

DIRTY POLITICS SAYS DAWES

Chicago Man Uses Plain Language in Describing Men Who Slander Those Who Won the War

Washington, Feb. 2.—Declaring he was not in politics and was not going in, Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, former chief of supply procurement for the American army in France, bitterly attacked today what he charged were political attempts to discredit the achievements of the people who won the war.

In the course of a five hour examination by a house investigating committee Mr. Dawes struck with sledge hammer blows at critics who had tried, he said, to detract from the glory of the great achievement by picking flaws and parading trivial faults 3,000 miles away. At times the air was thick with a streak of oaths for which the witness frankly confessed he had neither apology nor excuse.

Late in the day he reiterated an earlier offhand statement as to his own part in politics which was accepted to mean that he would not become a member of Mr. Harding's cabinet, a position with which his name has been linked. Even before his views of this subject were expressed, Mr. Dawes sharply denounced the present system of conducting the federal government, an evil of a hundred years' standing, he declared, with which investigators might better afford to deal instead of trying to scoop up water already over the dam.

Called by Democrats

Mr. Dawes was called by Democratic members of the committee to rebut testimony relating to waste and extravagance, and particularly with reference to liquidation of American accounts in France and sale of surplus stocks to the French government. Answering charges that food and clothing supplies might have been sold for more than the \$400,000,000 paid by France, Mr. Dawes turned sharply upon one of his questioners, Representative Bland, Republican of Indiana, and shouted:

"It is just that sort of fool argument that forced Great Britain to hold on to its stock and attempt to drive hard bargains. The stuff is there today, rotting. You can no discuss an ex-parte question 3,000 miles away. There is no use to try and throw mud when you were not there to know conditions. England lost billions of dollars by listening to that sort of talk—listening to a lot of people who were afraid of muck-rakers at home. They are raising the devil in England now because England did not sell its supplies when we sold."

Mr. Dawes said as a matter of fact he thought France was charged too much.

"Here you come now and charge," he said, "that we should not have sold sugar. The war department ordered the sale. The sugar went in a lump lot with the junk. Everything was second hand. We got \$400,000,000 for it. We liquidated every account, and we did it because a lot of big men quit their own jobs and went over there to help. We cleaned the slate and congress today still has pending claims that date back to the Revolutionary war."

"It was a big job and we are proud of it. In finding fault and hunting responsibility you don't have far to go. Pershing was the commander in chief and his shoulders are big enough, thank God to bear it."

"Had to Win the War."

Mr. Bland questioned Mr. Dawes about excessive prices paid for equipment and material.

"Sure we paid," he said. "We didn't stop to dicker. Why, man alive, we had to win the war. It was a man's job. We would have paid horse prices for sheep if the sheep could have pulled artillery to the front."

Quite a lot of the questioning related to Great Britain.

"I am not more ashamed to stand up here for England than for the United States," said Mr. Dawes, jumping from his chair. "It seems to be fashionable in American politics to attack England. I am not in politics and I am not going to be, and I think God that in a crisis like this we had there were no bickerings between the English speaking people. England took over 40 per cent. of our troops. Of course, Pershing gave them five divisions, but it had to be done to save the allied line."

The line of questioning shifted constantly, but all the time it came back to prices and vast stores on hand when the armistice was signed. Then diplomats were mentioned.

"The diplomatic system of appointing men with pink tea experience in war time," said Mr. Dawes, "was a rotten failure. Sharp was all right, but the rest of them were utter failures. It was all due to the appointment of society men—pink tea fellows. Why, we couldn't get anywhere. We had George McFadden over there and he did in three days what the diplomats could not do in three months."

Mr. Dawes agreed to remain over for another session tomorrow, Chairman Johnson announced that the examination would require about three hours.

Los Angeles, Feb. 2.—The fifteen round bout between Jack Dempsey and Jess Willard that was scheduled for March 17th in New York has been indefinitely postponed, Dempsey announced today.

Officers belonging from Chicago carry a week's rations, thus giving them an opportunity to front page.—Indianapolis

SETBACK FOR THE BROTHERHOODS

Independent Unions Allowed to Appear Before Board in Railroad Hearings

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Seven independent employees' organizations, despite the opposition of the railroad brotherhoods, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were today admitted as parties to the hearing on rules and working conditions before the Railroad Labor board. The independents will have full opportunity to present testimony covering their contentions for the board's consideration in rendering a decision on the case.

The board's decision was hailed as a distinct victory for the independents by their officers. Opposition to allowing the seven organizations to participate in the hearing was voiced in the employees' opening statement several weeks ago by B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Jewell contended that the brotherhoods represented the employees as a whole and asked from the board the right to negotiate agreements in the name of all employees.

Officers of the independent organizations characterized the brotherhoods' contention as an attempt to be the "Czar of the employees." They declared 150,000 men were represented in their organizations and denied the right of the brotherhoods to speak for these men.

The board's resolution states that since the seven organizations "are materially interested in the matter, and their interests necessarily affected by any decision the board may make it is ordered that all such organizations not heretofore formally made participants shall be allowed to intervene by filing a written application stating their positions."

The entire day's testimony before the board today was given over to objections of the railroads to the national agreements between clerks and station employees and the roads. Rules requiring overtime pay for work performed by employees on Sundays and holidays came in for objection by Mr. E. T. Whiter, chairman of the American Railway Executives' labor committee.

"The railroads are required to serve the public 365 days in the year," Mr. Whiter said. "Some employees must be on duty to insure the safety of the traveling public. We submit that such overtime rates ought not be imposed for unavoidable work which the management cannot lessen."

A Frog Legs Story

Do you recall the story of the farmer who, when he learned that frog legs are regarded as a delicacy and command a good price in city markets, told the city provision man that he could supply a million pairs of frog legs from a pond on his farm?

A short week later you will recall he presented himself before the merchant with half a dozen pairs of frog legs for sale and upon being asked why he brought no more the farmer replied: "Well, them frogs made a noise like a million of 'em, but when I drained the pond I could only find six."

That's exactly the condition that confronts us today in the business world. There are a few croakers bellowing about calamity and unless we are careful we may mistake them for a million. The country is fundamentally sound and a few pessimists are not going to run it on the rocks.

Business is going to be just as good in 1921 as we make it, and it's a moral certainty that it will not be good if everybody begins to shout panic. The good common sense of America is going to prevail and there isn't going to be any panic. We wouldn't be surprised, even after all the calamity preaching that has been made, but that 1921 will be a pretty good old year after all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

When the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen—but it's the other way with the gas pressure.—Richmond (Ind.) Item.

But the grievous fact is that there is danger in low blood pressure.—Toledo Blade.

Saccharine is not a fermentable sugar.

The Gaels of Scotland, the Eise of Ireland and the Manx of the Isle of Man are classed as belonging to the Gadhelic tribes of the Celtic race.

We can't see why the Bolsheviks seek new worlds to conquer. Only one-eighth of the Russians have starved.—Arkansas Gazette.

Many remarkable fossils of extinct animals have been found in the Bad Lands of the Dakotas.

The oasis of Farafell on the Lybian desert in Africa contains several ruins of Greek and Roman origin.

Peter Panuel built Panuel Hall in Boston as a gift to the town.

Hordes of aliens plan to enter the United States, says Ole Hansen, of Seattle. Just as his ancestors did some years ago.—Indianapolis Star.

Somebody has discovered that women control the vote in Hattboro, New York. It's only right that they should in a town of that name.—Buffalo Commercial.

Down in Chattanooga the police poured kerosene into beer to prevent its use as a beverage. But these days few mind a little thing like that.—Fratello (Vt.) Reformer.

Over in London, according to the headlines, they "nip plots." Over in this cussy desert it has become quite a practice to plot nips.—Norfolk (Neb.) News.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY BURNING

Elaze Got Jump on Firemen and Reserves Called Out

Washington, Feb. 2.—Fire broke out today in the north building of Georgetown University and had spread considerably before the firemen could get into action. The fire companies responding to the first alarm were unable to cope with the blaze and a second alarm called half a dozen additional engine companies to the scene.

1921 Income Tax Facts You Should Know

To the salaried or professional man whose principal source of income is payment for professional services the problem of making out an income tax return is not as great as that presented to the owner of a business. In the case of a merchant, manufacturer, or any business in which production, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income-producing factor, inventories are necessary at the beginning of each fiscal or calendar year, according to the taxpayer's method of accounting. The fiscal year is an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than December. Taxpayers who keep their books on a fiscal-year basis are required to make their returns on that basis.

The inventory should include raw material and supplies on hand that have been acquired for sale or use in production, together with all finished or partly finished goods. It should include merchandise sold but not billed to the customer at the date of inventory and any goods out upon consignment unless such goods have been included in the sales for the taxable year. It should also include merchandise purchased though not actually received to which title has passed to the purchaser.

Cost or Market.

Inventories may be taken either on the basis of cost or cost or market value, whichever is lower. In the case of a merchant "cost" means the invoice price less trade or other discounts, excepting strictly cash discounts approximating a fair rate of interest, which may be deducted or not at the option of the taxpayer providing a consistent course is followed.

To the net invoice price should be added the cost of transportation and other necessary charges incurred in acquiring possession of the goods. In the case of a manufacturer "cost" means the cost of raw materials and supplies, expenditures for labor, and indirect costs incident to production, including a reasonable proportion of management expenses, but not including any cost of selling or securing return on capital.

"Market" means the current bid price prevailing at the date of the inventory for the particular merchandise. The burden of proof as to the correctness of the price rests upon the taxpayer in each case. If the "cost or market" basis is used, each class of goods must be itemized and the cost or market price of each shown separately. The value of each item in the inventory may be measured by cost or market, whichever is lower. An entire stock may not be inventoried at cost and also at market prices, and the lower of the two inventories used.

No special system of accounts is prescribed by the bureau of internal revenue, but the books must show in detail inventories, purchases, sales, capital, investments, and similar items required in making up an income tax return. The inventory, which cannot be taken without some form of accounts, is the compass of a business. Without it the direction in which the business is heading, either for success or failure, can not be determined.

Taxable Income.

In the making of an income tax return for the year 1920, taxpayers of every class, business and professional man, wage earners, and farmers, should present to themselves for consideration the following questions:

- Did you receive any interest on bank deposits?
- Have you any property from which you receive rent?
- Did you receive any income in the form of dividend or interest from stocks or bonds?
- Did you receive any bonuses during the year?
- Did you make any profit on the sale of stocks, bonds, etc.?
- Did you act as a broker in any transaction from which you received commissions?
- Are you interested in any partnership or other firm from which you receive any income?
- Have you any income from royalties or patents?
- Have you any minor children who are working?
- Have you control of the earnings of such children? If so, the amount must be included in the return of income.
- Has your wife any income from any source whatsoever? If so, it must be included in your return or reported in a separate return of income.
- Did you receive any directors' fees or trustees' fees in the course of the year?
- Do you hold any office in a benefit society from which you receive income?
- Answers to all of these questions are necessary to determine whether a taxpayer has a net income sufficiently large to require that he file a return. If single, or if married and not living with wife, and his income for 1920 was \$1,000 or more, he must make a return regardless of whether his income is nontaxable by reason of his exemptions for dependents, or as the head of a family. If married and living with wife, and his income was less than \$2,000, he need not make a return.
- Men, as a rule, are not dowagers. They look that way merely because so many of them are engaged in discovering the percentage of woolen stockings on female calves.—Nashville Banner.

LIQUOR WAREHOUSES TO CLOSE

Chief Prohibition Officer Kramer Adopts Stricter Measures To Stop Sale of Liquor

Washington, Feb. 2.—Doors of distilleries and bonded warehouses in every state in the union, Hawaii and Puerto Rico were ordered indefinitely closed against liquor withdrawals today by Prohibition Commissioner Kramer. At the same time wholesale liquor dealers were ruled out of further participation in the sale of intoxicating beverages by Attorney General Palmer.

Commissioner Kramer's drastic order stopping the flow of liquor from storage and the attorney general's interpretation of the Volstead act, prohibition officials said, mean the elimination of the wholesale liquor dealers and make possible the prevention of "bootlegging" through forged permits and illegal disposal of intoxicants.

Stoppage of liquor withdrawals all over the country and in two of the territories was an extension of the order issued last week putting a ban on removals in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey. The order does not apply to withdrawals of industrial alcohol or reasonable quantities of sacramental wine, and makes an exception in the case of retail druggists, who are permitted to make withdrawals up to five cases of liquor at a time.

Warning against attempts to obtain whiskey despite the nationwide ban was sent out by Commissioner Kramer, who directed all owners of distilleries and warehouses not to honor permits for whiskey withdrawals "purporting to be issued by any state directors irrespective of the date such permit is issued or approved by the director." No such applications are being approved, he said, adding that failure to comply with the notice would deprive owners of their license to hold their stock still in storage.

Mr. Palmer's opinion was made public by Internal Revenue Commissioner Williams and was said by revenue bureau officials to constitute the authority upon which the sweeping closing orders were issued.

Wholesale liquor dealers, the attorney general held, are entitled to dispose of their warehouse receipts for liquor stored in bonded warehouses to manufacturers and wholesale druggists "but the right to withdraw said liquors from bonded warehouses is granted to manufacturers and wholesale druggists only."

On the question of the authority of the prohibition commissioner to issue permits to sell liquor in wholesale quantities the attorney general held that power was limited to manufacturers and wholesale druggists.

With respect to industrial alcohol Mr. Palmer held the authority to issue permits for its disposal in wholesale quantities was limited to manufacturers and wholesale druggists if the alcohol was fit for beverage purposes but not if it were denatured.

"It is obvious," the attorney general declared, "that the concentration of the liquor business in the hands of a few people is well calculated to render more simple and effective the restraining of the business within proper and legal channels."

Liquor now in commercial warehouses, however, prohibition officials explained, is exempt from the attorney general's ruling and Commissioner Kramer's ban since such liquor is considered to be in the possession of the owner.

Telling the average man to stop worrying—that it will ruin his health—doesn't do much good. It merely gives him something else to worry about.—Nashville Tennessean.

Baboons can tell by instinct when then are near water. But who wants to be a baboon?—Des Moines Capital.

The last rum to go will be the rum in nostrum.—Boston Herald.

Speaking of the restless sex, is there a restless one?—El Paso Herald.

"Missouri will be penalized by the loss of two congressmen," says the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Flatterer!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Better price for calf hide," says a farm publication. Probably due to scarcity. You seldom see calves hide now.—Baltimore Sun.

The rumors from Russia had it wrong. It is not Lenin, but Hope, that is dead there.—New York Herald.

Marriage starts with "bills and coos"—and there are those who claim that after a while the "coos" stop.—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

"Why not teach grammar in the schools?" somebody asks. What for? Nobody ever uses it, so far as we can hear.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

They tell young men newspaper work never pays, but look where Harding got from hitching his wagon to a Star.—Philadelphia North American.

What many a congressman doesn't know would fill a book and it's pretty expensive having him unload it on the Congressional Record.—Anaconda Standard.

The French are talking of abolishing their kissing custom. They might as well, in the interest of conversation if for no other reason. Why should men waste kisses on each other?—Winona (Minn.) Republican-Herald.

Haiti has no navigable rivers.

Senator McCormick beat it for the gangplank when the Emperor anchored off quarantine. "Urgent business in Washington," he said. Can it be shirts?—Chicago Post.

DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT

Congress Discusses Reduction of Strength of Army and Navy

Washington, Feb. 2.—Congress discussed disarmament today, but went ahead with consideration of large appropriations for the army and navy and incidentally received the views of President-elect Harding on the nation's future military policy.

Chairman Kahn of the military committee told the house in debate on the annual military appropriation bill that he had been informed by Mr. Harding at a recent conference that the president-elect favored a regular army of 175,000 men for the present and also legislation providing for the voluntary military training of 150,000 men annually.

Before the house met its naval committee received from General Pershing a warning against fostering a national spirit of pacifism and unpreparedness. This warning tempered the general's approval of a world disarmament conference and was accompanied by a declaration that until all the world powers had agreed on a disarmament policy it would be "unwise and unsafe" for the United States to discontinue carrying out its army and navy policies.

Preceding debate on the army bill the house received from the appropriations committee the annual naval bill with its provisions for continued work on 17 superdreadnaughts and battle cruisers and other craft. At the same time, Senator Gerry, Rhode Island, a Democratic member of the naval committee, broke into the tariff debate to oppose Senator Borah's resolutions to halt work on these ships for six months while experts decided what type of craft was the best in the light of lessons learned from the world war.

The Rhode Island senator, denying that the war had demonstrated that the battleship was no longer the vital unit of the fleet, declared that it would be essential for this country in any future wars. Comparing the relative strengths of the American, British and Japanese navies, the senator said he could understand where there might be propaganda by the British against construction of major ships intimating that it would be to their own advantage to discourage the construction of such craft by other nations whose naval strength was approaching their own.

The Borah resolution will be considered Saturday by the senate naval committee which will hear members of the general naval board who today completed their report to Secretary Daniels on their study of the whole naval situation with relation to the best type of ship for the future. The house naval committee also decided today to hear on Friday the members of the navy board and in addition Rear Admiral Sims, war time commander of American naval forces overseas, and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, inventor of an aerial torpedoplane.

Pisgah News and Views.

Pisgah, Jan. 31.—The sleet last week gave us a thorough freezing. A good many oats were planted and the ice helped to mellow the land.

Oats will be planted from now on as long as a crop can be made.

Farm work will commence this week. Laborers are more plentiful as hungry stomachs and thin clothes have brought many of them to their senses.

The new preacher at McLeod's church is very much liked. We hope he will do a good work to all his people.

The crime wave that has been sweeping over this nation is appalling. When men kill each other for every little dispute makes us feel that we are fast degenerating to the savages. Killing for assaults on women is here to stay as it is practiced all over this country. Only the South was charged with lynching. Now the rest of the nation is just as rapid as we are.

Upon inquiry I find no one in favor of the county court. We had it once before us and downed it. Too much expense already, so let it sleep on.

Unless a change in taxes we will have a revolution two years from now the like of which we have never seen. People are aroused more than I have ever seen them on these high and useless taxes and we have got to the stopping place.

The many friends of Hon. D. D. Moise are sorry to hear of the illness of his wife. We hope she will soon be well again so he can return to his duties in Columbia where he is much needed.

Hon. A. K. Sanders's many friends are pleased at his re-election as superintendent of the penitentiary. He has made a good official. Kind to the prisoners and careful and just to the affairs of the state. The penitentiary shows his careful and business attention.

Japan Has Excess of Imports.

Tokio, Dec. 10 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—According to a statement made by the finance office the total value of Japan's exports during the month of November was 103,993,000 yen while imports were worth 106,958,000 yen. The excess of imports over exports being 2,965,000 yen.

The total for the eleven months since January is: Exports, Y. 1,860,378,000; Imports, Y. 2,229,964,000, an excess of imports amounting to Y. 369,586,000.

Customs change. Modern women (see story of West Philadelphia gambling raid) play poker; our grandmothers were content merely to ply it.—Philadelphia Record.

Let us hope that J. Ogden Armour feels properly grateful to those who paid 50 cents a pound for steak last year and just saved him from bankruptcy.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

FARM FEDERATION ATTACKED

Agriculture Department Agents Backing Move, is Claim

Washington, Feb. 1.—Charges were made before the house banking and currency committee today by several farmers' organizations that the department of agriculture was using its county agents in an attempt to put over the American farm bureau federation as the one life agricultural organization. Gray Silver, Washington representative of the federation, in reply said his organization had "working relationship" with county agents and cooperated with them but denied that his organization was working to the detriment of any other farm organization.

The American farm bureau federation is making a "drive" in Georgia. L. B. Jackson, director of the Georgia state bureau of marketing asserted.

"County agents, and federal employees, working under instructions from their chief," he said, "are acting as organizers, collectors and secretaries for the American farm bureau federation."

Mr. Jackson also declared that Dr. A. C. True, of the department of agriculture had stated that the county agents were assisting in this work.

Representative Brand, Democrat, Georgia, interjected to declare that he had a letter from J. W. Morton, of Athens, president of the Georgia Farm Federation bureau in which the statement was made that at a meeting of the extension committee and Dr. True it was agreed that "believing that the strength and origin of the American farm bureaus has been achieved through cooperation with the State colleges and federal department of agriculture upon a sound educational program, we declared it to be our purpose to continue such cooperation in the future and that neither business nor legislative activity should diminish such cooperative educational activities."

Mr. Jackson declared that the people of Georgia want to know who is behind "this farm bureau."

"Agriculture department officials will tell you very quickly that they have no control over the farm bureau."

"The farm bureau," he continued, "in addition to procuring farmers to join are admitting to membership those who have habitually exploited the farmer."

Chicago's Grand Opera Season Closes

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17.—Chicago's tenth season of grand opera will close here on January 22 and according to critics will be long remembered.

Executive Director Edward M. Johnson of the Chicago Opera Association has prepared the following program for the final week. It began yesterday afternoon with a special performance of "Otello," when Chas. Marshall, who made his American premier in this operat earlier in the season again was heard. Mary Gardin will be heard this evening in "Faust." On Tuesday Dorothy Francis will sing the principal part in the Wagnerian opera "The Valkyrie," while on Wednesday evening "Norma" will be played with Rosa Rahn in the name part.

The first performance of the season here of "Salome," featuring Mary Garden and Lucien Muratore will be staged on Thursday evening while Friday will see the initial performance here this season of Thomas' "Mignon."

The season will close on Saturday with an afternoon performance of "Aphrodite" with Miss Garden in the leading role while on Saturday evening Mme. Rosina Storchio will take the leading part in "Madam Butterfly."

School Children Selecting National Tree.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Thousands of American school children are voting this week to select a national tree. For three months a campaign has been going on all over the country under the auspices of the American Forestry association. Some votes already have been cast but this week sees the windup, of what has been termed the national tree referendum.

At the same time the referendum has been converted into an organized movement to educate school children in the varieties of trees. Collections of leaves have been made, the growth and habits of trees have been studied and discussed, and before the ballots have been cast, there have been joint debates in which the champions of different trees have set out arguments as to why some particular species should be selected as being truly national.

The first school to report a vote was Emery Stake Academy of Castle Dale, Utah, the figures for which showed Pine 14; Oak 14; Elm 8; American Ash 4.

The first town to report was Hamburgh, N. Y., which gave White Oak 89; American Elm 88; Sugar Maple 28; American Chestnut 23; Black Walnut 20; Shell Bark Hickory 12; White Pine 9; scattering 20.

The first woman's organization to report was the Woman's Literary Club of Jennings, La., which cast 30 votes solid for the oak.

How is it that press agents have not yet introduced the platinum-throated diva?—Norfolk Virginia Pilot.

A generation ago the warning was: "Don't Blow out the Gas!" Now the caution is: "Don't Step on it!"—Richmond (Ind.) Item.

The League of Nations may soon have enough of bankrupt countries on hand to put on a bargain sale.—Vancouver Province.

Slavery was nominally abolished in Zanzibar in 1867.

Abyssinians are of mixed Semitic and Hamitic descent.