

PENSIONS FOR THE SOUTH

Gumshoe Movement for that Purpose Started in Congress.

PLAN FOR MODERATE START

Amount Limited to Sum Now Paid by States to Confederate Veterans—Equalizing the Rate.

A subtle effort to secure United States pensions for confederate veterans is afoot in congress. It appears in the form of several resolutions, notably one offered by Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama, which aims to "equalize" pensions of confederate and union veterans.

Captain Hobson's Resolution.

Captain Hobson's resolution, which has been referred to the committee on Invalid Pensions, is as follows: "That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain a roll of all confederate veterans pensioned by the several states, with the amount of the pension received by each veteran and with the amount each veteran would receive were he a veteran of the union, and to pay to each confederate veteran out of such moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the difference between the two amounts, provided that in no case shall the amount paid by the United States exceed the amount paid by the state."

This proposition means, in plain English, that the United States shall pay about 50 per cent of the pensions confederate veterans would receive if the Hobson resolution were law. Eleven southern states now pay pensions to the survivors of the confederate army. Their number is not known nor has the pension bureau any official figures whatever to guide it, should it be required to comply with the provisions of the Hobson resolution.

Pensions in Southern States.

Table showing expenditures in detail for Confederate and Federal pensions across various southern states like Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Total ... \$2,791,822.28 \$12,488,697.21. In the foregoing table of federal pensions are included sums paid on account of the war with Mexico and the various Indian wars. To make a fair comparison, pensions other than civil war pensions should be omitted. No data exists to show which are straight civil war pensions and which are not. If, however, all pensioners of these other wars were residents of these eleven states—which, of course, they are not—there would be deducted: On account of war with Mexico, \$1,322,932.11; on account of Indian wars, \$75,996.27; making a total of \$1,398,928.38. Subtracting this amount we would have in these eleven states the following result:

Federal pensions on account of civil war, \$10,089,768.83. Confederate pensions on account of civil war, \$2,791,822.28. A difference in 1911 of \$13,881,591.55.

It is evident, therefore, that the amount paid out by the federal government in the southern states which pensioned confederate veterans is at least double the amount paid as state pensions to ex-confederate soldiers. Thus the Hobson resolution would impose at the start an extra pension expense of almost \$5,000,000 upon the federal government.

More Careful in the South.

But the southern states do not pension their veterans with the careless liberality, not to say extravagance, of congress. They pay pensions only to survivors of the war who need aid and only to the widows of men who were killed or died as the result of wounds. The United States broadly speaking, passes out a pension to every "veteran" that asks for one. Should the federal government be made to pay confederate pensions, it would be against human nature for the confederate veterans to demand less or to ask aid only upon greater merit than their union brothers. It is a fair assumption that more confederate than union veterans are now living in the southern states, and if this is true, the \$5,000,000 with which Captain Hobson would start the ball rolling might appear a very insignificant sum in comparison with what the "United Veterans" might be able to drag out of the government if they could work it as both ends. Frauds by the thousands and deserters by the thousands are now the objects of federal largesse, and the Hobson resolution not only would violate the whole principle of the pension system, that government aid should be extended only to the men who saved the government, but would open the door still wider to abuse of the pension roll.

ACCUSED HUSBAND WOULD NOT GO HOME AFTER RELEASE

Walter Paulsen, a milkman living near Benson, was brought before Judge Altstadt, charged with beating and abusing his wife, Lena. Judge Altstadt, after ascertaining the defendant to be a sober, hardworking citizen, thought he would relieve the domestic difficulty by throwing a good scare into the husband and letting it go at that. "I tell you not I do," asserts the judge. "I tell you go home to your wife, but if you beat her again I give you ninety days."

MUST MAKE TAX LIST PLAIN

R. Beecher Howell is Notified to Finish Up His Work.

TREASURER OBJECTS TO TASK

Says that Howell Should Do His Own Figuring, the Same as Other Departments of the City Government.

Very little of the special tax of the Water board on the basis of the 50-cent per front for main extensions has as yet been collected at the office of the city and county treasurer. There is a reason for this. The reason is not that the people are refusing to submit to the

tax. The reason is that they are going around in circles, as it were, trying to find out how much each owner of a part of a lot is to pay.

The tax lists for this special tax were sent to the treasurer's office in miserable shape from the Water board. They were sent over with given amounts of taxes set against each lot where the extensions were made. That looked simple to the Water boarders. Anyone could figure a thirty-six or forty-foot front at 50 cents per foot. It did not require higher mathematics or calculus to determine how much tax would stand against such a piece of property.

Not So Simple. But everyone in the treasurer's office knows that lots are often owned by several persons. They know that fractions of lots are owned in many cases by

various individuals; that one man may own a piece of a lot near the alley, another man may own a corner near the front where the water extensions are laid, etc. So the tax collectors do not feel justified in charging the entire tax of a given lot against John Smith when they know that three different owners owned fractions of the lot on which Smith owned a corner.

"We are not engineers," said one of the men in the treasurer's office, "and we can't figure it out here. It is not our business."

It will require an elaborate amount of pro-rating to determine just where to levy these taxes. It will require no more than has been required to levy any other special tax, such as for paving and other improvements. But in such cases the departments having the improvements

in hand have seen to it that the pro-rating was done before the lists were certified to the treasurer for collection, so that at the treasurer's office the books might show exactly which individual should pay \$10 and which one \$25, and so on.

The formula to be followed is fixed and has long been fixed. If the main is laid in front of a lot, one-third of the tax for the cost of extension is charged against the first one-sixth of that lot measured back away from the improvement. One-fifth of the tax is charged against the next one-sixth of the property measured back. One-sixth of the tax is to be charged against the next one-sixth of the lot and one-tenth of the tax is to be charged against each of the remaining one-sixth until the end of the lot is reached. Now comes the problem. When you get back to the second sixth

and find that Jones owns part of the first sixth and a third of the second sixth, also that he has a corner constituting a thirty-second of the last sixth and a third of the third sixth, then there is reason why the city engineer doing the figuring should scratch his head.

There is reason also, perhaps, why the Water board should send the list to the treasurer's office, hoping that in some way the office would do the collecting without requiring the board to do the figuring.

R. Beecher Howell, superintendent of the water district, has been gently notified that the lists are in such shape that the tax collection cannot be made from the treasurer's office. Mr. Howell says he will put a man to work to fix up the lists so they will be intelligible.

D. C. ROPER WILL SPEAK BEFORE COMMERCIAL CLUB

Postmaster Wharton has received word from Assistant Postmaster General Daniel J. Roper that he will stop over in Omaha July 30. Mr. Roper will be the guest of the Commercial club at the noon luncheon and will continue his journey to Denver that evening. He will there attend the meeting of the first-class postmasters of the United States.

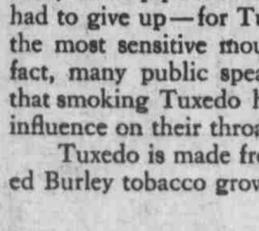
Scalded by Steam Or scorched by a fire, apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Cures piles, too, and the worst sores. Guaranteed. Only 25 cents. For sale by Beston Drug Co.—Advertisement.

Key to the Situation—Bee Advertising.

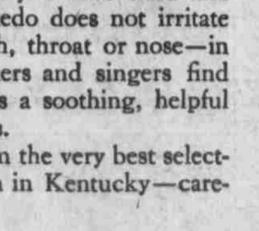
Large advertisement for Tuxedo tobacco featuring a hand holding a pipe, a tin of tobacco, and a watch fob. Text includes 'Free', 'FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY', 'A Solid Bronze Watch Fob', 'The Great Seal of U. S. A.', 'FREE to Every Purchaser of A 10c Tin of Tuxedo Tobacco', and 'Tuxedo is the original granulated Burley Tobacco'.



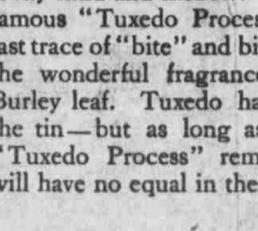
"PAT" McDONALD. "Pat" McDonald, the Big New York Politician who won the B.C. that got "best hands" at the Olympic Games last summer, says: "I've tried many brands of tobacco, but Tuxedo is the best. It's the best tobacco ever. I usually feel average after a smoke, but with Tuxedo..."



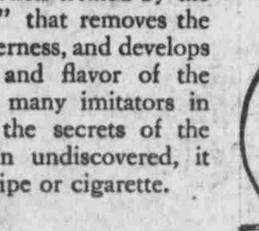
HENRY STUCKART. Henry Stuckart, City Treasurer of Chicago, says: "I regard Tuxedo as not only absolutely harmless, but positively beneficial. Tuxedo goes to my pipe always."



WALTER WELLMAN. Walter Wellman, famous journalist, inventor and aviator, says: "In the Arctic region, through every stage in camp at Schickopol, or sailing 1,000 miles over the Atlantic in the stinky America, my favorite tobacco has always been Tuxedo."



GARRETT P. NERVISS. Garrett P. Nerviss, prominent scientist and writer, author of "The Second Degree" etc., says: "I have tried many brands of tobacco, good, bad and indifferent, before alighting upon Tuxedo, the ideal smoke."



JOHN J. MCGRAW. John J. McGraw, famous manager of the New York Giants, champion of the National League, says: "Tuxedo gives to my pipe smoking a new enjoyment that I have experienced with no other tobacco. Smoking is mildness and fragrance is Tuxedo."



HENRY REUTER DAHL. Henry Reuter Dahl, famous naval writer, and expert on naval construction, says: "Tuxedo is a good, wholesome tobacco, with a mildness and fragrance all its own. It adds many degrees to my pipe pleasure."



GEO. CURRY. Geo. Curry, ex-Governor and ex-Congressman from New Mexico, says: "Tuxedo appeals to me, strongly on account of its cool, mild, pleasant flavor. Therein lies its superiority to all other tobaccos."



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Special Notice to Dealers: We want every dealer in Omaha and South Omaha to be supplied with these Bronze Watch Fobs. All dealers who have not yet secured a supply of these Fobs can do so by calling up Tuxedo Headquarters, W. J. Vernet, Phone Douglas 1303, from 1 p. m. to 7 p. m. o'clock, on July 22nd, 1913.