

U. S. Revenue Drops Nearly Billion and Half Income and Profit Taxes Fall 35 and Miscellaneous Collections 19 P. C.; Liquor Loss 37 Millions

7 Million for Dry Work Operating Cost Increases From 72c to \$1.07 on Every \$100 Taken In

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau during the fiscal year 1922 under the revenue acts of 1918 and 1921, and other insurance revenue laws, resulted in the collection of \$3,197,451,083 compared with \$4,895,357,016.95 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, a decrease of \$1,697,905,933.87, or 35 per cent. The collections made during the first six months of the fiscal year 1922 embraced the third and fourth instalments of the income and profit taxes due on incomes in the calendar year 1920, while the collections made during the last six months of the fiscal year embraced the first and second instalments of the income and profit taxes on incomes in the calendar year 1921, together with additional collections made on assessments for prior years.

The miscellaneous collections arising from objects of taxation, other than income and profits taxes, amounted to \$1,110,532,618.15 for the fiscal year 1922, compared with \$1,367,219,388.20 for the fiscal year 1921, a decrease of \$256,686,770.05, or 19 per cent, which is mostly accounted for by the repeal or reduction in rates of various taxes provided for in the revenue act of 1921, effective January 1, 1922. The principal decreases in miscellaneous taxes for 1922 were as follows: Estates, \$1,424,414.35; distilled spirits, \$87,034.71; transportation, \$102,814,688.58; insurance, \$8,484,000.54; excise taxes, \$55,009,803.12; stamp taxes, \$18,668,528.08; non-alcoholic beverage, \$25,171,088.85; and admissions to theaters, etc., \$15,890,061.10. The total decrease in the miscellaneous taxes was offset to the extent of \$15,539,998.95 by the increase in collections from tobacco manufacturers.

"Dry" Cost \$7,202,723.07

The cost of administering the internal revenue laws for the fiscal year 1922 was \$41,577,249. This does not include expenditures from the appropriations for refunding internal revenue collections and for refunding taxes legally levied, which are in no sense administrative expenses, but are properly deductions from the gross receipts. The cost of operation for the year on this basis was \$130 for each \$100 collected, compared with 87 cents for the preceding year. Included in these expenditures, however, was \$7,202,723.07 for the administration of the prohibition and narcotic laws of which amount \$659,728.77 was for the enforcement of the narcotic law and \$380,000 for the enforcement of the child labor section of the revenue act of 1918. Deducting these amounts from the total leaves \$4,286,651.42 as the expenditure for collecting the internal revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1922, which is equivalent to \$1.07 for each \$100 collected. The cost of collection on a similar basis for the fiscal year 1921 was 72 cents for each \$100 collected.

The difference in the relative cost of collection for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 is due mainly to the large increase in the revenues for 1922 incident to the shrinkage in business and incomes, the repeal of certain miscellaneous war taxes and various provisions of law, such as the amortization of time for the collection of taxes in individual exemptions contained in the revenue act of 1921, with the consequent reduction in the income tax liability of corporations and individuals. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, a complete reorganization of the activities of the prohibition unit was effected, which has resulted in handling the work of the unit more efficiently and expeditiously. The office of head of the executive division has been discontinued, also the office of field supervisor, and the duties of these positions assumed by the assistant prohibition commissioner.

The position of supervising Federal prohibition agent has been abolished and the representatives and treatment under the national prohibition act has been combined in the offices of state prohibition directors. The supervising Federal prohibition agents formerly had charge of enforcement work, leaving the permissive features to be supervised by the state prohibition directors. This change has eliminated the duplication of work and has simplified greatly the carrying into effect of the provisions of the national prohibition act.

The law forces of the unit have been continued in the office of the counsel for the prohibition unit, which office has two branches—the division of inter-branch relations and the division of litigation. General Agents Successful A mobile force of general prohibition agents working under the immediate supervision of eighteen divisional chiefs and directed from Washington through the chief, general prohibition agents, has been established and has proved a valuable factor in suppressing violations of the law. These general prohibition agents work independent of the state prohibition directors and are assigned to important special cases.

At the end of the fiscal year 299 agents were assigned to duty on the force of general prohibition agents. During the year, 2,036 cases were reported by the general prohibition agents covering violations of every nature. Taxes in the amount of \$19,716,440.98 were reported for assessment. The cases covered investigation of breweries, distilleries, holders of the various kinds of permits, as well as violations by the illegal manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors.

During the year, a prohibition patrol service was organized, consisting of six boats of the submarine chaser type, assigned at various points along the Atlantic coast. These boats have proved very effective in the suppression of smuggling.

Collections in New York state for the year ended June 30, 1922, were: Income and profits tax, \$527,690,268.75; miscellaneous taxes, \$252,977,508.69, making a total of \$779,777,777.44, more than twice as much as was collected in Pennsylvania which far outstripped all other states for second place.

British Vets Beat Steinyway The British Great War Veterans, who are drawn to meet the Centro-Hispano eleven in the first round for the amateur soccer cup next week, won their state league game with the Steinyway F. C. by 4 goals to 1 at Starlight Park yesterday. E. Ray and R. Ray shot a goal apiece in the first half for the veterans. Mulligan contributed two additional points in the second period.

Prisoners at Ellis Island



Miss Nancy Jordan, unmarried British mother, ordered deported, and her son whom immigration officials refuse to admit for adoption

English Girl With Infant Son Pleads to Land at Ellis Island

Kansas City Attorney and Wife Offer to Adopt Them, but Immigration Officials Are adamant and Secretary of Labor Is Only Hope

Miss Nancy Jordan and her son, Francis, two and a half years old, are now in first cabin quarters at Ellis Island awaiting deportation, which yesterday seemed inevitable. Only one power can save her from going back to England as one not fitted to enter the United States and that is the Secretary of Labor, who may admit her under bond or other expedient. Miss Jordan, quiet and pretty, modest and distinctly of the British gentleman type, is in despair. She has not only appealed to Washington but has written to Frank Warren, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, upon whose invitation and that of his wife she came to the United States. She met Warren in London and she described him as "full of knightly kindness." His wife, she said, was an angel from heaven, for the latter has offered to adopt the nameless boy and take his mother into her home. But now the authorities deny her admittance to this sanctuary because the immigration law forbids it. "It would be cruel," said Miss Jordan, weeping quietly, "to withhold from me and my child such love and forgiveness as Mrs. Warren holds out across the broad ocean. She has said she will adopt the child and give me a home in the house of herself and her husband."

Quake Rattles Homes In 4 Western States

Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky Shaken by Earth Tremors ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Earth tremors severe enough to break windows, shake buildings and rattle dishes, were felt in St. Louis, southern Illinois, western Indiana and western Kentucky about 9:30 o'clock to-night, according to reports received here.

BENTON, Ill., Nov. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Earth tremors lasting several minutes were felt here at 9:30 o'clock to-night. Buildings were reported shaken and dishes were rattled from shelves by the tremors.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 26.—Slight earth shocks, lasting several minutes, were felt here to-night.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Another series of earth tremors has shaken a very considerable area along the Chile coast, covering largely the zone which suffered most from the earthquake of two weeks ago. A strong shock was felt here at 8:50 this morning. It lasted about a minute, but did no damage. National telegraph advice reports a shock at 8:50 at Valparaiso, which assumed the intensity of a quake, the walls of several houses falling. The residents were panic-stricken, but, so far as known, there were no casualties. The shock was repeated forty-five minutes later, but with less intensity. The first shock lasted two minutes, the second one minute.

McCarl to Audit Carriers' Bills Before Settlement

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—An economy measure of no small proportions has been worked out by the general accounting office and will be put in operation on January 1, 1923, pursuant to an order issued by Comptroller General McCarl and made public last evening, his office announced to-day.

W. Z. Foster and 19 Other Reds Face Trial To-day in Michigan

Special Dispatch to The Tribune CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—William Z. Foster, leader of the steel strike of 1919, advocate of the "one big union," and one of the most notorious radicals in the United States, faces trial to-morrow with nineteen other Reds at St. Joseph, Mich., for violation of the Michigan anti-syndicalism law, which admits a measure with more teeth than the espionage law of Illinois, under which William Bross Lloyd and his red followers were convicted. Foster has been at liberty under \$10,000 bond since his arrest at his headquarters here last August, two days after Federal operatives and Michigan authorities had seized seventeen Communists who were holding a secret convalescence with Lenin and Trotsky in a wooded valley, twelve miles south of Ponton Harbor. They were plotting to use the railroad

Irish Rioters Rout Police At Meeting

(Continued from page one) with flag staffs rising and falling like flails the reinforcement of 200 piked into the battle. During the hurry-burly two women who had been carrying an effigy of George V flung their burden to the pavement, snatched a box of matches from a man who proffered it and attempted to set fire to the banners of rags and straw. Three or four policemen charged upon the group and stamped out the flames, incidentally trampling the effigy into insignificant rubbish.

Somebody pulled a fire-alarm box. The police say it was some citizen who thought it was a police signal box and wanted to get reinforcements there for the hard-pressed reserves. Others said that a patrolman pulled the box and that when the fire apparatus came clanging up the leader of the reserves demanded that he turn the hose on the mob or charge it with his heavy trucks and engines.

The battalion chief is said to have refused definitely and emphatically to do any such thing, telling the policemen that if any of that kind of work was to be done they could do it themselves. In any event, the firemen went back to quarters and the police, clinging miraculously together and still more miraculously unmolested by the rioters, fought free of the crowd and took it on the run to a line of taxicabs at Forty-ninth Street, into which they flung themselves and their prisoners, taking time only to gasp "Home, James," to the drivers.

Sheehy Delivers Rebuke The prisoners, who were charged with disorderly conduct and were severely rebuked for the same by Lieutenant Sheehy in his rich brogue, said they would appeal to the judge at Fifty-ninth Street; John Brennan, 1123 Park Avenue, and Joseph Teahan, of 309 West 120th Street.

Mrs. Anderson, whose crushed hat was the only thing she could grab when the rioters showed, was said to have refused to move on when ordered to do so, and to have been so firm in her determination to stay put that it took four patrolmen to badge her. Brennan is said to have told the four patrolmen who were catapulting her into a taxicab that Mrs. Anderson was within her rights in refusing to move. Sheehan is alleged to have kicked the shins of Patrolman Patrick McInerney. The chauffeur of the police car had a narrow escape. After driving headlong through the riot, mounting the curb and coming to a stop only when he reached the building line on the northeast corner of Fifth and Seventh Avenue, he found himself detoured by a crowd of rioters who, when his shouts reached the ear of the policemen, led by Sergeant Brophy, charged back through the mob.

A dozen men were swarming over the hood and steps of the car, intent upon pulling the driver from his seat, when his shouts reached the ear of the patrolman under Brophy, who already had become stalled in the press. They fought their way back to the chauffeur, pulled the driver from the car, and drove away, leaving a space in which it could be turned around and driven back to Seventh Avenue.

Crowd Yelled Insults As the police fled with their prisoners in taxicabs, the crowd yelled insults at them and dared them to return. If it had been any other kind of a meeting the Brophy, the McInerney and the rest of the uniformed fighters would have returned, probably with a score of arrests from half a dozen police stations and would have cleared the junction of Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street so completely that an infant might have sung "God Save the King" there and come to no harm.

But the police Achilles sulked in the police station after the single attempt to capture the man who pulled the car. The government expert called the rioters were one thing, it appeared, and Irish republican meetings were quite another. For all the fury and folly of the riot, the police did not renew it. They left the protest in the hands of possession of the field. A human skeleton could not have wriggled his way from east to west or from west to east through Fifth Street and the rioters after the retreat of the police. From building line to building line the thoroughfare was blocked.

Speakers Go On Speakers were hoisted on the shoulders of the men who stood nearest to the steel canopy over the Fifth Street entrance to the theater, and from this rostrum addressed an audience which was the more responsive because its tatters from the conflict with authority. Frank P. Walsh presided at the meeting in the name of the Irish republicans and made an introductory address, emphasizing the fact that it was time for the United States to intercede in behalf of the freedom of Ireland and to stop a step to the atrocities now going on there. Other speakers were Mrs. Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington, Peter MacSwiney, brother of Mary MacSwiney, who is now on her twenty-second day's hunger strike against her imprisonment in a Dublin jail, and brother of Terrence MacSwiney, Owen W. Bohan, Assistant District Attorney of New York County, made an appeal for funds to aid the dependents of 10,000 Irish republicans now in jails. The Rev. J. O. Ewens, of St. John's College; Leo A. MacSwiney, of Boston, president of the Recognition Association for the Republic of the Irish Republic; Rev. John H. Dooley and Very Rev. Dennis F. O'Connor also spoke.

Resolutions protesting against the execution of Childers and the treatment of Mary MacSwiney and calling upon the President and Congress to protest "against this ruthless reign of terror" were adopted by the meeting and copies are to be sent to President, the Rev. John H. Dooley and the Very Rev. Dennis F. O'Connor also spoke.

Plan National Campaign On Fake Stock Selling State Chamber of Commerce to Urge Small Investor to Seek Good Advice A national campaign against fraudulent stock promoters has been inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Every member of commerce, business, trade, merchants' association and commercial

organization of whatever character is being urged to support the movement actively. In a statement issued from the New York Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, it is announced that a sub-committee of the executive committee of the chamber, consisting of Irving T. Bush, president; Frederick H. Ecker, Clarence H. Kelsey and William McCarron, has been studying the national problem during several months. The first step in the movement, which later may include motion picture educational propaganda, it was said, will be to spread the doctrine that small investors should seek advice of legally organized banks and trust companies before purchasing securities. It is the belief of the committee that if this advice is followed swindling promotion schemes will be notably lessened.

Sister of Collins Seeks Release of Mary MacSwiney

Petition So Widely Supported, London Hears, Free State May Accede; Annie MacSwiney Still on 'Watch' LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch to "The Daily Express" from Dublin says a sister of the late Michael Collins is taking the lead in preparing a petition for the release of Mary MacSwiney. It adds the petition has been so widely supported there is reason to believe the provisional government may accede to the request.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Annie MacSwiney still is fasting outside the Mountjoy prison. Since she was ejected from a position at the inner gate of the prison last Thursday night by the military she has occupied a position on a public platform. There was a constant stream of sympathizers passing her cot to-day, stopping a moment before the green canopy, the stretcher on which she lies to observe what they might or to offer prayers. Mrs. MacSwiney gave a military officer yesterday gave her an order to move, but she declined to do so and added if the military interfered with her she would call the policeman on duty and charge the military with assault. Nothing further happened, although she said the officer later made representation about a fire in the roadway near her cot which her friends had built. Sends Letters to Parliament Miss MacSwiney has addressed a letter to every member of Parliament protesting against the action of the provisional government in detaining her sister, Mary MacSwiney, who is on a hunger-strike inside the prison. Annie MacSwiney today sent the following reply to a cable dispatch received from a sister in North Carolina, who begged her to abandon her fast in thanksgiving for Mary MacSwiney having received the sacraments. "It is impossible," said Miss MacSwiney in answer. "You don't understand. The fight is for justice against inhumanity. She (Mary) is very low. Be happy. We are." Prisoners at Limerick are being brought here by steamship because of complaints by the authorities of overcrowding of the prisons. The transfer of several hundred prisoners is necessary. Their transport by sea is considered safest in view of the dilapidation of railway and road traffic. There are nearly 10,000 prisoners in Ireland and all accommodations are reported everywhere to be insufficient.

Father Dominic Bound Here Father Dominic, who was the spiritual adviser of Terrence MacSwiney when he died on hunger strike, is a passenger on board the White Star Line steamship Adriatic, bound from Queenstown for New York. The destination of Father Dominic is Dominican House, in Oregon, where he has been ordered by his ecclesiastical superiors. The Adriatic also has as passengers Mrs. McCurtain, widow of the Lord Mayor of Cork, and her sister, Miss Walsh, both prominent republicans. Father Dominic refused to give an interview prior to his departure, but Miss Walsh said that everybody knew the priest was being expelled from Ireland because of his political opinions.

'I'm Sorry for Them,' Says Childers's Widow

American Woman Feels No Bitterness Toward Those Who Executed Husband in Ireland

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc. DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—"I'm sorry for them," said the American-born widow of Erskine Childers, referring to his executioners, in an interview she gave the Tribune correspondent in her home in the Dublin suburb of Tarenure to-day. The interview took place in the study of the executed leader where the Sinn Fein chiefs met often during the "black and tan" terror when other houses were unsafe.

Mrs. Childers revealed no trace of bitterness or resentment against the former comrades of her husband who sentenced him to death, as she spoke with quiet enthusiasm about his work for Ireland. Her husband had recently told her he would be happy to die for Ireland, she said, because he believed it would do the cause good. Confirming the report that the revolver for possession of which Childers was shot was given him by Michael Collins, "Poor Mick," she exclaimed, "I am so sorry for him." Mrs. Childers declared she believed her husband was misunderstood both in England and Ireland, and she was anxious that the world should know the truth about him.

The crippled American woman of Irish descent, still young and charming, the personality credited with the dominant influence over the change in her husband's convictions, talked to the correspondent amid his books, a library lined with shelves of volumes on constitutional questions and quite unrivalled in Dublin in that department.

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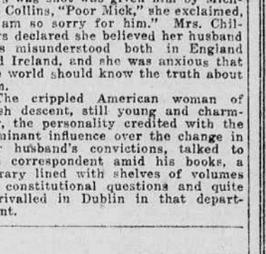
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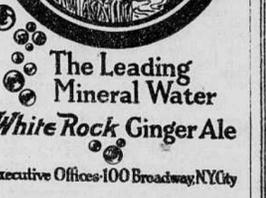
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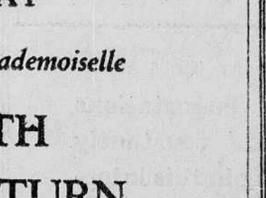
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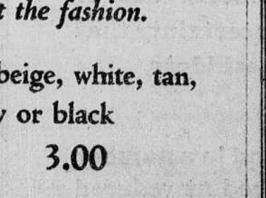
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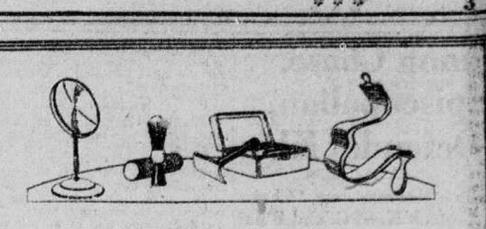
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Imported Safety Razor Sets, in leatherette box, silk-lined, with shaving mirror, good quality collapsible shaving brush, shaving soap in nickel case, with six imported blades and six Gillette blades. Special 2.45

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Williams' Shaving Cream, sticks or powder. 23c each

Palmolive Shaving Cream. 23c

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Lifebuoy Soap. 5 cakes for 25c Saks Soap, box of six large cakes. Special at 59c

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Mulsified Coconut Oil. 35c Unbreakable Rubber Combs. Special 25c

Listerine; large size. 65c Imported Nail Nippers. Regularly 1.50 and 1.95

Lavoris; medium size. 35c Witch Hazel; large size. 65c Regularly 1.50 at 95c

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