PICTURE OF LIQUOR REVENUES IN STATE OF ILLINOIS

It is estimated that for the year 1941 the State of Illinois derived approximately $26,000,000 from alcoholic beverages. License fees were derived from 77 manufacturers, 1,188 wholesalers, 21,532 retailers and 791 miscellaneous licensees which produced a total of $1,276,861. Excise taxes ranging from 50c to $1.00 per gallon on spirits and from 10c to 40c per gallon on wine and from 2c to 4c per gallon on beer totalled $19,676,540. In addition the State Sales Tax which was three per cent to June 30, 1941 and two per cent thereafter is estimated to have produced $6,672,000. Cost of administration and collection was $653,739 leaving a net revenue of slightly less than $26,000,000.

Local collections of all types from alcoholic beverages were estimated at $9,000,000 making a total of $34,696,801. This is exclusive of the amounts paid to the Federal Government. Total revenue from this source for other states are exceeded only by New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THE HAND THAT FED THEM

This is from a New York newspaper of 1906. "The famine in Japan is happily over... In the autumn, when the Government reports of the crops came in, a famine was evident, and Americans took a hand in the first relief work. A report of the situation was sent to Washington, and President Roosevelt promptly sent forth his appeal for assistance, which bore such magnificent results. To the United States more than any other country they attribute their relief. American was first in the field with her contributions, and they exceeded in amount those of all other countries combined."

UNREGISTERED BIRTHS

Ever since the Social Security Act was enacted by Congress, there has been a continued demand for verification of birth records by persons eligible for Social Security benefits because the law requires that the minimum age of 65 be clearly established. Since that time there has been an informal estimate that at least 50 million persons in the United States do not have birth certificates. This estimate became the basis for the bill introduced in the Congress some months ago which would empower the Director of the Census in the Department of Commerce to issue certificates of birth records for a nominal fee of $1.00. It has been estimated that it would require at least 45 minutes of the time of a clerk with a salary of $1210.00 per year to process each application so that the cost would be approximately 86 1/3 cents per registration. Registering the birth of 50 million persons would, therefore, entail an expense in the excess of 43 million dollars. Applications for birth registration would be filed in the local post office where the filing fee would be paid, fingerprints taken and the whole file then forwarded to the Census Director in Washington.

"TONY" DIAMOND.

Alaska is a territory. As such, it is entitled to a Delegate in Congress. The Delegate is elected for a two year term. He serves on Committees participates in debates but cannot vote. The present Delegate is Anthony J. Diamond. He was elected in 1932, and continuously thereafter. He is familiarly known as "Tony". He is respected and admired. He is a lawyer and prospector. He has served as U. S. Commissioner in Alaska, as U. S. Assistant Attorney, as Mayor of his
home town of Valdez, Alaska and as a member of the Senate of the Alaskan Territorial Legislature. Tony Dimond knows Alaska. Recently he has expressed deep public concern over Jap activities. He has stated on the basis of an estimate from home that the Japs have landed 25,000 troops on the Aleutian Islands and are equipped with anti-aircraft guns and other weapons. Tony Dimond's estimate of the situation is receiving plenty of attention from his colleagues.

CROP TRANSPOSITION.

When Andy Jackson was President about 106 years ago, the majority of the leading corn producing states were in the South and the center of wheat production was somewhere in the vicinity of Columbus Ohio. Since then, the center of wheat production has moved west to Kansas, corn production has moved North, cotton has moved South, and there has been a general shift in crop areas. This shift is still in progress. When the First World War struck in 1914, a total of 1000 acres were planted to soybeans for hay and seed in Illinois. Soybean acreage for 1912 is 3,840,000 acres. Consider winter wheat. As late as 1919, the Illinois acreage was about 3,500,000 acres. In 1942, it dropped to 1,041,000 acres. This is the smallest winter wheat acreage in the state since the Civil War. Thus does the farm plant shift from generation to generation.