

# COUNTERFEITING IS ON INCREASE

### Entry of Women Into Profession of Making Spurious Money Adds New Problem.

## SECRET SERVICE IS WORRIED

#### Increase in Counterfeiting Began Shortly After the Armistice and Has Been Growing Noticeably Since—More Opportunity.

Washington, D. C.—Counterfeiting of money has increased to hitherto unprecedented proportions in the United States and is causing much concern to the secret service of the treasury, the federal agency charged with suppression of this species of crime. Of particular interest is the fact that for the first time in history, women have entered the counterfeiting profession, presenting new problems for the government experts.

The increase in counterfeiting began shortly after the armistice and has been growing noticeably since. It is regarded as a part of the phenomena of crime which every great war brings in its wake.

#### War Draft Thinned Ranks.

A curious effect of the war while it was being waged was that it resulted in almost complete suspension of money counterfeiting in the United States. There were two good reasons for this. First, native-born Americans are seldom found in the profession. It is a department of crime in which foreigners, and especially southern Europeans, engage. Under the reservist system of military service which obtains in nearly all European countries, these foreigners, living and counterfeiting in the United States, were called to their home colors and thereby forced to abandon their profession here. In the second place, the war upset the channels of distribution of counterfeit money, and turned the thoughts of all men, including counterfeiters, to other things.

But after the war the profession came back stronger than ever with many recruits. Four million Americans were under arms. They were taken to the war from their accustomed vocations and pursuits and put into a life which, despite its manifold hardships and dangers, was a life lacking in responsibility. No one in the army had to worry about earning money for his next meal. It came from the government, as much a matter of course as the gruel.

Also, the very idea of an army is the destruction of property and life. To be sure, it is the enemy's property which is to be destroyed, but among many youthful and irresponsible persons the fundamental idea of contempt for property rights persists and makes few bounds for itself. It was natural that among soldiers who for a year or two had followed this irresponsible existence there would be some who lacked the force of character to return to the drudgery of hard work. They wanted easy money, so counterfeiting as well as other departments of crime received fresh recruits.

#### More Money to Counterfeit.

Another strong reason for an increase in counterfeiting resulting from the war was that there was an increase in the number of kinds of money and securities to counterfeit. When there are only a few kinds of money in general use, the people become so familiar with their appearance that they quite readily detect any fault in design or general appearance. But, when there are many new and unfamiliar kinds, the people are at a loss to know whether they have genuine money.

Twelve federal reserve banks were established at the time the war began, and all issued currency of two kinds: federal reserve notes and federal reserve bank notes. Also, the treasury issued billions of dollars in Liberty bonds, Victory notes, war savings certificates, thrift stamps and treasury certificates of indebtedness. These were all new to the people and of unfamiliar design. They constituted a paradise for counterfeiters.

#### Reprint on U. S. Paper.

One of the most difficult obstacles for the counterfeiter is the distinctive paper on which government notes are printed. It is made by a secret process and has so individual an appearance and feeling that almost every one can detect a substitute. All denominations of American money are printed on notes of a uniform size. Therefore a favorite device of the counterfeiter is to take a \$1 bill and raise its denomination. He will bleach it and have a piece of nearly white distinctive currency paper on which he will print a note of a higher denomination. Such notes are hard to detect, especially if the counterfeiter prints a \$50 or \$100 note of a new and unfamiliar series.

Another scheme is to take a note and change only the figures. This gives a sure to the counterfeiter if he gives such a note to a man familiar with the design of money. Such a man knows that a \$20 note has a certain size on its design, but no \$50 or \$100 note has. This sort of counterfeiting has increased with the new money because the counterfeiters know that few people are familiar with the design of the various new issues.

Some of the same is true of the Liberty bond. No two issues are alike, and changing the denomination

tion of a \$100 bond to \$1,000 could readily be detected by one who has studied bond designs.

#### Experts in Secret Service.

The secret service at Washington has many experts who are very hard to fool with even the cleverest counterfeiter, and while counterfeiting has increased to a great extent, the circulation of counterfeit money has not done so. The new counterfeit issues are detected very early in their careers and the source discovered and stopped. It means more work and constant vigilance for the government agents and greatly increased investigative work.

The appearance of women in the counterfeiting profession has caused the secret service many difficulties. The women are not engaged in the actual manufacture of counterfeit money, but are confederates in the passing of the spurious currency.

Counterfeiters seldom work alone in spite of the fact the records show that only the counterfeiter who plays a lone hand meets with success for any extended period. But it is hard to practice the profession singly. The great difficulty is in getting the counterfeit money into circulation. To accomplish this the master counterfeiter has accomplices. The general practice is for the counterfeiter to sell his spurious money at a substantial discount. He will sell a \$100 counterfeit bill to a passer for \$50 of genuine money and of course no one is more expert in detecting spurious money than a counterfeiter. The passer then may make another sale, getting perhaps \$75 in real money for his \$100 counterfeit.

Great care is taken not to let many of them get into circulation at the same place.

#### Women Plead Ignorance.

It is in this passing branch of the profession that women are being employed. They make valuable confederates because when detected they frequently escape arrest by claiming to know little about handling money and therefore are easily imposed upon.

A curious psychological mystery about the whole profession of counterfeiting is that a really good counterfeiter requires skill of such a high order that he could earn a better living by honest employment of his talents than by the manufacture of spurious currency. Counterfeiting is a long tedious process, beset with hard work and difficulties and it is rarely indeed that a counterfeiter makes as much money before he is apprehended as he could from regular honest employment as an engraver. Frederic J. Haskin in Chicago Daily News.

## WOMAN SURPLUS 25,000,000

#### Feminine Majority in European Countries Greatly Increased by the War.

Berlin, Germany.—Men's minority on earth as compared to women, a fact even before the war, has been increased by that conflict until today it is estimated there are 25,000,000 more women than men in Europe alone. Official statistics published here show that the surplus of women in Europe has increased by 15,300,000. Before the war there were 1,038 women to every 1,000 men; now the proportion is 1,111 to 1,000. The rising surplus has been most marked in Russia where the number of women has grown from 1,042 to 1,239 for every 1,000 men. This is on the basis of figures for 52 provinces.

The situation has also been notably changed in Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Great Britain, Luxembourg, France and Italy. In Germany, exclusive of Upper Silesia, there are 1,400 women to every 1,000 men, whereas before the war there were about 1,025. The number of surplus women has decreased in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, however.

An outstanding feature of the situation is that girls of a marriageable age are in the minority in the surplus, most of those in the excess classification are of elder years and many of them widows.

#### Girls Must Not Smoke Them.

Media, Pa.—Cigarette smoking by young women has been banned at the headquarters of the Media Swimming club on Broomall's lake here. Recently officials of the club discovered smoke curling up in the air from behind the club house, and to their surprise learned for the first time that members of the fair sex frequenting the club had acquired the cigarette habit. An order was immediately posted banning the use of cigarettes on the lake property.

## Race to Lose Power of Walking, Warns Doctor

Los Angeles.—The human race is destined to lose the power of walking if the present tendency continues to its ultimate conclusion, according to Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, who read a paper here on Friday at the national Osteopathic convention. Trolley cars, began the retrograde process, he declared, and automobiles, elevators and innumerable other contrivances conspire to keep human beings off their feet. As a result, he said, we are becoming a race of weaklings from the hips down. Back to the woods in bare feet, with plenty of running, would make over the race, Dr. Smith said.

## BEAUTIFY CITY OF BELGRADE

#### Serbs Rush Work to Make Capital Worthy of New Nation—Many New Buildings.

Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia.—To make this capital a worthy setting to the magnificent territorial patrimony to which they have fallen heir the Serbs are working swiftly. They are cutting new streets, paving them with asphalt instead of cobblestones and erecting new dwellings and public buildings. A prize of \$75,000 was awarded recently for a new city plan. Fourteen hundred new buildings went up in 1921 and 4,000 are going up this year. A new hotel has just been completed opposite the station. It was begun before the war and used for barracks. But its walls have been replastered and the building was completed and opened two days before the wedding of King Alexander.

The city is still overpopulated. Residence has been refused to 40,000 persons. Prices in the city are very high, and should the local money improve in value Belgrade will rival Constantinople as a city of huge expense for living. House rents are prohibitive for the native, and for the foreigner they range upward of \$100 monthly.

Farm land within 30 miles of Belgrade sells from \$100 to \$200 an acre, a big price when converted into the local currency of the country. Hotel Moscow, within the city, recently sold for 14,000,000 dinars, or upward of \$200,000, a price that astonished strangers.

The best buildings within the city at the present time are the two palaces of the king, located centrally and adjoining. A parliament building is partially constructed. Other offices for public uses are planned. Some portion of the new American loan will be used for projected public buildings.

## REAL YANKEE GLOBE TROTTER



Mr. H. Marinet, an American globe trotter, who started from Seattle, Wash., on April 19, 1920, on a hiking tour of the world. He reached India in May of this year, and is proceeding from there, through Calcutta, to Burma, China and Japan, thence back to America. He is accompanied by his pet dog, and earning his way from town to town.

## JAPAN ARMY CUT ONE-FIFTH

#### Reduction to Save \$129,500,000 for Nippon in Twelve Years, Says Premier.

Tokyo, Japan.—In line with Premier Kato's initial pledge of military retrenchment and administrative economy, sharp cuts in the army program were announced a day after the approval of a naval schedule which lopped off 13,385 tons from former plans.

Reorganization plans providing for a reduction of the army by 35,000 enlisted men, a cut of more than 20 percent, were proposed by the war office and approved by the cabinet.

Decreases in the number of companies, squadrons and batteries in an army composed of the same number of divisions as formerly, but listing 217,000 men in place of its present strength of 273,000, will effect a saving. It is estimated, of 239,000,000 yen (\$129,500,000) in 12 years and 25,000,000 yen thereafter.

Heavy artillery corps will be increased slightly, as will railway, telegraph and aviation sections, and infantry will be supplied with a larger number of machine guns, with resultant expenditure of 23,000,000 yen over a 18-year period.

## FLYING IS BEST OFF BRAZIL

#### Winds Steadier South of Equator, Portuguese Air Navigators Declare.

Rio Janeiro.—Air navigation is more practicable south of the Equator than north of it because of steadier winds, in the opinion of Captain Saadoura, the Portuguese aviator, who, with Captain Coutinho, has just completed a transatlantic flight from Portugal to Rio Janeiro.

The east coast of Brazil, he found, offered the world's best air and water conditions, as there are many harbors behind the reefs and river mouths. The flight, on which new air methods were practiced, was productive of practical results, Captain Saadoura added. The observations made are to be published.

## INDIANS OPERATE COMMUNAL FARM

### Menominee Tribe Making Success of U. S. Government Test in Wisconsin.

## THEIR WORD IS ALWAYS GOOD

#### To All Outward Appearances Reservation Indians Lead About the Same Lives as Other Rural Americans.

Menominee Indian Reservation, Keshena, Wis.—The fish trail from Chicago to northern Wisconsin, one of the first automobile trails blazed by wealthy sportsmen when the automobile was a luxury, runs through this reservation.

This summer a Menominee Indian, hearing that an automobile camper beside the trail had been caught in the rain with inadequate shelter, removed the tarpaulin from his threshing machine and offered it to the camper. No tips were involved; it was simply an act of courtesy.

These are the Menominees of today, whose historical character was described in a Washington Indian service report thus:

"A woods Indian, the Menominee was a striking figure, generally six feet and over in height, a giant in strength; few in number compared with other great tribes, their bravery and fighting qualities enabled them to hold their own with surrounding tribes. Their word once given could be relied upon."

The federal government is working out an experiment with these modern Menominees by trying to develop them through the tribal, that is, the communal, land holding system, now a rarity in most countries. Among most American Indian tribes communal land holding has been abolished through acts of congress allotting the lands.

#### War Veterans in Tribes.

The work among the Menominees is under the direction of Superintendent Edgar A. Allen of Keshena. The reservation in northeastern Wisconsin covers an area approximately 15 by 24 miles and has a population of about 1,300 Indians, whose communal holdings total 231,000 acres, a large portion of it in timber.

Superintendent Allen's days are full of variety. One opened recently with a request by an Indian for a carriage harness.

"You do not need a carriage harness," replied Mr. Allen. "You are operating a farm and I am not going to give you a requisition for something to take you away from it."

"But I can't farm without a harness."

"You can have a harness, but you cannot use a carriage harness for plowing."

Later Mr. Allen led a Decoration day parade. The Menominees still have nine living Civil war veterans and 20 volunteer veterans of the great war. Later in the same week Mr. Allen took George Vaux of Philadelphia, one of the Indian commissioners, to inspect the farm of a Menominee who has put 100 acres under cultivation, and has more than a dozen men working for him, including a few whites. This Menominee is the most successful farmer on the reservation, the outstanding example of what the government is trying to do. For those who would succeed the tribal system of land holding is a potential discouragement, because when the lands are allotted there is no assurance that an Indian will receive that which he has developed, or even as much. This communal system furnished a fund to help support those members of the tribe who are helpless, or so unskillful as to be unable to support themselves. Each Indian receives all the profits of what his own enterprise produces, but the forest lands produce a community fund. This usually is small, the last allotment from it having been \$10 a head a year.

#### Children Give Play.

After the inspection trip Mr. Vaux and Mr. Allen attended a play given by Indian school children. Along with the courtesy of these Menominees goes a marked degree of neatness and order about their farms. Disorder and dogs are no more apparent than in other communities, but there are a few dogs with traditional habits as night prowlers.

To all outward appearances the reservation Indians lead about the same lives as other rural Americans. There are an experimental farm, a government logging industry and houses that for order and quiet, good taste and upkeep are to be highly commended. These are the government's examples, either self-supporting or inexpensive, to show the Indians what industry will do.

In an ice cream parlor one evening this summer several women were chatting, most of them apparently from families of small but adequate means. The topic of conversation was not how they could find their way in the woods, but how they were almost lost when ever they visited Chicago.

#### Mother of Five Children.

Monroe, La.—Five children were born to Mrs. William Prestige, wife of a farmer of the old Floyd neighborhood, sixty miles northeast of Monroe, according to word received here. Five years ago she became the mother of triplets.

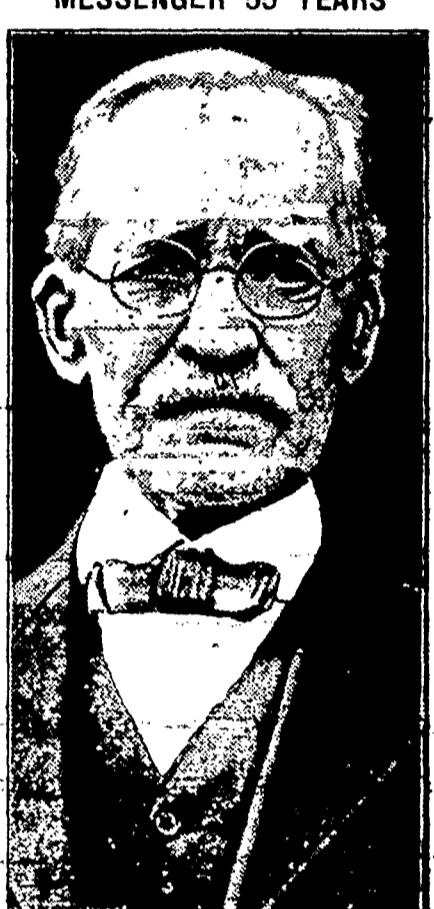
## U. S. Paid No Interest on Debt 37 Years Due

Portland, Ore.—After using \$200 of Felix R. Mitchell's money for nearly 40 years, the United States government has returned it to him—without interest.

While a resident of Umatilla county, Ore., 39 years ago, Mitchell decided it was impossible to live longer on his homestead, so he commuted. Government homestead land was then bringing \$1.25 an acre, ordinarily, but land office officials concluded Mitchell's land was in a grant which called for the payment of \$2.50 an acre, in the event of commuting. Although convinced the land office was in error, Mitchell paid the double price. Two years later it developed he had been right, and he filed a claim for half of his \$400 payment.

A check drawn by the government in favor of Mitchell for \$200 was the result—37 years after the claim was filed.

## MESSANGER 55 YEARS



For 55 years Edward Donn has been a government messenger. His duties have taken him only between the capital and the War department. At one time he used a horse, but for the past few years he has made the short distance on foot.

## PRINCE AIDS BLOW TO SNOBS

#### Interested in Summer Camp for British Boys of High and Low Degree.

London, England.—The duke of York, second son of the king, will repeat this year the experiment he made last year for what has been called "the discouragement of snobbery and the encouragement of democracy."

So thorough an understanding was then established between boys from Westminster school and boys from a Welsh steel works, following a football match, that a summer camp was set up by the duke to encourage good feeling between boys of different social planes. Two hundred public school boys with an equal number from congested and industrial areas were invited to share the camp.

The selection of the boys and the arrangement for the camp this year are in the hands of the Industrial Welfare society, of which the duke of York is president, but beyond that the society will have nothing to do with the project.

In order that the boys meet on terms of perfect equality, cricket, football and kindred games will not be played, because it is felt that public school boys, having more opportunities for practice, would hold an advantage over the other boys at such games.

They will be divided into sections of 20, ten being public school boys and ten industrial lads. They will share the same huts, eat the same food and engage in the same sports and recreation.

## U. S. COINAGE FOR 1922 DROPS

#### United States Mints Produce 350 Million Pieces Less Than for the Year 1921.

Washington.—Total domestic coinage of the United States during the fiscal year just ended fell off by more than 850,000,000 pieces, as compared with the previous year, according to a summary of operations issued by the mint.

During the fiscal year 1922, there were 105,996,175 coins turned out by the various mints of the country, with a total value of \$145,712,742, against 492,420,140 coins for the \$38,586,640 in 1921.

Zion City Whistler Fined \$5. Zion City, Ill.—William Kasten was fined \$5 and costs by Justice W. E. Schmitz of Zion City on a charge of "making a loud and unusual noise at a late hour of the night." Policeman B. Fisher testified that Kasten, who lives in Zion City, was whistling loudly at 11:30 p. m., while in a residential section.

## \$5.00 Per month buys any late model TYPE WRITER

#### Renting, Repairs, Supplies City Typewriter Exchange 321 CENTRAL BLDG. Phone Stone 3424

### Attention Nazareth Academy Commercial Class Students—we will give you a special rate on renting all makes of machines.

## Sidney Hall's Sons

Manufacturers of Boilers, Tanks, Stacks, Braechings We also do Repairing, Forging, Flue Welding, Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Cutting All Supplies Carried in Stock 169-175 Mill Street Rochester, N. Y. BOTH PHONES

### Watts Dry Cleaning Co., Inc. Expert Dry Cleaning Service Careful—Thorough—Prompt Velvets and Plushes a Speciality 321 Cottage Street

### JARDINE'S GRAINS OF HEALTH FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION TORQUILLER LIVER AND BOWELS Prepared by JOHN JARDINE 505 State Street Rochester, N. Y.

Main 2428 Main 2429

## American Taxi Cab Co.

### Right Service at the Right Price Funerals, Weddings, Christenings, Station Calls 287 Central Avenue

### Genesee Hotel and Turkish Bath 54 N. Fitzhugh St. Turkish Baths—\$1.25 Rooms—1.25 Room and Turkish Bath—2.00 Separate Department for Ladies

### 'PREVOST' A-1 Taxis ALSO "A-A" TAXI MAIN 6399 Main 413 Trips 50c up \$1.50 per hour in city 5 PASSENGER CARS

### The Best Remedy Jackson's Cough Syrup 25c George Hahn Prescription Druggist 561 State Street

### CALEY & NASH, Inc. Automobile Painting and Trimming Manufacturers of Auto Bodies of Special Designs Sleighs and Delivery Wagons 1828 East Ave. Reel. Phone Park 100

### Home Phone, Stone 1098 Bell Phone Chase 665 East Avenue Drug Company, Inc. Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Candies, Cigars, and Kodak Supplies "We Handle Quality Goods Only" 277 East Avenue

### BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY CO. Milk-Cream Buttermilk Both Phones

### Wm. H. Rossenbach Funeral Director Lady Assistant Phones, Bell 1485 Genesee, 412 Stone 645 Main St. West

### ESTABLISHED 1877 L. W. Maier's Sons UNDERTAKERS 870 Clinton Avenue N. Phones 689

### Burke & McHugh CARTING CO. Light Auto Cars for General Delivery 163 North St. Main 7111 Phones Stone 3236

### Thomas B. Mooney FUNERAL DIRECTOR 98 Edinburgh Street Home Phone 282 Bell 127