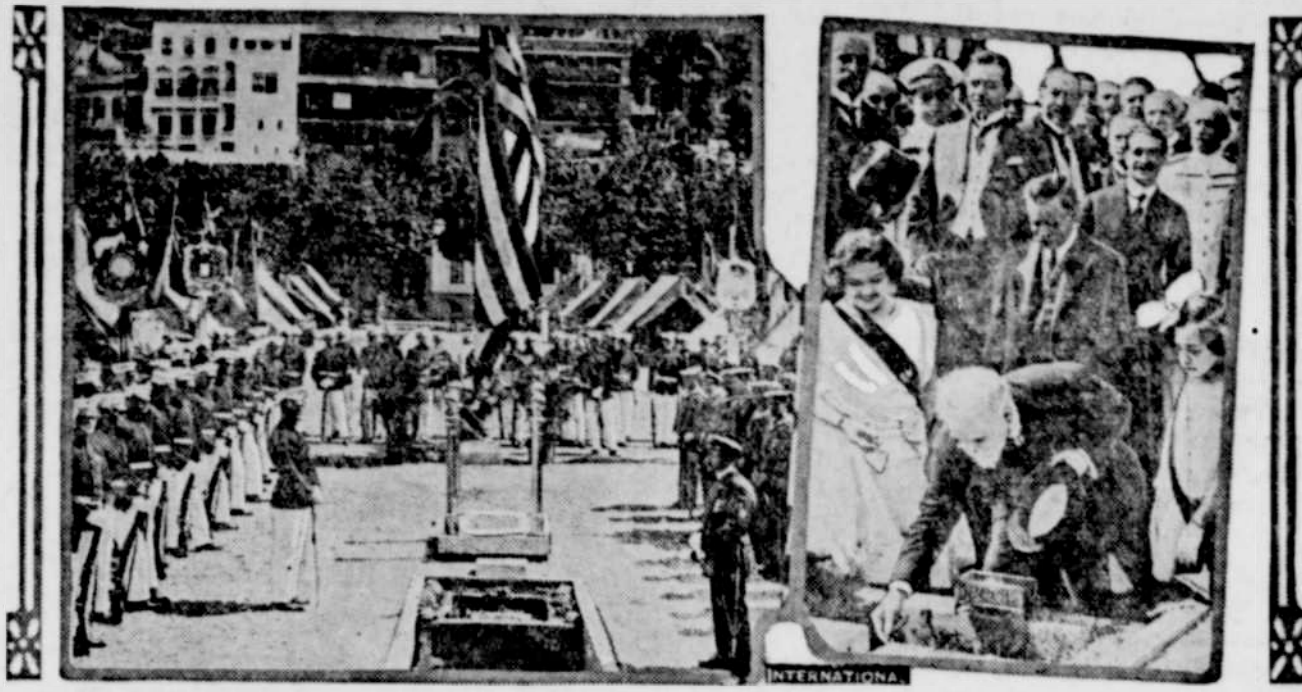


## Beginning Friendship Statue in Brazil



United States and Brazilian marines acting as a guard of honor at the laying of the cornerstone of the Portuguese-Brazilian "friendship statue" in Rio de Janeiro. At the right President Don Jose de Almeida of Portugal is seen performing his part in the ceremony.

## Single Women Pay Big Taxes

Flappers' Income Would Pay Interest on Allied Debt, U. S. Figures Indicate

### MANY IN MILLIONAIRE CLASS

All of the Fair Sex Combined Paid Taxes to the Government in 1920 on Net Incomes Aggregating \$2,188,160,662.

Washington.—More than half a million single women in the United States paid income tax in 1920 and many of them paid on incomes of fabulous size. The precise number is 503,630 and the aggregate of their incomes reached the astounding total of \$1,264,955,727.

These are all in the class which statisticians of society would class ordinarily as "dependent females"; that is they are not rich wives nor heads of families. For to the full total of woman taxpayers the others must be added. Woman heads of families, that is, widows with children or daughters supporting parents, paid tax to the number of 132,181 and their aggregate net income amounted to \$388,364,530.

#### Lead by Millions.

In cases where wives have estates or earnings separate from their husbands they frequently make separate returns. Those doing so in 1920 numbered 77,558 and their aggregate income \$334,840,405. These figures reveal that the single women were the richest of all by many millions. All of the fair sex combined paid taxes to the government on net incomes aggregating \$2,188,160,662, but the wives and widows together only showed three-quarters as much income as the girls.

The year 1920 is the latest for which income statistics are available. The government in issuing these statistics is compelled to put them in such form that the identity of the rich recipients of the great incomes is not revealed. Under the law, income tax returns are deeply confidential.

Nevertheless, the statisticians can be studied to bring interesting facts to light. They indicate that the richest woman in the United States, or at least, the woman who received the greatest net income was single. The statistics do not reveal whether she was young and beautiful, or a forbidding old maid. What they do reveal is that she had an income somewhere between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year. This does not mean that she merely was worth between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000; but that each year added that vast fortune to her estate. The next richest are two women

who are married but who make returns separate from their husbands. Purposely, the figures are combined so that the income of each cannot be ascertained, but each of them has an income somewhere between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 a year. In the same class is a single woman.

The next in line are two women classified as heads of families; which means either widows with children, or daughters supporting parents, brothers, sisters or other relatives. These two ladies each receive income of from half to three-quarters of a million dollars a year.

#### Who Are They?

Now comes a fascinating group! There are 15 single women in one classification each of whom has from half to three-quarters of a million dollars income a year with no one to support and, apparently, not a care in the world. Who are they? The printed column of statistics reveals nothing. Are they actresses? Are they stars of the movies? Are they only daughters of fond, deceased parents? There are 15 of them somewhere in the United States. You may be run over by one's automobile.

There seems to be no lack of millionaires among the women. In this group, that is, a class of women who have approximately \$1,000,000, the single ladies again predominate. Millionaires usually have incomes of about \$100,000 a year. There are 1,811 of these single women who have such incomes. Wives making separate returns rank next. They number 174. The way in which a family cuts down one's opportunities to amass a fortune is strongly exemplified in the fact that there are only 50 woman heads of families who can lay claim to the millionaire class.

Here is a curious fact which the income statistics reveal. The term millionaire has become a popular one in the United States. It has a certain glamor. Apparently both men and women have striven particularly hard to attain this classification. They have bent every effort to reach it and, having done so, have not been so eager to go higher. This is revealed by the fact that the numbers of millionaires are out of all proportion to the income class either immediately below or immediately above. This would indicate that the million mark has become a standard.

Take the single girls, for instance. There are 67 in the class just under the million mark, 181 in the million class and only 58 in the next higher class. In the group of wives making separate returns, there are 68 in the submillion class, 174 in the million class and only 51 in the next higher class. The same is true of the heads of families. There are 20 in the submillion class, 50 in the million class, and only 11 in the next class above. The rule is even more marked in the case of men. In the submillion class there are 658 men, in the million class 1,372, and in the next higher class only 306. These are married men. The single men show 113 in the submillion class, 296 in the million class and only 78 in the next class.

This is the more striking in that the income classes, as to every other gradation of income, rise in about the same ratio. All except that million mark!

#### Many Are Stenographers.

Probably the most fascinating fact about the income of single women is that the great bulk of those having incomes are in the stenographer class. This is a new economic development of the utmost interest. Only a few years ago there was no such class of money earners at all. They are a new social phenomenon in the world. The statistics do not classify occupations closely, but a shrewd guess can be made from the size of the income. Without exception, the most numerous class of feminine taxpayers are single women with net incomes ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. It seems obvious that these are the stenographers and private secretaries that decorate the offices of modern business and help make the wheels go round.

It is the flapper class! And these

### Woman Moved 63 Times in Two Years; Bankrupt

Miss Lulu Vass Rayling of New Preston, Conn., who described herself as a real estate agent in a \$150,000 bankruptcy petition, recently had her first hearing in New Haven. It was shown that she operated apartment houses in New York City, usually at a loss, and that she had moved 63 times in a two-year period.

statistics would appear to furnish what all the moralists have been looking for; the economic or other justification for the flapper. The figures show that the flapper stenographer makes more money than any other class of women. In 1920, 342,968 of these flapper stenographers paid income tax. Their aggregate income amounted to \$475,640,109—nearly half a billion dollars or enough to pay the interest on the allied debt.

That a good many of these assist in the support of families to the extent that they are classed as heads of families is shown by the fact that they are the most numerous of that group of women. There were 73,446 in the same general income class who made returns as heads of families; doubtless supporting parents or younger brothers and sisters. The fact that among the wives making separate returns this also is the largest income class is taken as an indication of the large number of young married women who have kept their stenographic jobs and continue to run their own financial affairs. There were 20,547 in this class and they had an aggregate income of \$30,294,207.

### POLISH LAD AGAIN IS BARRED

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Is Denied Entrance to the United States for the Fourth Time.

New York.—"I'm coming back—and I'll make it next time."

With tears streaming down his face and his grimy little fists rubbing his eyes, fourteen-year-old Edward Phillip Pzrek of Danzig, Poland, cried bitterly when he faced defeat at the end of his seventh trip across the ocean, four times turned back from the United States.

Edward is an orphan and has been a waif for six years. Always in his travels there has been a vision of America, his goal. Four times he tried to get past the immigration station at New York city. Four times he was turned back.

Edward recently arrived from Poland. He slipped aboard a ship in Europe and told the officers of the boat that his "sister" had his ticket. Thereafter he ate, slept, had his hair cut, and ate the ship's candy, all at his "sister's" expense, until the purser discovered that the "sister" was a myth.

They locked him in a stateroom. He kicked out the door panels and escaped. The captain put a leg iron on him and again locked him up. It was this way that he arrived in the United States for the fourth time, only to be placed with a group of other immigrants to be deported.

### HAITIANS LIKE RURAL GUARD

Sons of the Best Families Are Seeking Commissions in the New Gendarmerie.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.—The sons of the best families in Haiti are seeking commissions in the Haitian rural guard, or gendarmerie. Thirty such young men now hold commissions, and twenty-one others are awaiting their final examinations after a year of training.

It is from among these officers that President Borno selects his aids. They replace the old type of purely ornamental aids who were usually appointed for political reasons. The newly commissioned officers will not only perform the military duties of gendarmerie officers, but will attend a military school for two years.

Of the American officers serving with the Haitian gendarmerie, 130 in all, the field officers are marine corps officers temporarily serving under the Haitian colors.

## United States Flyers in Lead

Virtually Every World Air Record of Any Consequence Is Held in This Country.

### INTEREST IS AGAIN REVIVED

One Year's Record Proves That Federal Licensing of Pilots Would Have Saved Many Lives—Last Year One of Achievement.

Washington.—The manner in which America has assumed the leadership in aviation over the rest of the world comes as a surprise to those people who were under the impression that Europe was leading the world in aeronautics. From the time the Wright brothers, in 1903, were able to demonstrate actual flying until the World War broke out in 1914, European nations made far greater progress in aviation than did America.

It was not until 1917, when America entered the war, that this nation was compelled to begin the colossal task of training engineers and creating production facilities. And with the ending of the war, in 1918, the pressure which forced this expansion was withdrawn, and it was two years later, or last year, before a marked increase in public interest was noticeable, and American aviators began to come into their own again.

The year 1921 is marked by three outstanding aviation events, one of universal and epochal importance. During June and July there were held, 100 miles off the Virginia capes, a series of experiments in the course of which aircraft flown from land bases bombed and sank one after the other, a submarine, a destroyer, a light cruiser, and a dreadnought, the most modern examples of warship construction.

In the autumn the conference on the limitation of armament was held in Washington, and it is asserted that the bombing tests cleared the way, more than any other single event, for a possible solution of the international competition in capital ship construction.

#### Service Is Widespread.

The most valuable service which aircraft provides is speed, and this is essential in the three classes of use to which aeronautics is catering, national, civic, and commercial. Airplanes are now used for national defense, including army, navy, and marine corps; air mail, forest patrol, coast guard, customs and revenue service, warning and relief in disaster. In civic lines they may be used for city planning, road and building construction, rail and water terminal problems, and fire and police zoning.

In commercial lines, aerial craft are used for passenger service, freight transportation, messenger service in banking, aerial photography, collection and dissemination of news, sport, and pleasure, and commuting. At the

close of 1921 there was a total of 146 air terminals, both land and water, within the United States.

One hundred and twenty-five established companies, operating 500 to 600 two and three place machines, made 130,736 flights, covering 2,907,245 miles and carrying 122,512 passengers in the 12 months, October 1, 1920, to October 1, 1921. In making their reports these companies were careful to itemize forced landings and crashes. Yet the number of accidents in which persons were killed or injured totals but 24.

Analyzing the causes to which the 24 accidents are attributed, it is found that of the six fatalities, three were due to "stunt" flying, two to gross carelessness on the field, and one to storm. Not a single person, passenger or pilot, lost his life in straight commercial flying. With federal regulation controlling "stunt" flying and enforcing proper field policing and protection, it is believed certain most of these fatalities would have been avoided. Of the 122,512 persons carried, only 21 were injured in flying and in ground accidents.

#### Should License Pilots.

It is estimated that during the calendar year 1921, 1,200 aircraft were engaged in civil flying in the United States, and that these flew 6,500,000 miles and carried 250,000 persons. A survey shows that 114 accidents occurred, not including those that involved government-owned aircraft. The 114 accidents resulted in death to 49 persons and injury to 80. Of the 114 accidents, 49 were attributed to the pilot, which shows need for federal

## REAL ROMANY



Every autumn, in some unknown manner, a call is sent far and wide over the country to the innumerable gypsy tribes. The call is answered, and the tribes gather at Wonderland park, Baltimore, for the annual convention and encampment. These picturesque Romany wanderers are now in Baltimore, recanting stories and tales of travel and adventure. This gypsy woman, more than a hundred years old, has answered the annual call for many years, and ever with the faithful tobacco pipe.

examination and licensing of air pilots. Virtually every world record of any consequence is held in this country. The world's altitude record, speed record around a circuit, seaplane records, endurance records, were all made by American pilots within the last year. One million miles of air-mail flying without a fatality is another record of the last year.

The army air service has perfected many new types of combat and bombing planes, ready for service, far superior to anything in Europe.

## Stop Chimneys From Smoking

United States Government Seeks to Encourage Proper Construction of Flues.

### LONG BEEN UNSOLVED PROBLEM

For Generations Engineers Have Been Trying to Find Out Why One Chimney Smokes and Another, Just Like It, Does Not.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is trying to stop chimneys from smoking at the wrong end. He would provide a model to make "drawing chimneys."

An investigation has disclosed that in every community there are good chimneys and bad chimneys. The good ones draw and the bad ones do not. Ever since the first half-dozen chimneys were built there have been complaints against smoking chimneys, chimneys that filled houses with smoke from the fireplace instead of carrying it off skyward.

For generations engineers have tried to solve the problem of the smoking chimney, but have never met with a full measure of success. One prominent Southern engineer, who helped to develop the cotton mill industry in the South, devoted money and time to studying the question: "Why do some chimneys built at the same time, out of the same sort of material, and by the same people smoke and others do not?" He had small boys go through hundreds of chimneys and take measurements all along the way of the ones that did or did not smoke, and then he drew a plan for what he thought was an ideal chimney, but it failed to produce the desired results. This engineer admitted his defeat in a pamphlet giving the history of his efforts. Now the Department of Agr-

culture will try its hand on the ancient family worry.

#### Pulls Hat Off Head.

Experts on the subject of chimney construction tell of certain masons who built chimneys that would draw the hat off of your head if you got near the fireplace. One instance is told in which a pine bark hat in reconstruction days in the South was pulled from a man's head and up and out of a chimney.

"The prime function of a chimney," A. M. Daniels, assistant mechanical engineer, division of agricultural engineering, Department of Agriculture, asserts, "is to produce a draft that will cause sufficient combustion and carry off the resulting smoke; incidentally it assists ventilation. Many unsatisfactory heating plants and much excessive fuel consumption are due to improperly constructed chimneys, which are the rule rather than the exception. Although many of these are more inefficient than dangerous, yet reports of the national board of fire underwriters show that a larger number of fires are caused by defective chimney construction than by anything else. The annual loss resulting from such fires is greater than the fire loss from any other cause. Poor chimney construction is responsible for smoke pollution of the air, waste of fuel and poor heating."

Government experts report that "the draft depends entirely upon the chimney flue. The better the flue the more satisfactory and efficient will be the operation of the entire heating apparatus. The strength or intensity of the draft is dependent mainly upon the tightness, size and height of the chimney flue."

#### Gives Scientific Reasons.

Mr. Daniels has prepared an elaborate statement on the subject of "drawing chimneys." He goes into the scientific reasons for the lack of proper draft. He asserts that a "round flue is the most desirable because it offers less resistance to the spirally ascending column of smoke and gases."

It has been found that "large trees located near chimney tops may deflect wind currents down the chimney. This may be avoided by placing the chimney on the opposite side of the building."

"The best location for the chimney is near the center of the building, for when so located its four walls are kept warm; cold winds cannot chill it and cause it to draw poorly," Mr. Daniels asserts.

The department explains that the purpose in collecting this information about chimneys is "to give the householder and prospective builder, and especially the farmer or other rural resident who builds or superintends the building of his own home, a working knowledge of the principles to be observed in planning and building these important parts of the house, which, if they are observed, will go a long way to promote the comfort of the home and insure the safety of the property."

#### Offers Homes for Ex-Beggars.

Tokyo.—Toyohara Morooka, a local philanthropist, has offered the government a tract of land in Kyushu on which he proposes to build homes for 700 former beggars, whom he has rescued from the streets of Tokyo and other cities of Japan.

## Forest in Oregon to Have Moose



Five baby moose, captured in the wilds of the Kenai peninsula in Alaska, are to be used as the nucleus of a moose herd in the Deschutes national forest in Central Oregon. The moose have just arrived in Portland, and this one was photographed after he had landed.

### EPILEPTIC HAS A FIT



Ray Bell of Wyoming, riding his favorite fit-thrower "Epileptic" to a white blister. Ray is noted as the winner of the Cheyenne rodeo, and is entered in the great western rodeo to be held in Madison Square garden, New York, early in November. He will take "Epileptic" along.