TRUST EVEN PATENTS PRICE

Makers of Hook and Eye Seek to Enforce Selling Figure.

THREATEN PENALTY FOR CUTTING

Hayden Bros. Take the Chance on the Hump and Twist and Go to the Mat with the Big Boys.

"Notice—This card of hooks and eyes is licensed for sale by the jobbers and wholesalers to retailers only at a price not less than that fixed by the manufacturers with jobber; and for sale to consumers by retailers and others at a price not less than 10 cents. Any violation of these conditions will be considered an infringement of letters patent of the United States, No. 773,592, and will render the vendor liable to suit for damages accordingly."

This inscription on a card of hooks shows that not only is the hook with the "hump" patented, but also that the price of 10 cents is patented.

Joseph Hayden, head of Hayden Bros., proposes to try out the matter and see if he cannot sell hooks and eyes and thousands of other such articles at the price he chooses. He is now advertising that he will sell the hooks and eyes for 5 cents, cutting the patented price in half.

Mr. Hayden says he is not going into the matter blindly, as he knows the effort which will be made to keep him from securing any more "trust made" goods. Some time ago the patent ran out on the "hump" hook and the manufacturers made another bend in its construction by which they were able to extend the patent seventeen years. Hayden Bros. have been made defendants several times in the courts for breaking these prices, once being sued in the federal court for selling a well known patent paint for less than the price fixed by the jobber and manufacturer.

Book Prices Also Involved.

Books are also getting the firm of Hayden Bros. into trouble because they insist on selling copyrighted books at less than the allotted price. The standard price in Omaha is $1.20, although the lowest price at which retailers are permitted to sell books in Omaha is $1.08, if they expect to continue securing books from the publishers.

Publishers and authors have entered into a big combine to put a net price on books. A circular has been sent out that the publishers and authors have fixed a net price on some late standard books and then give a discount to the retailer. They force a signature from the retailer that he will not sell books at less than the agreed price if he is to get the books. As the manufacturers are in a combine, if a retailer cuts prices on one book he will be shut off from all copyrighted books. An attempt is to be made at this time to hold up the price of one late book to $1.20 and wholesalers will not ship to any dealers who sell for less.

One big firm in the east has won out in the same fight because the book was copyrighted, but the price was not, as in the case of the hooks and eyes.

FILE FOR NEW COMPANIES

Articles of Incorporation Made Out for Concerns Whose Capital is All Paid Up at Start.

Three new companies have filed articles of incorporation in the office of the county clerk, the noteworthy feature of the incorporating being that all three provide that the capital stock shall be fully paid up before being issued.

The Gate City Construction company is incorporated by Hiland B. Noyes, Arthur M Cain and Fred Peterson for $50,000. It will do a general contracting and construction business.

The Neal Institute Company of Nebraska incorporates for $100,000. James E. Bruce, C. W. Bruce and W. A. McWald signing the papers. It purposes to cure victims of alcohol and drugs by the "Neal method."

"The Johnson & Lau company" is incorporated for $10,000 by W. T. Johnson, J. H P. Lau and E. M. Martin. A general merchandise brokerage business will be carried on.

The key to the situation—Bee Want Ads.

WILLIAM A. PAXTON AT REST

Funeral Services of Simple, Unostentatious Character.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH RITUAL USED

Large Gathering of Friends, Business Associates and Fraternal Brothers Present—Floral Emblems Cover the Casket.

Funeral services of the utmost simplicity were held for the late William A. Paxton, jr., at his home, Fairacres, west of the city, Wednesday afternoon. The service was that of the Episcopal church, conducted by Rev. Thomas J. Mackay, rector of All Saints.

The music of the service was by a male quartette, the same which sang at the funeral of Mr. Paxton's father, two years ago. This members of the quartette were J. R. Gerke, W. S. Rigdon, J. H. Simms and C. S. Haverstock. Three hymns, "Lead Kindly Light," "Abide With Me" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," were sung.

The funeral was largely attended by the friends, business associates and acquaintances of Mr. Paxton. A large number of floral offerings were sent by business and social organizations in which the deceased had figured or was known.

While no formal part in the service was taken by the lodge, the officers of the Elks attended in a body. Automobiles gathered at the Elks club at 1:30 o'clock to convey members of the lodge to Fairacres.

A number of out-of-town relatives of the family were in attendance at the funeral. Among these were Mrs. George Stewart, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Cox of Missouri, Mr. and Mrs. Scofield and Mr. and Mrs. James Ware and family of Blair.

At the Final Resting Place.

The burial was at Forest Lawn cemetery in the family lot. At the grave only the formal committal services of the Episcopal church were held.

The honorary pallbearers were:

D. M. Andreesen,	W. J. Burgess,
A. G. Beeson,	Victor B. Caldwell,
E. Buckingham,	Frank Colpetzer,
F. H. Davis,	C. N. Dietz,
Dr. Robert Gilmore,	C. E. Hull,
Heber Herd,	F. P. Kirkendall,
C. T. Kountze,	C. F. Manderson,
C. J. Lane,	George H. Payne,
T. B. McPherson,	A. L. Patrick,
F. E. Pearce,	H. B. Peters,
Frank T. Ransom,	W. A. Redick,
A. J. Vierling.	

The active pallbearers:

Joseph Barker,	Luther Kountze,
Fred Metz,	Charles H. Pickens,
Arthur Remington,	Dick Stewart,
B. J. Scannell,	Harry Wilkins.

The ushers at the funeral were Paul Gallagher, Frank S. Keogh and Harry McCormick.

The Paxton-Vierling Iron works was closed for the day. At the Omaha club the flag was flown at half-mast in memory of Mr. Paxton. The Elks' dancing party, which was to have been held last night, has been postponed until February 16, on account of the death of Mr. Paxton.

WILL GO AFTER RIVER MONEY

Omaha to Make Move for Share of Appropriation by Congress for Waterway Improvements.

Omaha is to make a move to secure some of the money which congress is to appropriate this year for rivers and harbors. E. M. Clendenning, commissioner of the Commercial club of Kansas City, has asked Omaha and the Missouri River Navigation congress to become active in the matter of securing some slice of the appropriation. Kansas City will hold a big meeting on the subject Thursday evening and Omaha will be represented. The Missouri River Navigation congress and the Commercial clubs of Omaha and Kansas City will send reputable delegations to congress February 14 to appear before the committee.

Some Things You Want to Know

The Leather Industry.

No other industry has shown greater strides of growth during the past fifty years than that of leather making. The demands of the individual for leather products not only have multiplied many fold, but the list of leather users is being extended with each passing year. Leather follows civilization, and hundreds of thousands of barbarians are being converted to its use each year. The result is a scarcity of leather-producing animals. They have not multiplied as rapidly as the demand for their hides, and the tanner is forced to ransack the world for animals that hitherto were exempt. Not even the fishes of the sea nor the serpents of the forest have escaped the tanner's search. The tortoise and the small whale are in favor, and the boa constrictor, the rattlesnake, the cobra and the viper have not been dangerous enough to scare the skin hunter away.

The automobile industry affords one illustration of the increasing demand for leather and its products. Ten years ago there were about 2,000 automobiles in use in the United States; now there are nearly 200,000. Each of these machines has required leather in its construction, and requires even more in the accessories. The sartorial art journals declare that automobiling has brought into vogue the leather vest, which is going to be the fashion during the coming season.

The United States leads world in the production of leather, its 600 tanneries producing one-fourth of the world's supply. Every year nearly 200,000,000 hides and skins pass through these 600 tanneries, and when finished into leather they are worth $350,000,000. It requires 1,250,000 cords of tan bark and 650,000 barrels of extract to meet the demands of the American tanner in the conversion of these hides and skins into leather. Two-thirds of the tanbark used is from the hemlock tree, which shows that the forests are levied upon heavily. The quebracho tree yields a valuable tanning extract, and the American tanner already is established in the South American woods gathering this staple.

Philadelphia is the hub of the leather world. The goat skins used there each year would suffice to cover a procession of goats reaching from the most northerly point of Alaska to the most southerly point of Patagonia. Other kinds of hides and skins may become scarce or rare, but the goat is always ready with a supply equal to the demand. The kid shoes men wear are usually made from goat skins.

A gentleman in Philadelphia owns a saddle that was made from the skin of a human being. It is presumed that he got this skin from some medical school. He employed one of the best saddlers in Philadelphia to do the work. When the job was nearing completion the saddle maker asked what kind of leather it was—it has such a fine grain and such a smooth "feel." When he learned that it was human skin he threw up the job. Later another man was employed to finish the saddle, but the employer was careful not to let him know what it was made of. Many medical students have litle trinkets of leather made from human skin, but this Philadelphia saddle is said to be the only one of its kind in the world.

Newark, N. J., stands at the forefront as an alligator leather center. Over 250,000 alligators annually surrender their lives to the needs of the Newark tanneries and factories. The saurians have a fashion of sleeping with their heads slightly above the water, and in the darkness of a moonless night their eyes form phosphorescent lights which afford a splendid target for the hunter. At one time only the belly side of the alligator skin could be used. But the tanner has learned how to get the hard scales off the back, with the result that the most valuable part of the tanned skin is that which formerly was rejected. The snake skin hunter exercises much ingenuity. He takes a forked stick and pinions the snake's head to the ground. Then he puts a pinch of snuff into the reptile's mouth, and the nicotine produces instant death by paralysis, thus saving the skin intact.

The invention of the chrome process of leather making will be the means of saving millions of trees to the forests. Instead of vegetable tanning extracts, a mineral substance is used. It effectually tans the hides and in addition renders the leather porous enough for the admission of air, but tight enough for the exclusion of water. Who does not remember the days when boots and shoes had to be greased to keep the leather soft and pliable?

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as piano leather. The old and the new world must unite in its making. A family of German tanners sold the secret of its preparation, and it can be made only from the skin of the American grey deer found in the vicinity of the great lakes. The tanners have an agency at Detroit where the skins are purchased from the Indians and halfbreeds. The leather is used exclusively for covering piano keys.

An eastern shoe house has put out a line of ladies' opera shoes which are to retail at $80 per pair. Not all of the intrinsic value of these shoes comes from the leather that is in them, nor from the workmanship. The gold and pearl trimmings and jet beads are what bring the cost up so high. One shoemaker has turned out a pair of shoes costing $2,000, but their principal value lies in the diamonds with which the vamps and heels are studded. In certain kinds of shoes the leather is made rough by being ground on rapidly revolving emery wheels. The grinders have to wear silk masks or wetted sponges over their faces to keep the dust from their lungs. It is expected that bronze shoe leather will be the vogue during the coming summer season.

While great strides have been made in the methods of tanning leather, it must be conceded that the Indian perfected the art to a degree never yet attained by the white tanner. Some years ago a Sioux Indian chief produced a piece of buckskin that had been tanned fifty years before by a member of his tribe. A leading leather expert compared it with the best buckskin he could purchase in the market, and stated that the Indian leather was superior in pliability and every other particular. Specimens of Chinese leather 4,000 years old are as soft and pliable today as they were when new.

Special methods of tanning are required in making some of the big driving belts used in factories. What is believed to be the biggest belt ever made was turned out recently by a New York firm for a lumber mill in Louisiana. Five hundred and forty specially selected Texas steer hides were used in making this belt. It is 240 feet long, six feet wide and cost $5,800.

The leathers which are used for ladies' gloves, and also for men's finer gloves are not tanned, but tawed, and millions of eggs are used in this process. The finest glove leather comes from France. The advent of the coal tar dyes in the coloring of leathers has proved to be harmful to the leather. It is not as noticeable in glove leathers, however, as in book leathers. Bindings are supposed to last through years and years. But the aniline dye has proved so deleterious to the lasting qualities of leather that the English Library association has made a careful examination of the subject. It declares that after all there is no tanning for book leathers like that in which sumac is used in connection with vegetable dyes.

A writer for the Smithsonian institution beautifully expresses the intimate relationship of leather to the race by tracing the activities of the savage woman after her hunter-husband laid the first deer at her feet. "She strikes off a sharp flint flake for a knife and becomes the first cutler, the real founder of Sheffield. With this knife she removes the skin, little dreaming that she is to become the patron saint of all the butchers that shall come after her. She rolls up the hide, then dresses it with the brains of the animal, smokes it, curries it, breaks it with instruments of stone and bone, and establishes her reputation as the first tanner and currier. With fingers weary and worn, with needle of bone and thread of sinew, and scissors of flint she fashions the clothes of her family, and though there is no sign over the door, she becomes the first tailor and dressmaker. She fashions the moccasins of her lord and is the world's first shoemaker."

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Tomorrow—The Cost of Living.

Paxton's Estate Goes to Wife and Daughter

Secretary of Late W. A. Paxton, Jr., Estimates Value of Estate at $400,000.

William A. Paxton, jr., left an estate of $400,000, according to the estimate of B. J. Scannell, secretary of the Paxton Real Estate company. Mr. Scannell was private secretary for William A. Paxton, sr., and he held the same position with the man who has just died.

"Mr. Paxton left a will," said Mr. Scannell, "but I know nothing of its contents nor by whom it was drawn."

It is generally supposed that the bulk of the estate is devised to the widow and daughter.

The Paxton Real Estate company has three principal holdings, the Ware block at Fifteenth and Harney, the Merchants hotel building and the block between Twenty-fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth streets, where an apartment building has been contemplated.

F. T. Ransom has been the lawyer for the Paxtons for both generations, but he did not draw the will of W. A. Paxton, sr., nor that of his son. Who drew up the document which Mr. Scannell now has in his possession is not known by him.

The offering of the will for probate is expected to occur in a few days.

There will be a neat sum in inheritance taxes accruing to the county from the estate.

HARLAN CRITCHFIELD IS LOST

Youth Has Been Missing from Home Since Monday and Folks Are Uneasy.

E. S. Critchfield, 2524 Templeton street, has requested the police to help him locate his son, Harlan, 17 years of age. He has been absent from home since Monday night, and then was wearing a dark brown check suit, a gray sweater with red border, a soft black hat, a blue shirt, and a new pair of buttoned shoes. Harlan is five feet five inches, weighs 135 pounds, is of light complexion, with blue eyes and fair hair.