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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Decrease in Jail Population

Indianapolis, Indiana.—A marked decrease in the jail population throughout Indiana is generally accredited to the operation of prohibition and the ultimate result is expected to be a large saving to the people of the state. Statistics collected by the Indiana State Board of Charities show the greatly diminished activities of these institutions. The secretary of the board says that the sheriffs and other officials felt that it was prohibition that was keeping the jail population down and that the board had "no doubt that prohibition had great influence, probably the greatest single influence, in decreasing the number of persons in jail during the last year."

At the close of the state fiscal year, September 30, 1919, the total number of persons in jail in Indiana was 466, the lowest figure recorded in the last 20 years. On September 30, 1918, the number was 510, but the 12 preceding years the number was never less than 1000, and in 1914 it was as high as 1549.

Thirty-four jails were empty September 30, 1919. Sixteen jails had one inmate, seven had two, seven had three, and four had four. Thirteen jails had from five to ten each, and 11 had more than 10. Six jails would have been empty but for the presence of persons who should have been in state institutions. State prohibition became effective in Indiana April 2, 1917.

Dry Conditions Bring Prosperity

Anbun, N. Y.—Increased production and efficiency among the industries of this city are found to be largely the result of prohibition. An attorney of the Anti-Saloon League of New York recently visited here, and his investigations into the situation led to the information that the workers in a number of factories were putting in more time and getting more pay under dry conditions. It was also said that their work had improved and that the custom of asking for advances on their wages had practically ceased. The largest factory employing about 1500 men, reported that formerly about 20 per cent. of the workers was absent on Mondays, but conditions had so improved under prohibition that the last six months has been the best in the company's history with regard to attendance, efficiency, and general prosperity. The men are better dressed, it was found, and their families are in more comfortable circumstances. The department stores reported the best business in their history and one shop announced that it had dispensed with its collector. It was said that a better quality of goods is being purchased and there has been a notable increase in the sale of women's and children's clothing.

Border Judge Has No Diplomacy Whatever

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 7.—Testimony that urgent representations had been made to him by the attorney-general of the United States not to proceed with trial of cases against seven Mexicans captured in the Columbus raid on the grounds that it might result in diplomatic complications with Mexico, was given before the senate committee investigating the Mexican situation today by Judge E. L. Medler, who tried and convicted the seven Mexicans.

Judge Medler refused to halt the proceedings. Six of the Mexicans, who were members of the band that on March 9, 1916, looted Columbus, killing 17 Americans and wounding several others, were condemned to death and executed. The seventh was put in prison for life.

Judge Medler testified that messages delivered to him from the department of justice urged him not to proceed with the cases stating that they should be tried in civil court since the men were taken prisoners in connection with an "invasion." He said he also received messages from the military commander of the Southern department and from "either the secretary of war or the secretary of state." He was unable to remember which.

"I sent back word," said the witness, "that the men had been duly indicted by the grand jury and that I could see no reason for not proceeding with the trial. I told the writers of the messages there would be no watchful waiting in my court."

Examination of Mrs. Laura Ritchie, widowed by the Mexicans on the night of the raid developed the possibility of further discussion as to the legal

classification of the raiders. She and her husband were operating the largest hotel in Columbus. The raiders burned it and her efforts to obtain insurance, she told the committee had been unsuccessful because the insurance company adhered to that clause in the policy exempting them from payment in case of invasion.

Repeated warnings that the Mexicans had planned to raid Columbus, received so little credence by the commanding officer there that when the attack was made no unusual precautions to prevent a surprise had been taken other witnesses told the committee.

"SMELLERS" MUST TELL THEIR SQUANDERINGS

Democrats Insist War Investigating Committee Make Public Expense of Junks

Washington, D. C.—Republican members of the House of Representatives have been doing little else but investigating the Democratic Administration since they took over the legislative part of the Government on May 19, when the extra session convened. Conduct of the victorious war, why America started the world by its overnight shipping achievements, and anything else that it was thought might furnish political capital was eagerly seized upon by an investigating committee.

The Democrats now propose to bring these committees to book and force them to confess officially how much of Uncle Sam's money has been spent in chasing the elusive rumor. The Republican leaders are decidedly "elegant and so far have managed to 'stall' by having the official vouchers turned in at long intervals. They are on partial record, however, as regards the investigation of the Shipping Board and the War Department from May 19, to July 1, the statement making it plain that these two committees alone have spent at least \$150,000 in those six weeks.

Bills May Total A Million

As most of the committees and sub-committees are still "functioning" it is estimated that, counting the cost of the departments that were required to detail clerks to satisfy the unlimited Republican curiosity, the total bill rendered the American public will closely approach \$1,000,000, with no results to justify it.

The House Committee on Shipping Board Operations is one example of how to spend money luxuriously, having out-junketed the Frear spruce sub-"smelling" committee in its search for mares' nests in the Pacific Northwest. The Shipping Board Leacocks took a private car last summer for a jaunt to the Pacific coast and plan a couple of more trips soon, one to New England and another to South Atlantic points. Thus far it has expended \$12,234.64, according to the figures submitted to the House Appropriations Committee by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House.

Three Representatives occupied the private car at an expense of \$4,061.25. Mr. Page's explanation of that being "they (the committee headed by Representative Joseph Walsh, Republican, of Massachusetts) found it more economical to get a special car than to go on regular tickets." A representative of the Shipping Board accompanied them.

The Select Committee to Investigate War expenditures, popularly known as the "smellers," is alleged to have spent but \$75,000 up to July 1, but the Democrats believe the actual total to have been many times that sum. Every one of the five sub-committees has taken prolonged trips, one going to France, another to the Pacific coast, a third over the country visiting camps, a fourth from North to South and from East to West in an attempt to find fraud in contracts, and the fifth undertaking a merry-go-round search for profiteering in quartermaster's supplies.

Minimum Wage Of \$6 For Men, \$4 For Women, Fixed

Akron, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber company today announced that beginning March 15 the minimum wage for male employees would be \$6 a day and for women workers \$4 a day.

This plan will apply to those who have been continuously employed six months or more. It affects between 25,000 and 30,000 workers.

In addition to establishing a minimum wage, the company also announced increases of 5 to 15 per cent. of hourly rates and piece work effective February 15.

PLUMBERS NO LONGER ARISTOCRATS OF LABOR

Truck Drivers, Motormen, Hotel Waiters and Chorus Girls Well Into Income Tax

New York, Feb. 7.—Plumbers who pay income tax are no longer the "aristocrats of labor," according to William H. Edwards, United States internal revenue collector for the second and third districts of New York, in whose district this year more than \$1,500,000,000 will be gathered up for Uncle Sam.

High wages and profitable overtime, says Mr. Edwards, have raised to the income tax paying list such workers as longhormen, garment makers, paper hangers, railroad brakemen, chauffeurs, saloon truck drivers and piano movers. "And don't forget the chorus girls, the movie stars, and the hotel waiters," declared the collector, adding that some of the latter are making more than \$5,000 a year in tips alone.

Street car conductors and motormen in Brooklyn, for instance, he said, have made as much as \$60 a week and if their yearly income exceeds \$1,000 for a single man or \$2,000 for the head of a family, they will be required to contribute their share toward the cost of running the government. Mr. Edwards cited a few instances without, of course, mentioning any names, of bootblacks, milkwagon drivers, and bootboys who in 1919 earned in excess of their exemption and who will be required to file returns.

Payment of the income tax began on January and will continue until midnight of March 15 at which time all returns must be in to escape the possibility of a maximum of \$1,000 fine for delinquency. While Collector Edwards was opening his mail the other day out fell a check for \$2,883.515.39, representing the payment of a corporation tax with penalty and interest. The next letter he opened was from Montclair, N. J., which is also in his district. It had been registered to pay an income tax of \$1.37.

A recent caller at the Collector's office was a woman whose net income was 65 cents. Her tax amount to four cents. She wanted to know if she would be permitted to make the payments "quarterly." When told she could she smiled and said she guessed she would pay it all at once handed over four shining pennies and took her receipt. Another patriotic citizen—foreign-born—filed a careful return showing that he had no income which was subject to taxation. At the bottom of his return was the following notation: "No tax due but would like to pay some tax and enclose check for \$100.00."

Collector Edwards said that, under the law he was not permitted to accept the check but that he forwarded it to Commissioner Roper in Washington to dispose of as he saw fit. This year the income tax rate is less than last, Mr. Edwards said, the normal rate being 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemption and 8 per cent on the remaining net income instead of 6 and 12 per cent as in 1918.

"Offhanded," said the collector, "one would hardly think that a longshoreman came within the requirements of the income tax law. Certainly he did not a few years ago when many of them found it hard to make a living. In the past year or two, however, many longshoremen have been making from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year."

"The income tax also hits some members of the theatrical profession pretty hard. Some of these actors, including motion picture stars, perhaps make as high as \$200 and \$300 a week for six months in the year. They live well and by the time their income tax payment is due may be out of an engagement. They are confronted with a good size tax without any immediate means. It is then up to them to get it."

"Last year my investigators found many diamond merchants have been doing business in this country four or five years without paying taxes. We got after them and increased our returns by more than \$1,000,000. Some of the actresses who were delinquent last year said they did not pay because they could not figure out just how much they were exempt because of the cost of their gowns, taxicabs and other luxuries. A 50 per cent. penalty was imposed because of their failure to pay when the taxes were due."

"Income taxes," said the collector, "should be figured as a liability just as insurance, interest on a mortgage or your winter's coal bill. Then when the time comes for payment it will not be a hardship. Nearly 20,000 persons were fined last year for failure to file returns. A certain stockholder made

\$200,000. He filed his return showing a tax of \$40,000. He defaulted in his payment, however, and in a personal interview with me, said he didn't have the money. A five per cent. penalty was imposed and he hustled around and got the money. His failure to provide for the tax cost him just 2,000."

The second and third New York districts, Mr. Edwards said, raise more than one-quarter of the total amount collected throughout the entire United States.

ELKIN AND ALLEGHANY ROAD IS REORGANIZED

Company Purposes To Now Complete Laying Rail To Sparta

Elkin, Feb. 8.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Elkin and Alleghany Railroad company was held in Winston-Salem Saturday. The purpose was to complete the organization of the company, which was recently chartered by the state. The charter provided for the issuance of \$45,000 paid in capital, and authorized capital of \$1,000,000.

The Elkin and Alleghany, which has been in the hands of C. B. Penny and M. W. Thompson the past four years, was sold under an order of the Superior court of Forsyth county in October, 1919, and was bid off by Dr. J. W. Ring, of Elkin.

At the meeting in Winston-Salem, held at the law office of Manly, Hendren and Womble, all the stockholders were represented in person or by proxy. Those present were H. G. Chatham and C. B. Penny, of Winston-Salem; J. Clinton Smoot and C. C. Smoot, III, of North Wilkesboro, and Alec Chatham, Jr., and J. F. Hendren, of Elkin.

The organization was perfected by the election of H. G. Chatham as president; J. Clinton Smoot, R. A. Dougherty and C. B. Penny, vice-presidents; Alec Chatham, Jr., treasurer; Thurmond Chatham, secretary, J. F. Hendren, general counsel.

The gentlemen who have taken in hand the completion of this railroad intend to have the rail laid to Sparta, in Alleghany county. It is a well known fact that Alleghany and adjoining counties have great natural undeveloped resources, and they for a number of years have been cut off from North Carolina by the lack of railway facilities, thereby diverting to the state of Virginia trade which naturally belongs to North Carolina.

Extradition List Is A Book Of 800 Pages

Paris, Feb. 7.—The official list of those whose extradition is demanded by the allies was issued by the foreign office tonight without comment. The text of the original covering note and of the new note referred to Baron von Lersner's refusal to accept the list were not made public.

A paper-bound book of more than 200 pages contains the names of the 800 persons or groups, with their rank and accusations against them. In many cases where names are not known a general description of the duties of the accused are given.

Four pages are devoted to Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, the same accusations serving for both.

Berlin, Friday, Feb. 6.—The Vossische Zeitung reports that the note accompanying the list of names of the Germans accused by the allies of war crimes will be delivered tomorrow by the French charge d'affaires, M. de Marcilly. According to the newspapers it is reported in diplomatic circles that the note maintains the principal of punishment of the guilty, but is so drafted as to admit of the possibility of negotiations.

Baron Kurt von Lersner, who refused to deliver to his government the allied extradition list and resigned as head of the German peace delegation at Paris, arrived here this morning from Cologne.

The Deutsche Zeitung quotes the German Officer's association and the National Association of German Officers as having made the following declaration:

"We German officers cover with our lives the proposed sacrifices to our enemies. We demand firm co-operation from the entire German people—men, women and children, who must realize that it now is a matter of the life of each individual and a matter of the continued existence of the German nation. No traitor may conceal himself among us."

HIGH SUGAR PRICES ARE CAUSED BY PARTISANSHIP

C. O. F. Provides No Substitute For War-Time Control

Washington, D. C.—The present high sugar prices are one of the fruits of the partisan strife stirred up here early last year when the Republicans took control of the special session of Congress.

Along in August, after the partisans had shouted all summer about the over exercise of government control, the question of continuing the Sugar Equalization Board another year and buying the Cuban sugar crop came up. At that time there was at least one member of the Board himself who thought it was time for the Government to get out of the market, and the sentiment among the majority in Congress seemed to urge such a course.

In October with world markets still unsettled the Sugar Board urged Congress to continue its existence until Dec. 31, 1920, and authorize it to purchase the coming Cuban crop. But Congress still seemed to favor getting out of the market and there was no action. In December the Attorney-General, who had taken over the food situation, announced that the Board would cease to function after Dec. 31, 1919.

This meant that notwithstanding an actual existing sugar shortage there would be no market control. Realizing what its failure to act was bringing on Congress got busy at the last minute and on Dec. 20th the Sugar Equalization Board was continued for another six months.

By this time, however, the Central Cuban agency had gone out of existence and control of the market could not be secured through one agency as before, but the market must be chased down wherever Cuban purchases were possible. Meanwhile the allied nations that controlled the Cuban market last year and unbound themselves from their alliance and were already in the field as America's competitors. Besides in renewing the life of the board, Congress had failed to provide it anew with its former powers of equalization and distribution.

In face of the new situation the board will continue to make available purchases. Congress acted so late that it is now impossible for the Government agencies to secure control of the Cuban supply by purchasing operations without "skyrocketing" prices. And since it is going out of business in July it would not be economical to purchase the entire crop.

Had America bought a control of the entire crop in October or November prices would have been somewhat stabilized by this time. As it is, however, January prices are considerably above normal. February quotations are slightly lower and March prices show further receding, with the forecast that the sugar flurry may end with the coming of spring, and a return all over the world to more normal conditions.

Argentine Cattle Hides Now In Active Demand

Buenos Aires, Jan. 8.—American buyers are reported to be buying Argentine cattle hides on contracts which would include the greater part of what are known as "freezing house skins" up to the middle of June, 1920. The American buyers, according to La Razon, are anticipating German purchases which are expected to be facilitated by the resumption of maritime traffic with German ports.

"At present," says La Razon, "the demand for cattle hides is very active all over the world. The United States bought during the war the greater part of Argentina's production, but the tanning industry has progressed very much in several countries such as Spain, Sweden, Norway and Holland, and these countries today are disputing the market. As Germany is commencing to operate on a large scale in the international hide market, the United States will not find the same facilities that she had in 1915-18 to impose her prices on the market."

"It is estimated that Argentine next year, will be able to dispose of more than 6,000,000 cattle hides."

Chronic Constipation.

There are people who never have a movement of the bowels without it is produced by a cathartic. Most of them have brought that condition on themselves by the use of mineral waters and strong cathartics that take too much water out of the system and aggravate the disease they are meant to relieve. A mild laxative tonic like Chamberlain's Tablets affords a gentle movement of the bowels that you hardly realize has been produced by a medicine, and they use it not so likely to be followed by constipation.

ALCOHOL AND OPIUM A NEW MENACE IN CHINA

Dr. Mary Stone Says Japan Is Smuggling Opium and America Furnishing Intoxicants

Washington, Feb. 7.—Urging that many American missionaries be sent to spread and maintain the spirit of Christianity in China, Dr. Mary Stone, head of the largest hospital in the Orient, today told the national conference of churchwomen that the Chinese were threatened with corruption by opium smuggled from Japan and liquor produced by American brewers.

"Japan," she declared, "is using the newly acquired province of Shantung as a door through which to ship large quantities of opium and other drugs into China. In an incredibly short time, China wiped out the opium curse and we built a \$14,000,000 bonfire of the pipes and the drug. But Japan is smuggling in opium in large quantities and the traffic last year alone amounted to more than \$40,000,000."

American liquor interest, driven from the United States by national prohibition, Dr. Stone added, "are attempting to establish breweries and distilleries in China because it represents virtually a new field." The Chinese are not drinking people, she said, but are susceptible to anything newly introduced from America.

"The whole world is looking to America," she declared, "to put Christianity back where it was before the war and then carry it to an even higher place in the nations of Europe and Asia alike. Don't send missionaries by the mere hundreds. When you wanted to lick Germany you sent soldiers by the millions."

The conference was called for the purpose of outlining a program for the greater participation of women in the interchurch world movement and representatives are present from virtually every state in the union.

The "Matter With" America

What's the matter with America these days?

Too many diamonds, not enough alarm clocks.

Too many silk shirts, not enough blue flannel ones.

Too many pointed-toe shoes, not enough square-toed ones.

Too many serge suits and not enough overalls.

Too much deroulette and not enough aprons.

Too many satin-upholstered limousines and not enough cows.

Too many consumers and not enough producers.

Too much oil stock and not enough savings accounts.

Too much envy of the result of hard work and too little desire to emulate it.

Too many desiring short cuts to wealth and too few willing to pay the price.

Too much of the spirit of "get while the getting is good" and not enough old-fashioned Christianity.

Too much discontent that vents itself in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy conditions.

Too much class consciousness and too little common democracy and love of humanity.

TENNESSEE STOCK DEALER PRAISES IT

Memphis Man Says Troubles Left Him on Taking Tanlac Now Feels Years Younger

"Tanlac soon got me over my troubles and I am actually feeling years younger than I am," said C. M. Black, a prominent Livestock dealer living at 562 Cox street, Memphis, Tenn.

"All my life I had been a stout, healthy man," he continued, "and never had any serious trouble till about two years ago, when my stomach went back on me. Buying and selling stock kept me out of doors much of the time, and exposure to all kinds of weather began to tell on me. I began to suffer from spells of indigestion and my stomach would swell up and bloat with sour gas. My trouble grew worse and I suffered so terribly that I thought I had gall stones and was told an operation was necessary. I felt like there was a knot in my stomach and the pain made me miserable and sometimes I would be knocked out for two or three days at a time."

"A few bottles of Tanlac entirely relieved my trouble and I didn't have a pain left. I can eat anything now I and I am so much pleased with the results that I have recommended Tanlac to many people I have during my trips in the country. For I feel that it is a medicine to be relied on."