MILLION A WEEK TOLL ON WHISKY

Illinois Corn Belt Distilleries Pay Almost a Sixteenth of Nation's Budget.

SEND LIQUOR OVER WORLD

Home of Gin, Rum, Brandy, Grain Alcohol, Malt Spirits, and "Aged" Drinks.

Bloomington, Ill., July 12.—[Special.]—Uncle Sam has reason to be grateful to central Illinois. Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year just closed showed an increase of $4,500,000 over the preceding twelve months. The Fifth district collected $34,413,447, which was a net gain of $4,184,083.

The total for Illinois ranges about $35,000,000, which is sufficient to give this state some prestige as a money getter for payment of the government expenses. In fact, Illinois leads all states in internal revenue collections, being ahead of New York, its nearest competitor, by the margin of $9,000,000. The total collections of the government from internal revenue ranges from $300,000,000 to $350,000,000.

$1.75 Every Second.

Every time the clock ticks the state of Illinois turns over $1.75 to the government. Each week sees $1,000,000 given. The fiscal year just closed, while showing a tremendous gain in the Fifth district, failed to reach the high water mark of 1907 when the collections ran up to the tidy figure of $35,477,448.

It has been computed that the Fifth district of Illinois pays one-sixteenth of the total expenses of operating the government. In other words, if there were fifteen others just as large, the army, navy, and all other departments could be paid without calling upon the other districts.

The distilleries of central Illinois which pay the bulk of the internal revenue, are the largest in the world. The capacity of each is 65,000 gallons of spirits a day. To operate one distillery one day requires the corn from 400 acres, averaging forty bushels to the acre. If the six distilleries of central Illinois were operated upon full time, it would require the entire product of 1,000 acres of farm land to supply just one day's material.

3,000 Barrels Whisky a Day.

Most distilleries use corn, but one uses 80 per cent rye. The average output of whiskey each day is 2,000 to 3,000 barrels. Solid train loads of whiskey and spirits depart each day for the east and west. The first stage in the distillation is that of spirits or alcohol.

Japan is a heavy customer of the central Illinois distilleries, buying thousands of barrels of spirits annually, to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The United States government has similar plants at Mares Island and other points where powder is manufactured. Other thousands of barrels are used in the arts, compounding patent medicines, extracts, essences, and in preserving specimens in scientific institutions.

No tax is collected from spirits used in the arts. The tax on a gallon of spirits is $1.20, which all goes to the government. As whiskey sells on the market at a price averaging $1.35 per gallon, the distiller profits 7 to 8 cents per gallon, as the cost of distillation is about 7 cents per gallon.

One-Half World's Whisky.

Distilleries make spirits and rectifying branches make the whisky from the spirits. For many years only high wines were made in central Illinois, but at the present time one-half the world's supply of whisky and alcohol is made here. Gin, brandies, and almost all other kind of intoxicants now are made here. More gin is produced in central Illinois than in any other place in the world. Juniper berries are imported, distilled with spirits and made into gin in immense quantities.

Whiskies are "aged" on demand and are "blended" in many ways. In fact any kind of drink and of any reasonable "age," can be had on demand. In one month rectifying establishments can turn out whisky "twenty years old," that cannot be told from the real aged article.

Whisky or alcohol for Japan always is sent via New Orleans and the southern route. If sent via the northern route the contents of the casks swell and burst the hoops of the receptacle, causing heavy loss.

Comes from Yellow Corn.

Nearly every nation of the world sends to central Illinois for its whisky and other liquors, the basis of all being the yellow corn which has made Illinois so prosperous. Each nation appears to have its favorite beverage and there is a wide variety in the class of shipments.

The principal intoxicating beverages produced by distillation are brandy, which name is applied properly only to spirits distilled from wine; rum, manufactured from molasses and other uncrystallizable products of the sugar cane; corn or malt spirit under the various names of spirits, gin, whisky, etc.; gin, produced by adding juniper berries and other ingredients to ordinary spirits, the name being derived from the French word for juniper, "genievre"; cherry brandy, peach brandy, cider spirit, etc., which are spirits from vegetable substances.

With an annual production of 150,000,000 gallons of the distilled product the spirit interest has interwoven itself with the life of the nation so that it becomes one of the most trustworthy sources of national income.

MACHINE POLITICS DEFEAT FREE INSPECTION OF OIL.

Offer of Birmingham Man to Do Work for Nothing Rejected So as to Give Politician a Plum.

Birmingham, Ala., July 12.—[Special.]—Machine politics under intensive methods had a practical application here recently in the appointment of an oil inspector for Jefferson county. Behind the maneuver lies a story of human interest involving a "soft snap" for a professional politician and the expenditure of from $4,000 to $10,000 a year unloaded by the oil trust on coal miners of the county through an increase in the price. The miners bear this additional burden so the politician can draw a big pay for doing practically nothing.

The legislature of 1910 enacted a law providing that oil used by miners shall be inspected by a man appointed by the county at the pay of 2 cents a gallon.

When the oil trust receives a fresh tank for miners' use the inspector once a month or so goes out to the distributing plant, tests a tank and draws about $160 for some thirty minutes' time. The oil people pay the inspector and charge up the amount to the miners in excess cost.

For the last three years the job was held by James F. Hawkins. He was a candidate for reelection, but withdrew in his brother-in-law's favor.

Criticism arose for the reason that John C. Henley, member of one of the wealthiest families here, offered to take the job without pay.

Going to World's Beauty Contest as California's Representative.

MRS. WALTER POMEROY

PHOTO BY MATZENE.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 12.—[Special.]—That feminine beauty is neither a matter of cosmetics nor athletics is the opinion of Mrs. Walter Pomeroy of this city, who has been chosen to represent the state of California in the world's beauty contest to be held next September in Brussels, Belgium.

"In my opinion," says Mrs. Pomeroy, "the most beautiful woman is not the one who may have the most perfect features or the rarest coloring. Even physical beauty ultimately depends upon beautiful spiritual thoughts. Many women attach too much importance to physical beauty. Beauty is that which pleases the esthetic sense, and we love a beautiful woman as we love a flower. But, after all, it is neither beauty nor money that brings happiness. If I am beautiful it is merely the result of circumstances. I grew in a beautiful garden and was protected and cared for. Since I can remember I have been surrounded by beauty and the devotion of those who cared for me."

Another theory of Mrs. Pomeroy is that the dissipation of the modern woman has a tendency to destroy beauty. "The drinking of liquors coarsens the skin and finally ruins the loveliness of femininity," insists Mrs. Pomeroy, who was reared in a temperance household.

Mrs. Pomeroy's home is at 942 Menlo avenue. Though she is now only 26 years old, she has been married nine years.

SPENDER RUNS FOR GOVERNOR

Col. "Jimmie" McAlester Seeks Cruce's Job in Oklahoma.

$10,000 GOLD BRICK VICTIM.

As Lieutenant Governor He Pardoned Murder Gang.

McAlester, Okla., July 12.—[Special.]—Col. J. J. McAlester of McAlester, now lieutenant governor, has announced he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed Gov. Lee Cruce. The brush is alive with prospective candidates for this same nomination, and Col. "Jimmie" McAlester's appearance means the running will be fast. Col. McAlester has more money than could be hauled on a dray, and in politics is a princely spender.

The liberality of Col. McAlester in parting with his money gladdened the heart of at least one man, a stranger, who won the colonel's confidence five or six years ago. This clever rogue induced his new friend to pay $10,000 in cold cash for what proved to be a gold brick. The deal was consummated after they had visited a "chemist" at Muskogee. The swindler escaped with the money before Col. McAlester's friends knoew what had happened, and he never was captured.

Cornbread Kind of a Man.

Col. McAlester was postmaster of McAlester when the salary was $12 a year. He is an old fashioned man, strongly southern in his sentiments, and believes cornbread and cold buttermilk in the shade of a tree on a hot day surpasses anything devised by the king of England's cook. He made his fortune merchandising.

He has given thousands of dollars away to impecunious politicians, widows, orphans, in fact, to almost everybody who went to him with the right kind of a hard luck story. When he was a member of the Oklahoma state corporation commission his favorite way of taking his ease in his office was to pull off his shoes and light his cob pipe. There's no style about Col. "Jimmie."

Once Corporation Chief.

Nobody doubts Col. McAlester's honesty, yet he has done things officially that caused much uproar in Oklahoma. His friends said he was imposed upon by shrewd manipulators. After Col. McAlester was corporation commissioner he was elected lieutenant governor by a cracking majority. In Oklahoma, as elsewhere, the lieutenant governor is largely a figurehead, drawing the modest salary of $1,000 a year, and with scarcely any duties to perform, save when the governor leaves the state. Col. McAlester dislikes inocuous desuetude.

For the first time subsequent to his election, Gov. Lee Cruce left the state in August, 1911, to visit his old home in Kentucky. Col. McAlester got on the job of governor with both feet. By the time Gov. Cruce returned home there was a lot of noise. His lieutenant was sixteen days in office, and in that time, not counting the Sundays, pardoned thirty-three convicts and paroled nearly twenty others.

State Fair Abolishes Free List.

Des Moines, Ia., July 12.—A. R. Corey, secretary to the fair board, yesterday announced no passes will be issued to the fair this year. Exhibitors and concessionists and helpers will be given admissions. State officials, members of the legislature, state employés, and newspapers are cut off the free list.

Petitions City to Banish Bees.

Flint, Mich., July 12.—Claiming that her neighbors keep bees that have stung her regularly, Mrs. H. C. Gordon has petitioned the common council to pass an ordinance to banish all bees to the country, where, she says, they belong.

SINGLE TAX WISCONSIN ISSUE

Amendment to Badger Constitution Proposed by Farmer.

POLITICIANS NOT BACKING IT

Author of Plan Put It Through Legislature by Hard Fight.

Madison, Wis., July 12.—[Special.]—"The single tax amendment to the constitution will be the big issue in the state this year. The amendment promises to be of more service than anything done in many years. Those cities and counties which are first to take advantage of the amendment will reap the earliest advantage in the development of their business and resources."

This is the opinion of Prof. John R. Commons, economist and governmental expert, commenting on the successful fight by Assemblyman Edward Nordman to give to Wisconsin a flexible form of the single tax.

"I have used Nordman's experience to show the usefulness of the direct primary," Prof. Commons said. "It demonstrates that it is not necessary to have politicians make the party platform and decide issues.

Author of Act a Farmer.

"Nordman is a farmer, one of the first homesteaders in his part of the state. He dug his farm out of the woods, became a lecturer at farmers' institutes, and, after living twenty-three years in the woods, started out to bring the single tax to the front. He sent postal cards to every voter in his district, telling just what he was going to do—that he proposed a tax on land and exemptions on improvements. At first he did not get much help here. But others became interested, and Tax Commissioner Adams finally put the resolution into shape.

"The essential feature of the amendment as Adams drafted it was that if a town exempted improvements, that would not reduce its share of the state taxes, because the state can tax the unimproved land to the amount of the exemption on improvements.

"The income tax is a step toward the single tax, though it seems paradoxical to say so, and many single taxers do not view it in that light. The income tax has educated the people on the advantages of exempting personal property, and the next step is for them to see the advantage of exempting improvements."

Text of the Amendment.

The land amendment provides home rule in taxation, under the restraining hand of the legislature. It is as follows:

"The legislature shall have power to authorize counties, towns, cities, and villages by voting of electors therein, to exempt from taxation, in whole or in part, designated classes of property; but the value of such property exempted by any county shall be included in the assessment and equalization for state taxes, and the value of such property exempted by any town, city, or village shall be included in the assessment and equalization for state and county taxes."

Mrs. Nordman went to Langlade county twenty-three years ago on a construction train on which he had obtained a job. He was 16. Until then he had worked on his brothers' farm at New London, and gone to school. When he was 20 he bought the farm he lives on and taught school to pay for it. For eight years he was superintendent of schools. For five years he was a member of the state board of agriculture.

Lumber Mill Checks Output.

Laurel, Miss., July 12.—It is announced that the Wausau Lumber company will operate its plant only five days a week. This applies to both day and night shifts. Low prices and decreased demand in lumber circles, it is stated, are responsible for the cut. Several hundred men are affected.

TENANTS TO HAVE HOUR OF REVENGE

Income Tax Bill's Provisions Rouse Landlords' Fear of Results

JOY TO FLAT DWELLER.

Boss of Janitor Even, if Affidavit Article Is Not Knocked Out of Measure.

At last the despised tenant is to have an opportunity to get his revenge on the landlord, if not on the janitor.

The landlords see the humiliation which threatens them, and their organizations in various cities are starting on a campaign to preserve their prestige, though without great hope of success.

The danger which threatens the landlords comes through the pending income tax bill. The New York landlords were the first to see their peril, and last week they sent a vigorous protest to Senators O'Gorman and Root and to Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee.

Items Named as Objectionable.

The protest classifies the objectionable features of the income tax measure as follows:

1. It provides that all persons, including tenants, lessees or mortgagors of real property having the payment of interest and rent to another person exceeding $4,000 a year, shall deduct and withhold sufficient to pay the normal tax.

2. The owner of the premises cannot be entitled to the benefit of the exemption of $4,000 unless he shall, not less than thirty days prior to the day on which the return of his income is due, file with the tenant an affidavit claiming the benefit of such exemption.

3. It provides that the owner shall file with the tenants a true and correct return of his annual gains, profits, and income from all other sources, and also the deductions.

4. It permits a corporation to deduct only the interest accrued and paid within the year on its indebtedness to an amount of such indebtedness not exceeding its paid up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year.

Reasons for Objections.

These features of the proposed income tax are particularly objectionable to real estate interests, according to the protest, because:

1. The government, by requiring the tenant to withhold any part of the rent, exhibits a want of confidence in the landlord that is most offensive.

2. Neither the government nor the owner would have any redress if the tenant absconded with the money withheld by him.

3. It is not reasonable to believe that the owner would not make a true and proper statement of the rents and income from his property.

4. The proposed law provides a penalty for non-compliance with its provisions. It should therefore not be necessary for the owner to file with a tenant an affidavit claiming the exemption, nor should the owner be required to file with the tenant a statement showing all sources and amount of his income and thus enable a total stranger to know the personal and confidential affairs of the owner.

5. If the owner is to make a statement of his affairs, there is no reason why that statement should not be made directly to the government instead of to a tenant, lessee, or mortgagor.

6. By having the owner or his agent or direct representative make the report directly to the government instead of to the tenant, there would be no necessity for the tenant to make any return.

GERMAN EMPIRE INVITED TO ST. LOUIS CELEBRATION.

Hundredth Anniversary of War of Liberation to Be Commemorated During First Week of October.

St. Louis, Mo., July 12.—The German empire has just been invited officially to participate in the St. Louis celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the German war of liberation, Oct. 4-11. The invitation was sent to the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Holweg, in Berlin. The chancellor will present it to the emperor.

Adolphus Busch, honorary president of the festival committee, who is now in Germany; his friend, Gen. von Gontard, aid de camp to Emperor William; and Privy Councilor Dr. Theodore Lewald, who is well remembered in St. Louis as Germany's world's fair commissioner, are working quietly in the interest of the festival. There is no doubt in their minds that Germany will be fittingly represented.

Festival week will offer a plentitude of attractions not contained in the program of the centennial celebration. The Veiled Prophet will make his triumphant entry and the October pageant conference committee is planning a number of festivities.

PITCHER WINS MAYORALTY; ELECTED AFTER A GAME.

Western Tri-State League Man Goes to Alaska and Gains Instant Popularity by His Prowess.

Boise, Idaho, July 12.—Highest civic honors in the power of Treadwell, Alaska, have been given to Ralph Pitman, who pitched for the Boise baseball club in the Western Tri-state league until a month ago, and all because of his prowess in pitching.

Until a month ago Pitman was taking his regular turn in the box for Boise, but he was dissatisfied and Saturday night he left for Alaska to play independent ball.

He arrived at the mining town of Treadwell unheralded and unknown. A baseball game against that town's hated rival, Juneau, was about to be played. Pitman volunteered his services, showed clippings of Boise papers telling of some good games he had pitched, and his proffer was accepted. Not only did he defeat Juneau, but he held that team scoreless in a hard fought nine inning game.

The citizens of Treadwell thereupon held a massmeeting and elected Pitman mayor.

MILLION QUARTS IN DRY STATE.

Kansas Drinks That Quantity of Intoxicants Monthly Under the New Mahin Law.

Topeka, Kas., July 12.—Kansas is drinking more than a million quarts of intoxicating liquors a month, according to figures based on reports received from county clerks over the state.

With the enactment of the Mahin law the bootlegger and jointist seem to have gone out of business. The individual who wants a case of beer or bottle of whisky for his own use has no more troubles than before the law went into effect.

The estimate is based on reports for the first month that the Mahin law was in effect.

Chosen Queen of Moose Carnival.

Mrs. Ivalue Proelss.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—[Special.]—The Moose carnival and the Potlatch fraternal parade next week are to be elaborate affairs. Secretary of the Navy Daniels is to be here on Thursday and several battleships will take part in a submarine maneuver along the water front, illumination of all ships and searchlight drills. In addition to this crews of the different ships will contest in novelty boat races and track and field teams will be entered in all of the Potlatch sports. The boat races will be held in the late afternoon, so as not to interfere with any of the big Potlatch events of each day with the exception of Thursday.

Mrs. Ivalue Proelss has been elected queen of the Moose carnival, receiving 43,589 votes.

"GOO GOO AVENUE" DOOMED

Lawton, Okla., Street Peopled by Law Abiding Residents.

CENTER OF CELEBRATIONS.

Indians Come to Help Memorialize Opening of Settlements.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 12.—[Special.]—"Goo Goo avenue" of Lawton, Okla., is being transformed to a modern city street occupied by a progressive, law abiding element. The gamblers who infested the tent city for the first few months after its founding have vanished. This fact will be impressed on the public during the twelfth annual celebration at Lawton on Aug. 6. The celebration is a "new country" affair, embracing Comanche, Kiowa, Caddo, Cotton, and Tillman counties, which originally comprised the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation opened to settlement on Aug. 6, 1901.

This year there will be no Quanah Parker and no Geronimo. The illustrious chief of the Comanches departed for the happy hunting grounds nearly two years ago, and the Apache warrior, whom Gen. Miles captured, preceded him to that land by two years. Formerly the entire southwest of Oklahoma was interested in these anniversary jubilees largely because of the opportunity to see the Indian warriors and their clans of painted faces and gaudily garbed bodies.

Made a Speech.

Parker usually made a speech, counseling peace and the solution by the Indians of the white man's problems, and then he'd go to his tent and join in a score of uncanny incantations and dances. Geronimo renamed the streets and sold bows and arrows of his own manufacture, later appearing as the central figure in a mad horse race down the original "Goo Goo avenue."

This year's event will celebrate the visitation of timely rains, fine prospects for all sorts of crops and the outlook for a harvest unprecedented in local history. Five silver cornet bands from as many towns of the region will take the place of the tom toms of the red men.

Indian pony races will be superseded largely by bit and spur affairs under modern regulation. There will be Indian races, however, for no celebration is complete without them, but that feature will not overshadow others on the card. Patriotic addresses by the new country's leading orators will take precedence over the half grunting efforts of Indian leaders frsh from the raw meat camps of the resevations. The midway will accommodate modern shows with only a touch of Indian dances and other similar performances.

Indians Coming, Too.

But the probabilities are that 5,000 Indians will be present. Already they are preparing to move their tents, ponies, and dogs to the Indian village grounds on the Indian school reservation near Lawton. No Indian ever misses a celebration if it is possible for him to be there. He has come to believe that his presence is necessary, and his white brother holds to that opinion to some degree.

The Kiowas under Lone Wolf will thread the valleys and passes of the Wichita mountains on their way to the prairie lands of the south. The Wichitas, Caddes, and Washitas will come from the territory surrounding the general agency at Anadarko. From allotments in four counties, scattered over an area of 2,000,000 acres, will come 2,000 Comanches, the men whom Quanah Parker counseled and led for nearly forty years.

Since Oklahoma continues to be a land of "newcomers," the Indian feature of celebration is an important drawing card. There are thousands of people who have settled in the state during the last few years who have not yet seen a "wild Indian."

RECOVERS TEETH FROM RUBBISH

New York Woman's Dental Apparatus Found in Street Cleaners' Dump.

New York, July 12.—"Big Bill" Edwards, the street cleaning commissioner, has been asked to find many things, but the strangest demand was telephoned in this afternoon.

"About ten minutes ago, Mr. Commissioner," said a woman, "my servant put my teeth in the rubbish. She held the teeth in one hand, a dustpan full of rubbish in the other. The cart driver rang the bell and the girl threw the teeth into the dustpan. I can hardly make myself understood over the phone now without my teeth."

The commissioner caused the dumps to be searched, and the teeth were found and restored to their owner.

'PURE FOOD' MILK WILL BE COSTLY

Dealers of Country Organize to Raise Prices if Rules Cannot Be Changed.

PUT UNDER FEDERAL LAW

Ruling of Supreme Court Leaves Them Subject to Department Regulations.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—[Special.]—A series of conferences was begun in executive session this week at the National hotel, which have for their object an organization which will attempt to get the department of agriculture to modify its regulations as they affect milk, or, failing that attempt, the raising of the price of milk throughout the United States.

The conferences were called at the request of the New York Sanitary Milk Dealers' association.

A recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has brought about the movement. This was in the case known as the Dade case.

C. G. Dade, a Washington dairyman, was accused of having in his possession milk which revealed the presence of colon bacilli. That accusation was fought through the police court in Washington and finally reached the Court of Appeals, which decided against him. When he asked the Supreme court of the United States for a writ of certiorari it was refused on the ground that the Court of Appeals had rendered its opinion on the facts.

The decision is said to be the first one of a court of last resort putting milk under the food and drugs act, which act is administered by the department of agriculture.

Bacilli in All Milk.

Colon bacilli, it is stated, are found at least to some extent in all milk. When the Supreme court refused the writ of review in the Dade case the decision of the Court of Appeals of the district went on record as a f one in United States courts throughout country.

The New York Sanitary Milk Dealers' as ciation has taken up the question of the cision with the International Milk Dea association, and has brought it to the at tion of bacteriologists all over the Un States with a view, it was stated tod behalf of the milk dealers, "to determin best method of procedure for carrying coördinate and active campaign of prote of the milk producers and dealers."

"The decision in the Dade case," the dealers state, "if generally followed, will the average producer and dealer in cons danger of prosecutions and disaster, bes having the effect of driving out of busin all but the larger dealers and greatly incre ing the cost of milk to the consumer, by r son of the expense that it will be necess for the producer and dealer to incur to be s that the milk they produce and sell will pa inspection under the pure food and dru act."

In addition to the Dade decision, the mil dealers object to the regulations of the department of agriculture for the enforcement of the pure food law.

Object to Pure Food Rules.

"The department has assumed, aside from the decision in the Dade case," it was said in behalf of the dealers, "that milk is within the purview of the food and drugs act whenever the presence of bacilli is established, but when asked what number of bacilli in milk constituted bringing the product within the purview of the act the department's experts fixed upon an arbitrary standard.

"In other words, they said that the presence of a certain number of bacilli is indicative of impurity. We answered that if that were so and there was one bacterium short of the required number, the milk would of necessity be pure, which is manifestly an absurdity."

Plead for the Poor Consumer.

The milk dealers claim to be acting in the campaign they are about to organize in the interests of the consumer, who will be under a hardship if the price of milk is advanced throughout the United States to meet the cost of extra inspections and additional methods of bringing about purity.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—Lazy husbands are g ting busy here today following the first sente imposed under the new law. George Rigg chauffeur, will have to serve 182 days, the she having received orders to put him to pul stumps and mowing the courthouse lawn. Rigg is to receive $1 a day during her husbe service.