as compared with \$125,000,000 spent by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a year ago.

The newly-imposed beer taxes, now running close to \$15,000,000 monthly and the new excise taxes not in effect a year ago, naturally improved this year's comparison. An impressive growth of miscellaneous internal revenue, nevertheless, is shown in the first seven months of this year.

Internal revenue collections other than income tax for the first seven months of this year compared with those of a year ago are as follows:

	1932:	1933:
Jan.	\$37,907,843	\$66,769,261
Feb.	\$35,568,900	\$64,333,758
Mar.	\$39,313,223	\$67,188,717
April . . .	\$36,270,105	\$93,501,924
June . . .	\$46,307,247	\$106,483,764
July (estimated)	\$42,000,000	\$110,000,000

Along with the improvement in miscellaneous internal revenue other income of the government has risen above the corresponding period of last year. Customs receipts, a lucrative source of revenue in the first 27 days of July were \$20,626,235, against \$16,094,046 in the corresponding month of last year, the highest in about eight months.

Income tax collections, representing payments for last year's income are well below the previous year. As these cover the calendar year ending December 31, last, they do not reflect the business improvement that has taken place since March.

ABANDON SALES TAX TEST

Directors of the state merchants association decided in Raleigh to abandon the proposal to have a court test of the constitutionality of the 3 per cent sales tax, and instead to concentrate all efforts on naming a 1935 general assembly which will remove the tax.

Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Stomach

For quick relief from constipation troubles, such as are mentioned below, get a 25-cent package of Theodor's BLACK-DRAUGHT and begin taking it today.

"I have suffered a great deal from biliousness and constipation," writes Mrs. D. C. Jones, of Waterloo, Ala. "When I get bilious I have a bad taste in my mouth, have sour stomach, my color is bad, and I get dizzy and feel awfully bad. I have headache constantly. When I take Black-Draught it relieves me and I feel like a new person. I don't think there is a better medicine than Black-Draught."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

IT'S LUCKY DAY FOR WORLD'S FAIR VISITOR CHOSEN FOR KISSING GAME IN BELGIAN VILLAGE STREET SHOW

CHICAGO, July 00.—Kisses are words in a universal language.

Perhaps that explains why thousands of visitors to the Chicago World's Fair—A Century of Progress—roar their applause to the colorful street festival that daily makes the market square of "Picturesque Belgium" one of the gayest and loyallest spots of the Fair. Nestling intimately in the heart of this Belgian Village, with its houses and chapels and shops built from actual moulds of Old World buildings that date from the 13th century, is an outdoor stage, surrounded by dining tables and beer garden balconies, and terraced in by a broad expanse of cobblestone steps leading upward to a cluster of hillside shops and the setting sun.

Kisses to Music. At the start of every hour sightseers scramble for seats on the steps and at the tables to watch the flaxen-haired maidens and peasant boys of old Belgium present their native folk-dances and songs with a spontaneous pleasantry and delightful naivete that spring from happy hearts. The rhythmic waltzes, dainty and graceful for all the cumbersome of the heavy wooden shoes of the dancers, own a charm that is well appreciated, even though most of the onlookers have never been abroad, know little of the customs and traditions of the "old country", and understand little or nothing of the symbolism of the dances.

But in the grand finale—the "kissing game"—is a world of clean, fast fun thoroughly understood. A kiss is a kiss, be it in Brussels or Chicago, Moscow or Mayfair, Paris or Tangier.

To the strains of the luring music, the boys and girls dance about the stage in a circle, with one boy or girl alone in the center. The dancer in the center chooses a partner of the opposite sex from the outside ring, and the two then

become the leaders of the dance. At given breaks in the music they kneel, and first he kisses her, then she kisses him. Dancers of the circle follow suit.

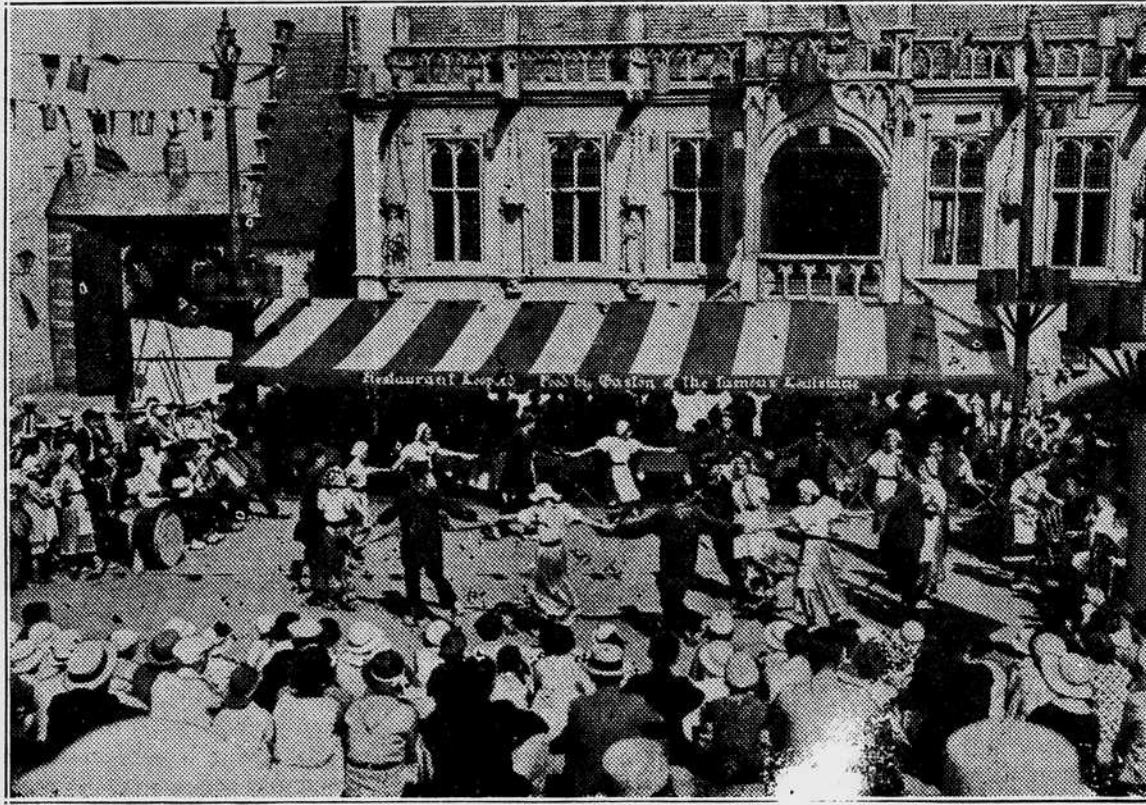
Game Pleases Crowd. It's great fun, but the big laughs are yet to come. There is a pause in the music. One of the peasant boys leaps from the circle and takes the hand of a girl selected at random from the audience. Then she must become his partner in the center of the dance. When the dance is over, all the boys rush to initiate the new dancer with their kisses, much to her embarrassment and to the merriment of the onlookers. The stunt is then repeated with a boy from the audience.

After the show coins rain from the seats of the amphitheater and the dancers are thrown into a mad scramble for the money, more than often with comic results.

When visitors leave the kissing game, they are sure to have become genuine admirers of the Belgian Village, and are ready to accept the more serious beauty of it in a proper mood.

Display Famed Painting. There is plenty of beauty about the historic old buildings. Here is Antwerp's St. Nicholas church, built in 1450 as a chapel of the shoemakers' guild; here is a convent house from Diest, a home from Tormal, the house of the Hangman of Bruges (1300). There is the gateway where Napoleon spent his last night before Waterloo; there is St. Donatus bridge of Bruges in 1200, with its water mill and pond of swans; there is the beautiful city hall of Damme; in the distance the slim white watch tower "Pagode" of Antwerp. All about are guards, attendants, bar-maids and peasant girls in the authentic and gaily-hued

costumes of the 16th century. Hours without end may easily be spent in the dozens of quaint shops where Dresden China, laces, and other articles are sold, or in the shops of the glassblowers and "koper smids". Almost hidden away in a little building on St. Nicholas plaats is a quiet note of piety in contrast to the rest of the town, and one of the most important exhibits in the village. It is the world-famed painting, "The Crucifixion and Transfiguration of Christ", by Silvio Pagni, brought from the cathedral of Brussels. Valued at \$250,000, and the work of nearly 12 years, it is unique, in that the eyes of the Saviour appear to open to the holy light from heaven as the watcher gazes upon it. It is said to be the only painting wherein the artist has succeeded in representing both death and life eternal on a single canvas.



Belgian boys and girls in native costumes daily present folk-dances and songs in the street festival of the Belgian Village at the Chicago World's Fair

A Century of Progress. Thousands gather on the cobblestone terraces to enjoy the delightful charm of the shows.

Conscience Fund Passes \$600,000

Largest Item Was \$30,000, Smallest, One Cent; Some "Conscience" Letters

Washington.—The "Conscience Fund" at the Treasury department has crawled up above \$600,000 which goes to show that some people insist on being honest.

The federal government has had a conscience fund since the day of President Madison. It was started by a fellow who had defrauded the U. S. A. of \$5 and gotten away with it clean as a whistle, as the phrase went in those days. But years later his conscience began to hurt, so he sat down and sent \$5 to the treasury. Didn't put his name on the letter, though; they seldom do, but it doesn't matter much because the treasury keeps all names confidential.

Other people started doing it until now there has been a total of more than \$600,000 collected. All of it is just velvet for the government, because they never had missed it.

The largest single sum ever collected was \$30,000. The smallest is one cent. That was paid by a man who strayed across the border into Canada. He was in Buffalo, anyway and figured he would just run across the bridge so he could say he had traveled in a foreign country. That's where his trouble started, for once he got in Canada he started spending money. First thing you know, he had bought a pencil for two cents. Well, he got back to America and started using the pencil. Then his conscience began tormenting him. Technically, he was a smuggler, because he had not paid duty on the pencil. So he sat down and wrote this letter to the treasury:

"Herewith I hand you a one-cent stamp for duty on a lead pencil which I bought from a Canadian. The pencil cost me two cents, so I have decided to pay one cent duty."

A lady wrote to the government the other day to tell them she had got religion. Said she was very happy now except for one thing—that matter of the stamp.

"I am duly impressed," she wrote, "to restore to the U. S. Treasury a postage stamp which I used once. It had served its purpose once but seemed not to have

been cancelled much, if at all. Nevertheless, I used it as I was at the time very much in need of dried in kilns and is elevated from one. I am restoring it four-fold (eight cents enclosed) and I haven't been guilty of it any more. May the Lord bless each one and save our souls."

Then there is the case of the man who went down to Tia Juana. He had a terrible day. Every horse he bet on ran backward and his bankroll shrivelled away. By the time he got through with the chuck-a-luck game, the bankroll was exactly the size of France's June 15 war debt payment, which, if memory serves, was a neat orderly row of zeroes. All he had left was \$10 worth of souvenirs. A few months later the government got a letter from him.

"Enclosed find duty on \$10 worth of goods bought at Tia Juana. Buyers did not wish to smuggle, but was not prepared to pay duty at the time. I am sending \$4 which I believe will cover the amount due."

The conscience fund income is remarkable stable. In 1930 the government got \$6,389.75; in 1931 it got \$6,398.77. The biggest year was 1916—more than \$50,000—Treasury officials believe it was because citizens thought America might be drawn into war and need all the money she could get.

Here Is How Beer Is Made At Brewery

Since beer was last a legal drink, a new generation has grown up. Presumably everyone used to know how it was made. Today the presumption is the other way. The Scientific American, New York, for the instruction of youth, publishes what might be called a "primer of beer." It runs as follows:

"The basis of beer is malted barley and hops, altho other cereals, mainly rice, are used: The malt is either made by outside malsters or is sprouted and kin-dried in the breweries own malthouse. "The object of the malting process is to soften the walls of the grain so that the starch becomes accessible and can be resolved into malt sugar (maltose) and dextrin. In the process the barley is steeped in water and then allowed to sprout, the grain being turned from time to time. This usually

consumes about eight days. "The sprouted barley is then dried in kilns and is elevated from storage bins or loading platforms to the top of the brewhouse where grit and dust are removed. The malt, after grinding, is fed by gravity to a cylindrical "grist hopper" in readiness to be weighed before going to the mash tub beneath. Meantime rice has been ground and cooked and is also held in reserve.

"All of these operations have been carried on with view to the chemical reactions which are to follow, assisted by mechanical means. The maltgrist and rice are run into the mash tub, water is added and live steam is admitted, the mixture being constantly agitated by means of mechanically-driven paddles. When the brewmaster decides that the conversion of starch to sugar has been carried out sufficiently, the solubles are filtered off and the solid residue is then drawn off to be made into cattle feed.

"The remaining liquid, known as 'wort,' drains off into huge brew kettles and cooks for four hours. The hops are added to the liquid, one and one-half to two hours before the end of the boiling. The action of the hops is to give a slight bitter and stimulating taste to the beer, and also to promote the keeping quality of the product.

"The work of the hops ended, they are removed and brew is pumped into receiving tanks, cooled, and prepared for fermentation, which accomplished in steel and glass enameled tanks. Yeast in the proper quantity is added at this point. Here the sugar is transformed into alcohol, carbon-dioxide gas being given off and saved for future carbonation of the beer.

"The fermentation process takes from twelve to fifteen days. Then the beer is aged in tanks, usually enameled lined, in cool vaults for two or three months. From bottling tanks the beer, still cool, is divided for keging and bottling. The barrels are soaked, scrubbed, and filled; the bottles are washed, filled, tapped, pasteurized, and labeled. Both keged and bottled beer are carbonated."

Americanism: Viewing with alarm because Junior takes a snifter at college; going back for the big day and getting soured with other old grads to set an example.

—Buy In Salisbury—

IT'S JUST NOT DONE

We are more convinced than ever that North Carolina should abolish capital punishment. Our conviction arises from maudlin sentiment but from the demonstrated fact that the penalty is never suffered except in the case of a "nigger" or a "pore white." We have made some progress in that the influential can now be sent to the penitentiary but it will be many a day before an influential man is executed. It is just not done. A law that discriminates, especially when a life is at issue, should be abolished. —(Charity and Children.)

ASKS DEATH OF HER PET

Media, Pa.—A request that her Pekingese, Nana, be put to death by poison and buried on the day her mistress died, was made in the will of Mrs. Caroline Calhoun of St. Davis's, probated here. The will directed that money from life insurance be used "to pay for my funeral and Nana's."

Husband Pleased After Wife Lost Bulky Fat

Reduced 21 Pounds-Skin Clearer and Feels Much Better

"I've lost exactly 21 lbs. with 3 jars of Kruschen and am so happy to get rid of that bulky fat. My husband is very pleased with me. My skin is clearer and I feel so much better since I'm not so heavy on my feet. Friends say I look much better." Mrs. Norma Spickler, Maugansville, Md. To get rid of double chins, bulging hips, ugly rolls of fat on waist and upper arms SAFELY and without discomfort—at the same time build up glorious health and acquire a clear skin, bright eyes, energy and vivaciousness—to look young and feel it—take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast. One jar lasts 4 weeks and costs but a trifle at Purcell's Drug Store or any drugstore the world over. Make sure you get Kruschen because its SAFE. Money back if not satisfied.

'Chigger' Fallacy Given Knockout, Bug Expert

Take it from Stanley C. Arthur, biologist, who "knows his chiggers," that when the bug bites you it doesn't "get under your hide." Arthur recently blew up that fallacy when he explained researchers had shown the inflammation of a chigger bite, popularly believed to be caused by the chigger's presence under the skin, is caused by a poisonous saliva.

The chigger hatches, with the first warm weather, from the eggs of the harvest fly, he explained, and attacks man only when in the larva stage. As adults, they leave humans strictly alone. But when larvae—ouch! the little pests crawl along ankles and bite unmercifully, injecting the poison as it feeds on blood.

The bug even feeds on small wild animals, snakes and lizards, and young chickens, without being the least bit "choicy," Arthur said.

But the bug we call chiggers is no more a chigger, or "chigoe" as it is properly pronounced, than fleas are bats, he declared. Our bugs really are closely allied to spiders and mites.

The real "chigger," "jigger," or properly, chigoe, is a curious flea of the West Indies and South America, and does not inhabit North America, he said. In those regions where it is found, it often does burrow beneath the skin of the feet, and cause serious irritation.

The bug popularly known as the chigger here, he said, is easy to control; simply dust the feet and legs with powdered sulphur before putting on hose, and it won't give any bother.

DEMAND ACTION TO HALT DEATHS OF POLICEMEN

Chicago.—Incensed by the killing of policemen, officials were demanding action to prevent further losses in the police department. Nine policemen have been slain in line of duty thus far this year, including two shot to death last Saturday night by a pair of alleged hoodlums, and Policeman John G. Seveck, killed by a gunman, John Scheek, in the criminal courts building. "If I had my way we would have more inquests on hoodlums," Coronor Frank J. Walsh said in continuing the inquest into the deaths Saturday of Policemen John

Skopek and Elmer Ostling. "The sooner we deal with such hoodlums as they deal with society, the sooner will be solved this problem," the coroner said. "These atrocious murders bear out my contention that we are dealing with such killing in the wrong manner."

BRITAIN TRIES OUT NEW RIFLE

London.—The poor benighted infantry apparently are still to have their place in the next wars. The British War Office is experimenting with a new rifle and bayonet, and if accepted the "P. B. I." will have to re-learn all their musketry exercises. The rifle has the aperture sight on the sliding bar foresight, and is said to be a step nearer scientific perfection for accurate shooting.

666
LIQUID - TABLETS - SALVE
Checks Malaria in 3 days, Olds first day, Headaches or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, FINE LAXATIVE AND TONIC.
Most Speedy Remedies Known.

STAR LAUNDRY
"The Good One"
Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Phone 24 114 West Bank St.
ONE DAY SERVICE

NOW is the time to have your radiator inspected. Your radiator is one of the most vital parts of your car. Let's give the old radiator a "NEW DEAL" right now. We flush, clean, repair and recore all types of radiators. We sell or trade, new and second hand. We are the oldest and most reliable. See us.
EAST SPENCER MOTOR CO.
THE CHRYSLER DEALER
Phone 1188-J East Spencer, N. C.



CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS
NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES...
NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE!

AUGUST ROUND TRIP BARGAIN FARES
ONE CENT PER MILE
FOR EACH MILE TRAVELED
AUGUST 4TH AND 5TH, 1933
Final limit to return August 12th.
Round Trip Fares From Salisbury, N. C.
Atlanta, Ga. \$ 6.10 Jacksonville, Fla. \$9.30
Birmingham, Ala. 9.45 Norfolk, Va. 6.15
Charleston, S. C. 5.40 Richmond, Va. 4.80
Cincinnati, O. 10.90 Washington, D. C. 6.70
Proportionate fares to other destinations.
REDUCED ROUND TRIP PULLMAN FARES
Also very low round trip fares to:
New York, N. Y. \$14.85 Philadelphia, Pa. \$11.60
Baltimore, Md. 8.15 Atlantic City, N. J. 13.70
Tickets to these destinations routed Southern Railway to Washington, thence B&O RR. Through pullman sleeping cars to Washington only.
Similar reduced round trip fares will also be in effect Sept. 1st, 2nd, 3rd; October 6th-7th, and November 28th and 29th.
Reduced fare tickets must be secured before boarding train. Purchase railway and pullman tickets in advance.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM