

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. This Jan 5 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1915, Feb 5 to Feb. 1, 1915 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrears must be paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

WILL WAIT AND SEE.

As compared with the silly movement to declare a general strike throughout the nation in protest against the arrest and prosecution of the McNamara's, on the charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times and killing twenty-one persons, a refreshing sentiment comes from Fort Worth, Tex., where the labor organizations of the city passed the following resolutions:

The case is in the hands of the courts for settlement and at this distance we cannot tell what the facts are. No matter how strong our sympathy might be for McNamara and his associates, any action on our part could not and should not affect the situation. Whoever is guilty of causing the Times explosion should be hanged if captured and convicted. We see no reason why the courts cannot develop the truth of McNamara's innocence or guilt and we see no reason for meddling in the matter. If the prisoners are innocent they will be vindicated and labor unions should not try to block the procedure of the court in getting at the truth. It is as much to our interests as any other class.—Norfolk News.

A STAND FOR LAW.

Cardinal Gibbons is out of sympathy with the proposition to "boil down" the Ten Commandments. He appears really, to have a notion that the Creator knew what he wanted to say and also what words to use in saying it. The cardinal is evidently not in touch with the new cult of selection in words which begins by saying that all words are superfluous and an abomination. The cult would be better if it addressed itself to education and culture, which means acquired and delicate perception of meanings in words. When it is made to stand for ruthless excision of everything in our etymologies but the words needed to fill the narrower views of things, the movement becomes a burlesque.

The chapters of the Decalogue in which the Ten Commandments are found are models of conciseness. Jehovah seems to have wasted no time in talking to Moses. He went straight to the point and laid down the law in such a clear and sure way as to leave no room for lawyers to raise technicalities in its administration. In order to do this, he found it necessary to illuminate shades of meaning which were a part of the divine purpose and which, he must have felt, might be turned from that purpose if not illuminated. Accordingly, he used so many words as about the only ones left in which some form of technical loophole can not be found. If he had used more or less than enough words than needed to make himself understood, this could not be said.

"What a horrible thing it is," says Cardinal Gibbons, "to undertake to lay hands on God's Commandments. We must not dare to change an iota of God's word." One need not be orthodox, or wholly out of sympathy with higher criticism, in order to subscribe to this protest against changing, in any way, the form of the basic law on which civilized human institutions rest. The body of law which is the only body of law left into which corporation lawyers, and criminal lawyers, can not read technical meanings should not be attacked by the church, or any part of it. However innocent the intent of those who have proposed "boiling down" the Ten Commandments, they should reflect that they may be opening the way to dry-as-dust lawyers, in the employ of high financiers, to set aside the whole moral code on technicalities and get a new deal which will not be square. The world will stand with Cardinal Gibbons for the only law that interprets itself.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LOWER PRICES FOR THEIR PRODUCTS.

The current issue of the Iowa Homestead contains a note of warning to the farmers of Iowa and of the West to which they ought and, we believe they will, give thoughtful consideration. In a leading editorial under the caption, "Farmers Should Unite Against One-Sided Reciprocity," this great agricultural journal gives a careful analysis of the proposed reciprocity treaty, and makes it very plain that the politico-statesmen, who are saying that competition with the Canadian farmer is an open market will not injure the Western farmer, are taking a very superficial view of the matter. The Homestead states its own position in the matter in the following paragraph:

The Homestead believes that the farmers' interests are at stake in this matter more seriously than they have been for many years, for the reason that farm products are the only ones placed on the Free List. It believes that the proposed agreement will benefit Canada and the Canadian farmer at the expense of the United States and the American farmer. That this is so apparent from a number of recent happenings. Hardly had the reciprocity agreement come up for discussion in the last Congress before the Canadian magazines bore large and glaring advertisements offering land bargains and stating that the imminence of reciprocity with the United States was already increasing land values. Under date of March 21 one of the Conservative members of the Canadian Parliament from the province of Alberta is quoted in the daily papers as saying: "The agreement will give the Canadian farmer a wide market, therefore, I am favorably disposed toward the pact." The member did not add that the market would be in the United States and at the expense of the American farmer. On January 28, after the country had had a report of the likelihood of Congress passing the agreement, wheat went up one and one-half cents in Winnipeg and went down five cents in Minneapolis, making a difference of about six and one-half cents a bushel, resulting from the possibility of opening the American market to the Canadian wheat grower. The effect on the price of barley was even more noticeable. Owing to the very light crop raised last year barley, up until the announcement of the proposed reciprocity treaty, advanced steadily, selling at \$1 per bushel in Milwaukee, Chicago and Buffalo and 95 cents in Minneapolis. Today there is practically no barley market and barley is almost unsalable, at a decline of anywhere from twelve to twenty cents per bushel. The president of one of the leading commission companies of Milwaukee calls attention to the fact that "barley is in no sense a food product and there can be no excuse for putting this on the Free List if the only objects in this reciprocity treaty are to cheapen the cost of living and to broaden our trade with Canada." The key to the situation is this: This barley imported is used in the manufacturing of malted liquors and not in the manufacture of food products, so that the removal of the duty is simply to the benefit of the brewery interests of the country and not in any manner to the interests of the food consumers.

For at least a dozen years the farmers of Iowa have been seeing or hearing assaults upon the Protective Tariff system. In the high tide of their own prosperity, good markets, vanishing farm mortgages, growing bank accounts and increased comforts and conveniences of rural farm life, they have listened to the glib-tongued reformer who has told them about the markets of the world and of how "the interests" have been robbing them—forgetting that all the while an insidious effort was being made to undermine the foundation of their own prosperity.

Indications are that the farmers of the West may see a few beautiful theories given practical illustration. With a Democratic Congress brought into being as the result of the noisy dissemination of this kind of sentiment, about the only thing left for the most effective means which they can think of in letting Washington know where they stand.

The Homestead, however, is not a political newspaper. It seeks to discuss all economic questions from the viewpoint of the agricultural interest. It is able to see very clearly that the one-sided reciprocity agreement now proposed means lower prices for the products of the Western farm.—Des Moines Capital.

IT'S A MARVEL OF TODAY.

An article in the American Review of Reviews, says the foreign commerce of South America is indeed one of marvels of the century just opening. Since the construction of the first railway in Chile, and from the time the first steamer touched at a port in Argentina, there has been a steady expansion in the shipment of natural

A SHIP THAT NEVER SAILS.

A case in the law courts of England calls attention to a yacht with steam always up which has not budged for twenty-two years. Moored fore and aft in the river at Brightlinges, two hundred yards off the Essex shore and flying the American flag, the yacht Valfraya has kept her steam up for almost the fourth part of a century, and yet never moved one instant in all that time. She has a crew of eighteen and her equipment is perfect throughout, and yet in twenty-two years it is said her master, Mr. M. Bayard Brown has never left the yacht, though he was formerly a leader in the most fashionable set in New York. His grandfather was the late Robert Bayard and his father the late Alexander S. Brown, both of New York state. At the time the master of the Valfraya turned his back upon fashionable New York society late in the '80s he was a handsome man under 40 years of age. The case came into court through the contention that Mr. Brown is now a resident of England and as such liable for taxes upon various grounds, among the rest being the large income which he receives from America through his bankers. Mr. Brown's answer is that the income tax is for land lubbers, and that a sea rover is not a residence though it never goes to sea. All this while the address of this wealthy and eccentric American has been Nassau Street, New York. At Brightlinges his yacht is a source of revenue, because as a great curiosity it is constantly visited by people from far and near, though its master is never seen when the ship is visited. The decision of the judge upholds the contention of the government solicitor regarding the income tax and is viewed by the natives as a calamity, fearing the loss of so great an attraction.

FIFTY YEARS SINCE SUMTER.

The half century that has elapsed since the firing on Fort Sumter has given perspective to that great tragedy of the Nineteenth Century, the war between the states. With the efflux of years passions have cooled, and it has become increasingly apparent that the conflict was the outcome of the clash between two civilizations whose form was fixed by conditions of soil and climate.

The sentiment of nationality developed only slowly. The colonies had always acted independently of each other. They made war on the Indians when they pleased. Each governed itself without reference to the others. After they had thrown off the British allegiance they regarded themselves as independent states. Virginia, for instance, adopted a constitution, created a currency and ratified the treaty with France. The "articles of confederation and perpetual union" were only a working agreement between sovereign powers. When the constitution was adopted it went into effect after nine states had ratified it. What was the position of the other four at that time? North Carolina was not a member of the Union for a year, Rhode Island not for two years, after it had become effective. They were independent states.

So strong was the feeling for state sovereignty in the country that it is doubtful whether the constitution could have been ratified if its nationalistic possibilities had been foreseen. The first draft of the preamble began: "We, the people of the United States of—" and named the thirteen states. The names were left out later because of doubt whether all would ratify.

In the early years of the new government it was New England that threatened secession. Threats were made because of unsatisfactory conditions in the Western country, because of the election of Jefferson as President, because of the purchase of Louisiana. Josiah Quincy asserted in Congress that if Louisiana were acquired the bond of the Union would be dissolved, and it would be the duty of some of the states to secede, "amicably if they can, violently if they must." In the War of 1812 the Hartford convention was separatist in tone.

But industrial development, with steam and electricity, obliterated state lines in the North and created the sense of nationality. The settlers who peopled the Central and Western states owed their first allegiance to the Nation. The state was a minor consideration. Meanwhile, the accident of climate had made slavery unprofitable in the North, but an institution of growing importance in the South. As a result the South specialized in cotton and escaped in large measure the industrialism of the North. Agricultural life under those conditions fostered the traditions of the previous century, and in 1860 the South still reflected the views of independent sovereignty of colonial times, while the North had become nationalized.

A wiser statesmanship on both sides through the early half of the century might have provided for the gradual harmonizing of the two civilizations through compensatory emancipation, as Lincoln urged later, until steam and electricity could have done their work in the South as well as in the North. But such statesmanship was lacking, the fireaters of both parties held the center of the stage, and the constitutional conflict between nationality and state sovereignty was left to the arbitration of arms.—Kansas City Star.

His Contribution. "A college has just made me a doctor of literature." "What did you ever write?" "Well, I wrote 'em a very large check."

Fruitless Struggle. "I understand that after waiting 30 years she married a struggling man?" "Yes; poor chap. He struggled the best he knew how, but she handed him."

WHEN SWIFT BEAT STICKNEY

Fear of Appearing Unwilling to Do Right Gives Swift Control of Stock Yards Plant.

"I was forty-six years old when I took hold of the stock yards and plant at South St. Paul," said A. B. Stickney, former president of the Chicago Great Western railroad, "and it required a great deal of scheming and hard work to get the business moving. It was 12 years later when 'Old Man' Swift put in an appearance. I call him 'Old Man' Swift because he was six weeks my senior. He was truly a great merchant. "While I was in charge Fowler Bros. made an investment of \$40,000, and we ran the plant together. The first year the loss was \$35,000, the second year it was \$10,000 and the third year \$10,000, and then we went into the hands of a receiver, and he ran the plant with our help until we had 'busted' the court. "Then 'Old Man' Swift took a hand. The first year he sold \$250,000 worth of meat. Then he said he had a proposition to make to us, and I told him to make it. We were ready to listen to propositions. "I want you to give me this plant," he said. "It had cost us \$600,000 to build, but we gave it to him. "Now," said Mr. Swift, "I want you to give half of the stock of the stock yards company." "We gave him that. "I want you to give me a rebate—laws were not so strict on those points then—on every head of cattle and other stock I buy here," said Mr. Swift. "We gave him that. We did not want it to seem as though we were unwilling to do the right thing."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A RIDE WITH GENERAL LEE.

During his last years at Lexington, Virginia, although General Lee was a world famous commander and the dignified president of a college, the children of the little town were his greatest friends, and found no cause to stand in awe of their loving and sympathetic companion. His son, in his "Recollections," tells a story which illustrates perfectly the terms of intimacy and comradeship which existed between General Lee and the little folks.

One afternoon two little girls, the daughters of two of his professors, were riding on a gentle old horse up and down one of the back streets of the town, fearing to go far from home. The general, starting out on his afternoon ride, came up with them, and knowing them well, said gaily, "Come with me, little girls, and I will show you a beautiful ride."

Only too delighted, they consented to go. He took them out beyond the fair grounds, from which point there is one of the grandest stretches of mountain scenery in the world. One of the little maidens had her face tied up, as she was just recovering from the mumps. He pretended that he was much alarmed lest his horse should catch them from her, and kept saying: "I hope you won't get Traveller the mumps!" and "What shall I do if Traveller gets the mumps?"

An hour later the party was seen returning, the two little girls in sun-bonnets on the old sleepy horse, and General Lee by their side on Traveller who was stepping very proudly, as if in scorn of his lowly companion. My father took the children to their homes, helped them to dismount, took a kiss from each, and waving a parting salute, rode away.—Youth's Companion.

APPLYING OLD LAW.

It is still the contention of corporation managers of the old school that the amount of money they make is of no consequence so long as they do not charge an "unreasonable price" for their service. But what is a reasonable price? The price usually paid for such service, they answer.

But the supreme court of the United States has ruled otherwise. For nearly forty years the court decisions have made the value of the property of the corporation and not the capitalization the measure of proper rates. Success Magazine believes that a very small decision recently made by the interstate commerce commission will lead to very big results. The case involved the rate of fare over only eighteen miles of road, between Washington and Alexandria. The road was earning returns upon its capitalization of more than \$200,000 per mile. The commission found the value of the road to be only \$52,000 per mile, and ordered rates reduced one-third.

The precedent is about as big as could possibly be established," says the magazine. Not necessarily. It is only another recognition of the law as it was decided long ago by the supreme court. The principle was employed by the Nebraska railway commission

IN A LINCOLN CASE SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

The large capitalization of public service corporations is a source of embarrassment to the public and to investors, no doubt, but it will not be allowed to stand in the way of a readjustment of rates on a valuation basis. In this Washington case the interstate commerce commission is not laying down new law, but merely applying to the question the old rulings of the supreme authority of the nation.—Lincoln Journal.

WHEN SWIFT BEAT STICKNEY

Fear of Appearing Unwilling to Do Right Gives Swift Control of Stock Yards Plant.

"I was forty-six years old when I took hold of the stock yards and plant at South St. Paul," said A. B. Stickney, former president of the Chicago Great Western railroad, "and it required a great deal of scheming and hard work to get the business moving. It was 12 years later when 'Old Man' Swift put in an appearance. I call him 'Old Man' Swift because he was six weeks my senior. He was truly a great merchant. "While I was in charge Fowler Bros. made an investment of \$40,000, and we ran the plant together. The first year the loss was \$35,000, the second year it was \$10,000 and the third year \$10,000, and then we went into the hands of a receiver, and he ran the plant with our help until we had 'busted' the court. "Then 'Old Man' Swift took a hand. The first year he sold \$250,000 worth of meat. Then he said he had a proposition to make to us, and I told him to make it. We were ready to listen to propositions. "I want you to give me this plant," he said. "It had cost us \$600,000 to build, but we gave it to him. "Now," said Mr. Swift, "I want you to give half of the stock of the stock yards company." "We gave him that. "I want you to give me a rebate—laws were not so strict on those points then—on every head of cattle and other stock I buy here," said Mr. Swift. "We gave him that. We did not want it to seem as though we were unwilling to do the right thing."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

SOME DANGER IN FOIE GRAS

Goose From Which Livers Are Taken Are Now Fattened With Poison.

"Nothing is better," said Cordon Bleu, "than foie gras, or fat goose liver. A foie gras is the size of a two-pound steak, it is as white as milk, and it tastes rather like ground peanut butter. Yet so light and ethereal is a foie gras greenhorn would take it for something powdered up and whipped, like cream. "You know how they get these livers? They shut up the goose, and they stuff him with food forced through a hose. He must eat, whether he wants to or not. He is exactly like the straggle-hunger strikers in London, whom the home office fed through stomach pumps. "It takes years to fatten a goose to the point where his great white liver is as big as a football, but lately a genius has arisen in France who will fatten him in a few months. "This quick, cheap fattening is accomplished by the addition of salts of sorrel, or binoxalate of potash, to the goose's food. The binoxalate of potash works like a charm. The only trouble with the superb livers it produces is that these livers, containing oxalate of potash, occasionally kill those who eat them. "Cordon Bleu smiled ironically. "But in these days of industrialism," he said, "when property is sacred and life cheap, as no fault rein—that doesn't matter."

His Witty Reply.

An English lady of title, while visiting Washington after the Gould-Decies wedding, which she had come over to attend, was greatly surprised at the public discussion over the smoking of a cigarette by Lady Decies at the window of her private car. "I hear," said this lady, "that for some time to come, on account of this incident, Lady Decies will be bothered with letters of criticism from strangers and anti-cigarette leagues. The American prejudice against women smokers is extraordinary. "I suppose, however," continued the speaker, "that there are anti-tobacco faddists everywhere. I remember a clever answer to one of these faddists made by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the great preacher. "A gentleman wrote to Mr. Spurgeon, saying that he had heard he smoked, and could not believe it to be true. Would Mr. Spurgeon write and tell him if it really was so? The reply was: "Dear Sir: I cultivate my flowers and burn my weeds.—Yours truly, C. H. Spurgeon."

An Official Anecdote.

Waldeck-Rousseau's reminiscences are being published serially in France; and the first instalment relates how he informed M. Loubet of his intention to retire from office. It was at a dinner of intimate friends, and he explained that fatigue and failing health seemed to make his resignation inevitable. "Who will succeed you?" he was asked. "M. Combes," he replied. "But the name of M. Combes was, in those days, hardly known. The guests wondered who he was, and Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau asked. There was a pause, and then: "M. Combes," answered the prime minister. "M. Combes, my dear, is no one in particular."

Made a Good Record.

The sympathizing neighbor was condoling with Uncle Gabe. "Your wife, uncle, was a wonderful mother." "She were indeed, sub. See dat 'N' chap playin' 'es' outside de gate? Well, 'ah, 'ah' our statesmen!"

SPENT \$500—REFUSED \$3,000

Two years ago one of Uncle Sam's soldiers filed on a 40 acre homestead adjoining the town of Powell, Wyoming. By applying his time served in the Army, this homesteader has now made final proof. He has paid out only \$500.00 on the ten payment plan, towards water rights and improvements, and has just refused a \$3000.00 offer for his 40-acre farm.

This illustrates the value of irrigated farms under Government Canals in the Big Horn Basin.

YOUR CHANCE SOON

More of this same kind of land will be opened soon to entry. The Ralston Unit is already platted and 12 miles more of the main canal is more than half finished by the contractors. If you want to get one of these rich Government prizes send me your name and address for my mailing list and I will notify you as fast as new tracts will be supplied with water. The next one will be announced very soon.

NEW FOLDER: The new Shoshone Project folder contains a map of the Big Horn Basin, plats of the Garland, Powell and Ralston irrigated lands, several farm scenes and two beautiful pictures of the Shoshone Dam. It is yours for the asking. Write today for particulars about our personally conducted excursions to these lands first and third Tuesdays.

D. GLEM DEEVER, Immigration Agent. 1004 Farnam St. - Omaha, Neb. Model 320-acre FREE homestead. Rehearsatory Wagoning. Ask about them.

BEST WAY TO GET GOOD REST

Wear Clothing as Loose as Possible and Lie Flat on the Back With Feet Up.

Too much is preached about exercising, and too little about resting. Few women know the value of resting or how to get the most out of a free half-hour. It can do wonders toward "pulling up" a tired body and mind, but it must be thorough. While lying flat on the back with the feet up, and, most important of all—loose clothing, blood is being manufactured twice as rapidly as in any other position, and the process of "restoration" is going on in the body with the greatest possible speed. Boots should be removed, and loose slippers donned, and it is a great help if fresh stockings are put on. There is a tendency to feel chilly when a tired person first lies down, and if the body is called upon to make extra effort toward heating itself (which it very obligingly will do), the "resting" is not complete. Hence the necessity for throwing a covering over you, even if resting in a warm room. The words of a man, curiously enough, recur to me on this subject. Mr. Seymour Hicks, whose youthful appearance is one of his causes for fame, says he likes to devote the time between five and six o'clock to resting. When he can do that, no matter how tired he is, or how trying has been the day, he goes to his evening's work quite refreshed. "But," says this jolly actor, "it must be really rest. I take off my clothing, don pyjamas, pull down the blinds, get into bed, and imagine I am retiring for the night. A half-hour of rest under these conditions is worth more than half-a-day's less thorough siesta." Negligee garments are restful in themselves, and no woman who values her good looks will fail to form the habit of exchanging street clothes for dainty and attractive house gowns, when she is at home for the evening.

Women Then and Now.

Mrs. Lucy Chase Glover of Rutherford, N. J., has been looking into the matter and finds that it was as hard to make a living in colonial days as it is now, and yet the mothers of those days brought up big families and entertained better with all their other cares than women with small families do today. She says that touching a match to a gas log and lighting a wood fire were entirely different kinds of work, and that under the present labor-saving housekeeping there should be less wear and tear on the nerves. But the modern woman does not keep her temper any better than the colonial dame.

OMAHA... THE GO... CURRENT... TRAPPING

Magazine Binding Old Books Rebound In fact, for anything in the book binding line bring your work to The Journal Office Phone 184