

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Just watch the Omaha federal land bank sprout and grow!

Recent events support the impression that Son-in-Law McAdoo is a wise old scout.

Still, as we understand it, the new aviation school is not intended as a reformatory for high fliers.

Possibly the New Year water wagon is not worth while, still it offers needful exercise for the May-day event.

The problem presented by those consolidated railway franchises puts up to Omaha the same old Morganatic question: "Can you unscramble eggs?"

The Russian bear has no time for peace talk just now. The task of replenishing its stock of ammunition for the spring killing forbids wasting thought on side issues.

Some time must pass before the land banks make a perceptible impression on farm loan business. Federal loans make for red tape, which must be first unwound.

Water rates and light rates are both to come down in Omaha together with the advent of the new year. Other items of the high cost of living, however, seem to be going up all together.

In his exhaustive disquisition on street railway franchises, Corporation Counsel Lambert speaks of "shuffling cards." What is his favorite game—auktion, poker or pinochle? You guess.

The best New Year's wish we can offer our incoming governor is that he will get his eyes opened to what the gang of democratic political highlanders are landing him before they tie too many tin cans to him.

Weather reports of the present week simplify the winter tourist task of picking a suitable climate. The great variety offered serves to emphasize the fact that the corn belt article alone insures the real comforts of home.

"Fifty per cent of the criminals of the world," says an uplifter, "can be traced to incompetent mothers." The other half may be credited to incompetent dads. An even split of wickedness is a notable concession coming from a purveyor of the old Adam.

Duty prompts the Missouri Pacific railroad to challenge the right of the state railway commission to interfere with train schedules. Still, as a matter of courtesy, a nod of cheerful recognition will come its way if the commission approves the railroad request.

We are the children of an age and a land of limitless opportunity, we of Omaha and of the eighth federal land bank district.—World-Herald.

Well, it is good to get ourselves properly defined, located and labeled even at this stage of the game!

At the 2-cent-per-voter limit for campaign expense for United States senators, the candidate running for that office in Nebraska would have to hold his outlay down to \$6,000. We know a lot of people who would like to have for a year's salary the difference between \$6,000 and what the last successful candidate really spent to be elected.

War's Extremest Cruelty

Germany's peace proposals have not terminated the war—the reign of frightfulness is not yet at an end; the latest tidings of horror, emanating from London, announce that owing to the scarcity of metal non-war manufactures must be curtailed, with the result that no more women's hair pins are to be made in England. The news will cause universal suffering on both sides of the Atlantic, as many of the better grades of hairpins come from abroad.

If one will sum up the various cries during any day wherein the hairpin figures as a life-saver, he will readily perceive the weight of this baleful edict. In the early morning the good wife skews the matutinal coiffure with an indefinite number of hairpins, which will be put to divers uses before being returned to the bureau. What tales might be told of recalcitrant buttoned shoes, whose daily tyrannical grinds the feet of the poor. What unending vistas may be conjured up of the knots solved, the corks removed, the locks picked, the clocks probed—all with the same feminine weapon. Man may scorn, but he will use the despised hairpin. He will twang shafts of wit at its ubiquity and versatility, but finally borrow one. He will try all other tools first, but the humble hairpin last and most effectively.

Surely this prohibition will be resented by all the militant women of England. They should rise in their war-begotten might and declare it an impious tyranny. Let them rightfully represent that while unbelieveable thousands of hairpins would be required to build one small bridge, one alone is sufficient to conquer the equal strategic and numerous gulfs between button and hole in these days of spatterdash. Spare to us the insignificant but indispensable hairpin; forlend from the scutcheon this impending blot, pernicious Albion!

No Call for Selling School Lands.

Discussion is again waging over the regularly recurring proposal to sell the remaining Nebraska state school lands. For this plan the customary arguments are advanced that the leasing system stops improvements and prevents conversion into tax-paying land holdings and actually produces less income to the school fund than would accrue from reinvestment of the proceeds of sale. But we have gone over this question time and again and had reason to believe it was settled for good on its merits some fifteen years ago when the legislature passed a law stopping all further sales, except where options then existed in unexpired leases, and decreed that all the remaining school land should be held in perpetuity as school endowment.

So far as we can see, nothing has happened since that time to impair the soundness of this decision and if there are abuses under the leasing system they can certainly be remedied without selling the land. To that end, we suggest that the objections raised can be readily met by making the leases for longer periods but subject to reappraisal at intervals not exceeding five years and adding a stipulation that lessee pay into the county treasury an amount in addition equal to the local taxes he would pay on the accepted valuation, the same as if he owned it or leased it from private parties. Longer term leases would encourage improvements as much as a sale contract and the payment in lieu of local taxes would remove an exemption that seems unfair to the county.

The clamor for putting the school lands on the market need not disturb the conscientious law-maker, for it doubtless emanates from folks who expect to profit by the sale. We have had scandals growing out of school fund investment in bonds and securities but nothing like the scandals that could easily be begotten from the sale of school lands.

Omaha and the Reserve Bank.

The location of one of the twelve federal land banks in Omaha should not stop our efforts to secure a reserve bank whenever the question of relocation is opened up. Prospects for readjustment of the several existing districts, or their subdivision, are not remote. That an extension of the service of the federal reserve system is necessary is recognized by the financial authorities of the country, who look to see some steps to the end taken before long. Reasons that warranted the location of the land bank in Omaha are equally good arguments for the establishment here of a reserve bank. The importance of the city as a commercial and industrial center, as a primary market and distributing point, is being more and more recognized throughout the country. Our claim should be impressed on and kept before the federal reserve board, to the end that Omaha will be ready to urge them successfully when the change comes.

Rights of Neutrals in Peace Negotiations.

Germany's suggestion that neutrals will not be permitted to participate in the peace negotiations until after the belligerents have agreed on terms opens a broad question. The right of neutrals to take part in any settlement of war issues that may affect them has been too well established in times past to admit of serious question now. War involves not merely the active belligerents, but directly or indirectly all their neighbors, and in the present instance this means all the world. If the neutrals are to be concerned with whatever measures are taken to secure the future peace of the world they must have a stake in determination of the conditions on which their international relations are to depend.

Every peace treaty made in Europe within the last two centuries has contained the germ of a future war and hostilities invariably have resumed at the earliest date possible. Much of this has been due to the intervention of neutrals in the peace negotiations, noncombatants hastening to seize as much as they could out of the redistribution of territorial or other rights. This practice is not so likely to prevail in the approaching conference, at which the greater question will be how much of its ambition each of the great powers of Europe is willing to forego that harmony may prevail.

For the United States the whole proceeding is novel. While we are chief among the neutral nations, we have kept aloof from the family quarrels of Europe, and it may be the time has not yet come when we will voluntarily abandon the "splendid isolation" to which we were dedicated by George Washington in exchange for a share in the politics of Europe sure to entangle us if we enter.

In no other war have the neutrals been so intimately involved as in this, and no lasting peace can be made without the full approval of all the nations of the world.

Solution for the Fuel Problem.

Shortage of fuel in the large consuming centers has directed attention again to devices for securing better combustion of coal and consequently greater economy in its use. Much experimentation has been had for the purpose of discovering means whereby the energy stored in the fuel may be transmuted into available power at a less expense, and considerable advance has been made, although the results are yet available only for the larger users of fuel. These have already effected great economies in fuel consumption and will be able to save in greater degree. How to make the saving for the little fellow is the more pressing phase of the problem just now. His needs are such as are not well adapted to any of the devices or methods available, and so he is compelled by circumstances to see the larger part of the theoretical value of his fuel go out of the chimney in smoke. The inventor who will provide an effective smoke-consumer for a low-pressure heating plant, or for the small factory, the laundry or similarly situated establishment, will be hailed as a benefactor indeed. In the meantime such methods as are available should be applied.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria bulks large in peace conference dispatches. His speed in plunging to the front is one of the notable upheavals of war time. Trimmed and humbled to the dust by his neighbors four years ago, Ferdinand is now the champion of the Balkans, while his former haughty neighbors are nowhere. The transition from humble pie to a gorging feast of territorial loot measures the importance of jumping on the right side of the fence.

The hope of salvation for Boston goes glimmering. A wet majority of 23,400 constitutes a showing of gross sinfulness that strains the redeeming power of the sawdust trail.

The Drive in Print Paper

The year 1916 will close as the most remarkable and profitable in the history of the paper trade and prospects are it will be exceeded in this respect by 1917. In the news print paper industry it may safely be said the larger percentages of the 1917 output have been contracted for. Reports from Canada state 80 per cent of that country's output has been placed under contract at prices 50 per cent to 100 per cent higher than current rates. The International Paper company, whose output is 60 per cent news print, is understood to have virtually sold its possible production of this material for next year.

Other companies are in the same condition and spot material in 1917 will be scarce and obtainable at prices materially above the prevailing contract price of \$3.10 net.

The markets in wrapping and other papers and paper products are not protected by contract to the same extent as news, but prices have shown a larger percentage of increase. These products will be more subject to price fluctuations during the coming year. There is an acute shortage of all lines and the present trend of prices is upward, with not even the remotest sign of a recession in either demand or price.

Consumers are buying only to the extent of their current requirements and there are no signs of stocking up in any quarters. This is considered a favorable sign for continued high prices. The Union Bag and Paper company probably has shown the largest increase in net earnings, which are now understood to be at the rate of \$500,000 monthly, equivalent to more than \$60 a share on the outstanding capital stock. Earnings in the first six months of the current fiscal year were at the rate of \$123,500 monthly, which was an increase of 500 per cent over the last half of the 1915-16 fiscal year.

Earnings of \$500,000 monthly are almost 1,950 per cent in excess of the monthly earnings during the period from August 1, 1915, to January 31, 1916. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 1916, the company showed a deficit of \$84,480.

The International Paper company is said to be earning at a rate of \$850,000 to \$900,000 monthly. Predictions are freely made that the net earnings in January will exceed \$1,000,000. For the full year 1915, net profits were only \$1,219,515. Current reported earnings are, therefore, about 730 per cent higher than they were in the company's last fiscal year.

The American Writing Paper company's current earnings are understood to be between \$350,000 and \$400,000 monthly. These earnings compare with a deficit of \$26,955 shown for 1915 operations. The United Paper Board company, which has not yet been listed on the New York Stock exchange, is earning between \$160,000 and \$200,000 monthly. Net earnings after charges for the fiscal year 1915-16 was only slightly in excess of \$159,000.

Stocks of news print paper on hand with United States and Canadian mills in November, according to figures compiled by the News Print Manufacturers' association, show the heaviest decline this year.

Tonnage on hand on October 31 was 60,312, compared with 53,224 on November 30, a decrease of more than 7,000. Stocks now are at the lowest point they have reached this year and show a decline of 33,000 tons from the high level. The output of forty-three mills reporting averaged 5,221 tons daily, a new high record, exceeding the return of any previous month with the exception of May, when forty-four mills reported daily production of 5,305 tons. Shipments in November totaled 145,095 tons.

Demand on Canadian mills was particularly heavy during the month, as stocks in that territory show a decline of 3,500 tons, compared with minor increases shown in both October and September. These mills, however, showed substantial increases in production, the daily average being 1,827 tons, compared with a low for the month of 1,613 tons. The daily average output of mills in American territory showed a small decrease. It is evident that unless economies practiced by the publishers result in a material decrease in consumption, the market will face an even more serious shortage when the spring demand sets in, as the mills promise little in the way of increased production.

Woful Wanton Waste

We are undoubtedly the most wasteful people in the world. In America frugality is almost a lost art. Countless men and women are actually suffering, both physically and mentally, because they do not know how to stop waste in their own homes. Waste is a devastating thing. It goes on under our eyes; it goes on while we sleep—it is always going on. There is as much difference between honest wear and tear and waste as there is between an honest man and a thief. We waste our time, our money, our food, in a household about 85 per cent of the heat from the furnace is wasted. Our children take more than they can eat and waste the rest, but before we correct them we should look at our own plates. The amount of gas wasted in jets unnecessarily kept burning in a single day all over the United States would, if we could compute it, be a staggering indictment of our folly. The American business man goes on the principle that it is easier for him to make more money to pay for the waste in his home than it is to "waste" his time in trying to stop it. His wife is unconsciously influenced by his example.

What can we do about it? Something, anyway. We can talk about it, gesticulate about it, think about it, and make up our minds right now to fight it in every way possible.

People and Events

The first Mrs. Bob Fitzsimmons, foot-loose and full of experience, is doing a modified Billy Sunday revival in Chicago. Local reports say the former Mrs. Bob lands on Satan's slats every time and lays him out in three rounds.

A husky Chicago girl of 27, being short of Christmas coin, donned man's clothes and shoveled coal the greater part of a day before her long hair crept out of her fur cap and gave her way. However, she won \$3 and a pair of blistered hands.

Tradition, if not experience, insinuate that an awakening follows the trace of the honeymoon. The nature of the awakening varies. Sometimes it is a jolt. A bride suing for divorce in Pittsburgh alleges that her jolt was the discovery that her husband has a wooden leg. She made the discovery three weeks after the wedding, and forthwith shook the deceiver. In so many words she tells the court nothing less than a whole man goes with her.

Real Malaga grapes in large bunches, 400 pounds of them retailing at 60 cents a pound, together with 5,000 Killarney roses, were the principal decorations of the bower in the St. Louis club, where the coming-out party of Miss Katherine A. Parker was staged. Besides the centerpiece of fruit and flower, the walls of ball room and dining room were covered with lattice-work of paper-mache through which southern smilax twined. It was a gorgeous setting for youth and beauty and elders of St. Louis' social 400.

Pity the sorrows of the poor rich! Mrs. Florence Florman of New York has oodles of money coming, but she is young and the years which release the watersheds in her riches are slowly. At 25 she gets \$100,000, and a like sum at the age of 40. Meanwhile it is a huge struggle making ends meet and support a husband and baby on an annual allowance of \$25,000 a year. A touching appeal to court to advance a slice of the first \$100,000 is under consideration by a magistrate whose heart throbs responsive to the cry of distress.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day. Speech is the golden harvest that followeth the flowering of thought-Tupper.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Russians captured important city of Kashan, Persia. League to avert future wars by means of world court launched at New York.

Paris reported that French remained masters of trenches recently won in the Vosges. Swedish forts fired on German torpedo boats burning a steamer in Swedish waters.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. General George M. O'Brien is lying dangerously ill at his residence, 519 South Eighth. He attended by Drs. Leisenring and Neville.

A hackman employed by Atwood & Fox, in driving rapidly around the corner "at Sixteenth and Farnam, knocked down a young lad by the name of Freddie Young. The hack passed over the boy's body, but as he was very closely bundled up, he was uninjured.



M. W. Hartigan, the well known boiler-maker, his leg by falling on the sidewalk. He lay for some time unconscious, but was finally picked up and taken home in the patrol wagon.

Probably the oldest watch in Omaha is one owned by Mrs. George Heyn, an heirloom which has been in the family for 260 years. It has been handed down from generation to generation and was given to Mrs. Heyn some time ago by her mother. It was made in Vienna by Anton Dorches, artist.

Mrs. Warren Chase gave a small dinner party in honor of her daughter, Miss Kate Chase. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Keller, Lieutenant and Mrs. Kennon, Miss Kountze, Miss Earle, Messrs. Ringwalt, Will and Frank Hamilton and Will Doane.

This Day in History. 1800—Charles Goodyear, inventor of the process of vulcanizing rubber, born at New Haven. Died in New York City July 1, 1860.

1802—Ara Packer, founder of Lehigh, born at Groton, Conn. Died in Philadelphia May 19, 1879.

1809—William E. Gladstone, famous English statesman, born at Liverpool. Died at Hawarden May 19, 1898.

1817—Steamer Caroline, on American side of Niagara river, was fired and sent over falls by Canadian soldiers under Colonel McNab.

1848—Constituent assembly sitting at Rome decreed deposition of pope. 1857—Canon Chalmers taken by a force of British and French.

1862—General Sherman assaulted the confederate works at Chickasaw bayou in order to gain the rear of Vicksburg, but was repulsed.

1864—A Christmas festival at Silver Lake, Ore.

1902—Coronation durbur at Delhi in India. The entry into Delhi of Lord Curzon, accompanied by the duke and duchess of Connaught.

The Day We Celebrate.

Wilber L. Burgess, head of the Burgess-Graden company, dealing in lighting fixtures, is 47 years old today. He was born right here in Douglas county.

R. A. Leussler, assistant general manager of the street railway company, is 50 years old. He is a native of St. Louis, and was reared here.

John London, socialist representative in congress from New York City, who has been chosen president of people's relief committee for Jewish war sufferers, born in Russia forty-five years ago today.

Horace Chilton, former United States senator from Texas, born in Smith county, Texas, sixty-three years ago today.

Charles Walker, prominent as an emotional actress, born at Galveston, Tex., thirty-eight years ago today.

W. William P. Few, president of Trinity college, Durham, N. C., born at Greenville, S. C., forty-nine years ago today.

Jess Willard, world's champion heavyweight pugilist, born in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, twenty-nine years ago today.

Timely Notings and Reminders.

This is the fortieth anniversary of that terrible night in 1876, when the Pacific Express on the Lake Shore road crashed through the bridge spanning the creek at Astoria, O., carrying with it 160 persons, more than half of whom met a frightful death.

The twenty-eighth annual show of the New York Country and Pigeon association, the oldest and largest exhibition of its kind in America, opens in Madison Square garden today and will continue until January 3.

Holl weevil preparedness clubs of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi are to be organized at a conference of farmers of the three states, to be held today at Little Rock.

The Maxim Munitions corporation is to dispose of ten million run plant at New Haven by auction today. Hereafter the corporation will specialize in the manufacture of cartridges.

A national conference to discuss the subject of highway engineering construction, to be held in the center of curricula of universities and colleges is to be held today at the Automobile Club of America in New York City.

Stoyette of the Day.

Stoyette had attained some success as an author and after her marriage decided to write a novel. Some months later she complained to her husband: "My new novel goes but slowly, dear; but my publisher assures me it would sell in the thousands if it's just put up some sort of a sensation—for instance—get you to enter divorce proceedings."

The husband meditated thoughtfully a few moments and then said: "Well," he said, "I can't afford that!—but I'm willing to run away!"—New York Times.

BITS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Tasmania has adopted the "daylight saving" plan.

In Honduras three crops of wheat can be raised a year.

Japan has had sixty capitals, many of which are now mere villages or only empty names.

Green eyes are an Englishman, Colonel Leicester Stanhope, its first newspaper, published over ninety years ago.

The Bolivian government now maintains a motor-bus service on a 150-mile stretch of road at the top of the Andes.

It is officially estimated that there are nearly 1,000,000 square miles on the mainland of Canada still unexplored.

Venezuela is building a "modern highway" 638 miles long from Caracas to San Cristobal in the extreme western part of the republic.



Cleaning Snow From Walks.

Omaha, December 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: It seems to me that it would be a good plan for our city commissioners to strictly enforce the ordinance requiring residents of the city to clean snow from their walks within twenty-four hours from the time the snow quits falling.

If all snow should be promptly cleaned from the walks, even if the fall is light, especially on sloping streets, there would not be so much danger to pedestrians.

There are many blocks where one or two families clean all snow from their walks as soon as it is through falling, while the rest either do not clean them at all or else do a half-way job by cleaning a pathway and leaving most of the snow on the walks.

A great many of the sloping walks have been made very dangerous this week on the South Side by the failure of property owners to clean off the light snow that fell Saturday and Sunday.

When property owners at the bottom of a sloping street clean off their walks and people further up the slope do not, then the ones at the bottom of the slope have to take all the ice that comes from the uncleaned walks from the melting snow which has not been cleaned from the walks extremely dangerous by only partly melting the snow that had been left on the walks before the rain fell.

I hope the city commissioners will insist on every resident of the city cleaning off their walks promptly after each snow and greatly lessen the danger to all who have occasion to use the walks. I cleaned my walks from snow three times recently before the snow had ceased falling and then did not have much to clean off when the snow finally quit falling.

FRANK A. AGNEW.

Wayside Thoughts of a Traveler.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: It happened to be in Gen. Ind., one day recently on a strictly business mission, and most of the street and club talk related to the most features of a proposed prison which should be the "most modern" in the state—large, costly, ornate and because much boasting and great pride.

Ye gods on high Olympus, "sex I to myself, sex I, are they expecting some extraordinary wave of crime for this city of the ideal school system, or what is it?"

I found out that Gary has a truly sensible, practical (mark the word) and far-looking school system, continual use of facilities and opportunity supplied by a generous and widely (and wisely) used investment. Very naturally the inherent merit of this civic feature has developed a fame away from home that has come back to Gary. The folks there are mightily proud of their school system, and with good reason. So they naturally look with an investigating and ambitious eye to the possibilities of any new propositions.

It so happened that at two international conventions I had handled papers touching the Gary school system; the Gary "awakening" (as I call it) in school work and life; for old as well as the merely young would wish a generation eliminated, at least to a very large extent, the need for large prisons.

With every person of even very ordinary vision I will stand for the "modern" element. That's just what they used to do with the convicts and also on the small farms where I worked a boy, viz., "train them right and they will go right." Which means patience where they stumble, continual repetition of the lesson and eventual victory for usefulness.

And, here's the point! Sunday in Detroit I saw a program for a public Christmas tree celebration in a great, open square in the business center, and I want to see it. Why workers in charge realized it would require an extra large tree to make any sort of showing in the noble space provided. So they secured co-operation of the city park department, which dug up, elevated onto a long truck or two and carried it to the square—

"Some tree, believe me." Derricks and heavy blocks and tackle were required to handle it. When the tree was placed, decorated and loaded it was quite worthy the occasion. Disagreeably stormy weather could not keep away "the mob." The outside crowd—a corral of living, laughing, snoring, enthusiastic men and women—surrounded an inside group of over 1,000 children, recruited from the various recreation centers. The warbling, singing youngsters, in their white costumes of ancient England, were equipped even to the "lanterns of the watch"—a most beautiful sight indeed!

Then flanking the juvenile participants were the Catholic Choral society, the "Billy" Sunday choir, organized last fall when the whirling evangelist was in Detroit, and other similar organizations, and in the center carried the theme, and 10,000 spectators on the ground and in the hundreds of hotel windows surrounding joined in one vast, swelling anthem that seemed to blend into the music even the fast-falling snow flakes. It was inspiring to a degree!

And everybody had the words on printed slips distributed by a thoughtful committee. Truly, Detroit's public celebration was worth coming many miles to see.

And, with Gary's most beneficial school system carried into every city like Omaha and Detroit, and with such splendid Christmas "giving" why will it not always, everywhere, be better, wiser and very, very much cheaper—cultivate and conserve the child rather than punish and degrade the adult at such a tremendous cost?—R.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Back in Detroit, where a drench impends, hotel men show away the curious by posting the sign: "Don't ask us what we are going to do! What are you going to do?" Emphasis on the "you."

Down in old St. Joe a dieting squad is trying to cut under Chicago's 10-cent grub. The limit of high living for St. Joe's prize fiddlers is 19 cents a day—a regular bargain-counter rate.

A newly planned apartment building in New York, adjoining the Grand Central terminal, will cost \$1,000,000 for site and building. The promoters look for a gross return of \$900,000 on the investment.

Garrison gives it out warm that hostile aircraft will be metropolis of the gulf hurricane belt will get an artillery reputation on the London plan. Anti-aircraft guns have been mounted in the city by the federal government.

St. Joseph is talking up an oil pipe line from Kansas, with a big oil refinery at the home base. The Doherty interests, which control some Kansas fields, as well as natural gas properties, have given St. Joseph a kick to get together and say something.

Chicago invested \$55,000 in an up-to-date market house, located in South Chicago, and is diligently seeking tenants for the stalls. It has been idle for almost a year. Even now, with the H. C. of L. in the saddle, the market house doesn't make a move to give the rider a fall.

According to the Chicago Tribune ten families own a very large part of the city's real estate. Five families are reported to own enormous land holdings and one family owns 4 per cent of all Chicago's land. The ten families are nonresidents and are steadily increasing their holdings. Their interest in the city's welfare lies in the revenue derived. It lacks the personal touch, the civic spirit which unites a community for progress and betterment. The Tribune suggests that the nonresident land-holding evil, common to all cities, should be checked by "imposing an inheritance tax so graduated that no family or group of families can ever accumulate so much property as to destroy the fact of our republic."

INES TO LAUGH.

Maestros—If, as you claim, your car was going at a very slow rate, hardly moving, in fact, how was it that this man you struck was knocked two blocks ahead? Motorist—The only way I can explain, your honor, is that the rubber business.—Baltimore American.

Neds—Do you mean to say she isn't nervous over a divorce? Her husband shoves it away—during a severe thunder shower? Alps—Not unless there is a young man around.—Somerville Journal.

"Erand boys are very scarce. I can furnish you with artificial girls." "These innovations disturb me. I can't get used to 'em." "What is the difference? This girl can whittle."—Louisville Courier Journal.

HEAR MR. KABBELLE, I HAVENY RECEIVED A LETTER FROM HULLEN LATELY—WHY DO YOU SUSPECT? —CHAS. MISSISSAUGA, JR.

SHE'S PROBABLY TOO BUSY READING YOUR LATEST LETTER TO HER FRIENDS! —SPORE.

"What are you doing with that dictionary?" "I gotta little spare time now," replied the umpire. "I'm just looking up a few of them names of those highbrow poets called me."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Ami—I suppose, Edith, you said, "This is so sudden!" when Mr. Stowder showed? Nice—No; I fully intended to, but I was so excited I forgot and exclaimed "At last!"—Boston Transcript.

"How fast can this car go?" "Sixty miles an hour." "Thank you. That will relieve me of the necessity of trying to out it its maximum speed for myself."—Detroit Free Press.

THE WILLOW. Elizabeth Akers. O willow who forever weeps, As one who mourns an endless wrong? What hidden we can be so deep? What utter grief can last so long?