

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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DECEMBER CIRCULATION
53,368 Daily—Sunday 50,005
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of December, 1916, was 53,368 daily and 50,005 Sunday.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. The dress will be changed as often as requested.

It will be all right now for the Commercial club to say, "Let George do it."

When it comes to taking care of himself, "Tom" Lawson does not need a guardian.

Sheridan county is rightly named. Its residents are live wires, a-foot, a-horseback or in special train.

The coming Fletcher treatment of Mexico threatens to be as prolific of notes as "watchful waiting."

Midwinter displays of fashions continue woefully incomplete. The very latest styles in damage suits are conspicuous by their absence from the show windows.

What's this? Circus parades with the gilded animal cages propelled by auto? Is another boyhood fancy about to be ruthlessly destroyed by the brutal march of modern mechanism?

Any now the "dry" wave threatens to engulf Wyoming, in which event the only "wet" shore of Nebraska will soon be the small strip in the southeast corner which overlaps Missouri.

Out of the deluge of "leak" accusations and gossip one fact rises fairly clear. "Tom" Lawson has congress going into the stock market with a probe. That was the original object of the deluge.

Of course, Uncle Sam is not covetous for territorial aggrandizement, but no one could resist picking up a bunch of islands like those Danish West Indies at such a bargain-counter price as \$25,000,000.

It turns out that the president's peace note suits Bryan to a turn. Had this only been made known before our democratic United States senator from Nebraska would not have been so hot to endorse it.

Observe that when it came to a showdown the members of our august state senate manifested no more objection to Gene Mayfield for that Board of Control job than did his brother newspaper-men of Nebraska, who were for him almost unanimously.

The immigration bill with the odious literacy test in it, for which the immigration restrictionists have been working insistently year in and year out, has again gone to the president, and if it does not again draw the president's veto even their expectation will be disappointed.

Not the least significant feature of the informal transfer of the Danish West Indies is the admission of another saintly burg to Uncle Sam's museum. St. Thomas is a warm member, though far advanced in years of discretion, and forms a welcome chinook for the frigidity of St. Paul.

Democracy controls the state government of Missouri as completely as in Nebraska. The lawmakers of both states begin operations by putting in bills regulating local affairs in cities and increasing municipal expenses for the benefit of political favorites. Still the mouthpieces of the party proclaim unflinching devotion to the principles of home rule.

Misdirected Wealth

New York Financial World.
What the great European war will eventually have cost the world, which must in the end bear its burdens, is impossible to estimate with absolute certainty. All that we do know is that the words staggering and unparalleled only come part way in fittingly describing it.

So far the cost has already exceeded the scarcely imaginable total of \$36,000,000,000. If our memory does not play us false it is estimated that the entire wealth of the United States is about \$180,000,000,000. So if we compare the two figures we can see at a glance that Europe already has blown up in smoke and powder equal to one-fifth of all the wealth in the United States. There is not included in this estimate the loss in man power, the source of the creation of wealth. This would be impossible to compute in dollars and cents, nor is any estimate made of what has been lost by Europe through its diversion from the pursuits of peace to blood-letting.

If this great wealth had been diverted to constructive endeavors, imagine what good it would have accomplished. The sum of \$36,000,000,000 invested on an income basis of but 4 per cent, would have yielded annually \$1,440,000,000. This one item of interest is an amount sufficient to defray the cost of running our own government with many millions to spare; would pay for the greater part of the poorhouses, asylums, prisons, workhouses and other public homes set aside to take care of the derelicts of society. Had this \$36,000,000,000 been spent to uplift the human race rather than for the destruction of a large part of it, radical socialists, anarchists and craftsmen in dynamic would have been forced to go back to work, for they would have had little to talk about since there then would have been actually little suffering in the world. Discontent would have been robbed of its opportunities for mischief almost completely. Of this ideal side of life the world sometimes takes little note.

Perfect the Nonpartisan Ballot.

One of the platform planks upon which the democrats won out in Nebraska calls for putting the elective educational offices on the nonpartisan ballot. We would prefer to have them made appointive, but, either way, the officers elected on nonpartisan ballots, state, local or municipal, should be barred, as the judges now are, from having their names printed as candidates for nomination on any partisan primary ballot during the term for which they may have been elected. We are not sure but that we would also include all appointees of officers elected on nonpartisan ballots.

When a man accepts a public position which it is thought of sufficient importance to divest of its partisan character, he ought not to be permitted to use it to maneuver himself into a political office or to capitalize the patronage and influence obtained in the guise of nonpartisanship for his own political or party preference. It goes without saying that if a law were framed to make these nonpartisan offices really nonpartisan it would also prohibit the incumbents from holding places in their respective party organizations calling for active political service. In no other way will the purpose of the nonpartisan ballot be made effective.

A Horseless Circus Parade? Never!

The gas-driven, self-propelled vehicle is threatening the horse in his last trench. Already Dobbin has been driven from the plow; the prancing, high-headed steppers no longer make the boulevard a thing of life and daily the great work-teams are becoming fewer on the city streets. On top of all this comes the announcement that the horse is to be banished from the circus parade, and that the summer will see the "glittering pageant" go by on rubber tires, pushed or pulled by a chugging motor. Here is cause for sorrow, indeed. What joy or comfort can there be in a hand wagon without its ten or twelve beautiful dappled horses, caparisoned in full panoply and spinning the ground with dainty steps as if winged and eager to fly? We may reconcile ourselves to the thought of a general leading his army while reclining in a softly upholstered touring car, and the spectacle of the courier, careering across the landscape astride a snorting motorcycle, does not shock us, for in war as in industry the machine has superseded the animal. But the circus, if anything, should be sacred to the horse. The clown or the bearded lady might be spared, but a horseless circus parade—never!

Feeling Burden of Democratic Rule.

The country is more and more feeling the burden of democratic rule. Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee has just given out a tentative plan by which it is proposed to raise revenue to meet expenditures. The outline contains the old reliable democratic institution of a bond issue and also the equally dependable democratic expedient of a floating debt. It is only four years since the Wilsonites rode into power on a platform that promised us relief from the burdens of taxation, retrenchment in expenditures, reduced cost of living and numerous other reforms. What is the result? How have these pledges been redeemed?

Many new forms of taxation have been devised, but have not been adequate to meet the extravagance of the democrats, who have turned a surplus into a deficit, have already issued bonds to piece out the revenue and now propose to not only issue \$289,000,000 additional bonds, but to hang a floating debt of \$100,000,000 on the country. This is to meet the requirements of a single year of peace and prosperity. Recollect, too, that in December, 1915, President Wilson specifically counseled against expenditures that would exceed the revenue estimated as available under his novel plan for increased taxation, especially urging on congress that a bond issue be not resorted to. Income tax, surtax on incomes, excess profit tax and all the other list of special taxes have produced even more than was estimated, but the treasury finds itself in a \$400,000,000 hole just the same.

Democratic management of the nation's affairs would be comical were it not so tragic.

Reverse English on Munitions.

Our national complacency, if we had any, would be rather rudely jolted by the news that the Navy department has just awarded a \$3,000,000 contract for large-caliber projectiles to an English firm. On sixteen-inch and fourteen-inch shells this firm undertakes Americans by \$200 on each projectile, guarantees delivery in nineteen months less time and agrees to pay the duty. Several conclusions are to be drawn from this. First is that the price of steel and its products, based on European war needs, has been pushed too high in this country. Cost of production has not advanced as rapidly as has the selling price. Second, and more important than any, is the warning contained in the situation. If the English firm in time of war can find opportunity to undersell American makers in the home market, what may be expected after peace has been established? If American factories are to be kept running full time it will not be under the conditions established by the democratic Underwood free trade tariff law. This shell contract is not the only sign visible of what is waiting for us when the European nations again turn their attention to the pursuits of peace.

Science Plus and Profit.

Another proof of the advantage of adapting science to our daily needs is furnished by Sheridan county. Old-timers will recall the disappointment of the "alkali" ponds encountered in northwestern Nebraska. Gleaming in the sunlight, they promised refreshments to weary man and beast, who sought in their crystal clearness a cool draught, only to find them bitter as wormwood. For many years they shimmered by night and by day, cheating to the unwary and a reproach to the land, giving color to its misapplied title "desert." Slowly the advance of settlement broke down the belief that nothing could be raised there, but the alkaline waters still held their sinister reputation. Came in time a party of students from the University of Nebraska doing field work in summer vacation, and these gave attention to the pariah ponds. Science waved its wand and out of the bitter waters brought forth riches. Ten millions of dollars in potash is the produce of a single year from this source, and the industry is just getting under headway. It is not a marvel; it is but the inevitable result of careful inquiry and the practical application of knowledge obtained.

From a business point of view the legal professions owes Harry Thaw an expression of distinguished consideration.

Dosing Water With Chemicals

Municipal Journal

The use of coagulants in purifying water is objected to by many citizens who wish to have their water "pure" and note "dosed with chemicals," or otherwise changed into a manufactured soft drink. As an illustration of what they object to, St. Louis last year treated its water with 13,793 tons of lime, 4,509 tons of sulphate of iron, 14,173 tons of sulphate of alumina and twenty-eight tons of chlorine; a total of nearly 20,000 tons of "chemicals." The popular objection to such treatment has, in several cases, interfered with the adoption of rapid filtration with its necessary accompaniment of coagulation.

Most of this objection centers about the two words "pure" and "chemical." The purest water to be found outside a laboratory contains mineral matter in solution, and if it did not, the taste would be so flat that most would refuse to drink it. "Probably any citizen would be satisfied that water direct from a deep well is pure, according to his standard of purity. An analysis of well water, taken at random from a report on the waters of Illinois, gives the water from a well 217 feet deep as containing potassium nitrate, potassium chloride, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulphate, alumina and silica. Certainly any chemist that proposed dosing a public water supply with a mixture like that would be driven out of town, and yet each gallon of this "pure" water contained 50 per cent more by weight of these minerals than was the total weight of chemicals added per gallon to the St. Louis supply in treating it.

If we consider the Mississippi river water at St. Louis, we find dissolved in this the same minerals as in the well water referred to, but in greater quantities. The amount of chemicals applied in the filtration plant totaled only about half of the total amount contained originally in the water, and the effect of these was such that the water, as it left the plant, contained only three-fourths as much dissolved minerals as the "pure" well water above referred to.

It is important to note, also, that although lime was added to the water, it was all precipitated and retained in the plant and removed half of the lime originally contained in the river water. Of the sulphate of alumina and sulphate of iron added, only 0.6 of 1 per cent was to be found in the effluent and if a customer should drink ten glasses of the filtered water a day, he would have to keep this up for 118 years to obtain one ounce of these chemicals. On the other hand, the addition of this minute amount of chemicals resulted in removing from the water 250 times as much of the minerals already dissolved in river water. So much for the "dosing" and spoiling the "purity" of the water.

As to the word "chemicals." These consisted, as they do in practically all purification plants, of lime, which is already contained to a greater or less extent in most spring and well waters; iron, which is also found in most ground waters, and sulphate of alumina, the popular name of which is alum. While to a chemist effecting chemical combination, these matters are chemicals, when called by their popular names it is seen that they are substances familiar to the ordinary citizen and not thought of by him as being chemicals. If, instead of being informed that chemicals were added to the water, he were told that the materials and amounts contributed to the water which he drinks in one day would be equivalent to that obtained by placing in said water the smallest visible particle of limestone and of alum and stirring the water for a minute or two with an iron spoon, it would seem probable that his horror of the use of the "chemicals" would be dispelled. The additional information, proved by figures, that half of the cities of the country of any size are now filtering their water supplies should complete his conversion.

Decadence of Lawyers' Oratory

Washington Post
A professor of a Pennsylvania college has recently directed attention to the decadence of lawyers. The reasons given by him are the rapidly increasing numbers in the profession and the accompanying reduction of fees, causing some of weak character to resort to questionable methods. "Two or three generations ago," said the professor, "the lawyer was looked upon as a man of high standing; today, in the minds of many, the word lawyer suggests sharp practice and effort to make the worse cause the better."

No doubt the Pennsylvania professor is talking according to his light. That lawyers have measurably lost caste in popular opinion over much of the country is a certainty. Whether the causes ascribed are the true ones becomes the debatable question.

The greatness of lawyers in the popular eye of an earlier generation had much to do with the inherent qualities of the generation itself. One history of Lincoln dissects the pioneers among whom he lived. They were described as a "highly moral but exceedingly litigious" people. Their definite views of right and wrong made the appeal to the law inevitable on many points that now are either ignored or else adjusted by speedy and inexpensive compromises. Hence, the possible restriction of high order of talents to fewer cases and a contempt for the general mass of litigation over petty matters that involve lawyer, court and client in one indistinguishable mass.

But the reverence for the lawyer and his oratory has not altogether passed. In the south especially both are still held in high esteem. The courthouse is still the temple of justice toward which patriotic and plebe elbow their mutual way as in the days of ancient Greece. The skillful methods of leading advocates are as well known to the local populace as were the distinctive abilities of a Fox, a Walpole, a Curran and a Pitt to the historians who follow their respective careers.

Even this, however, has suffered loss within recent years. Other, if not lower, orders of amusement and delectation have crowded out this most princely of professions from the center of public gaze. What with vaudeville, revivals and the movies the present generation is being distracted where it should be edified and the once vaunted oratory wasted on a hardened judge and an indifferent jury. In all probability it is the people and not the lawyers that have become decadent.

People and Events

The small loss of life in the munitions explosion at Kingsland, N. J., is credited to a telephone girl, who was on the job at the right time. Noticing a wisp of smoke in the gasoline storage building, she sent a hurly call to the men in every building to get out and run for life. Fourteen hundred men owe their safety to her courage.

A new walk-to-work movement has sprung up in eastern cities, threatening the street railway short hauls as the jitneys did two years ago. Office men are the chief boosters, because they need the exercise. Beginners start in with a dozen blocks, lengthening the walk a block each day until the entire distance is covered. A procession of walkers parading a street car track, besides toning up lazy muscles, eases the strain on car straps.

Down in dry Alabama where a snort of booze brings the top price on the spot, some smooth bootleggers hypnotized special guards at Girard, tapped a barrel recently seized and made a way with several jugs before the guards woke up. An old trick in a new spot. Years ago when the Union Pacific freight house stood on the present site of the Union station, booze hunters bored a hole through the floor and into a whisky barrel, secured all they could carry, while the rest of the contents soaked the floor and the ground beneath. A pungent odor revealed the barrel's emptiness the morning after.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

To prevent tetanus, commonly known as "lockjaw," resulting from a wound, it should be thoroughly opened and washed out with boiled water or antiseptic solution, and should be kept open by strips of sterilized gauze.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Sweden protested against British infractions of her commercial rights. Germans said to be evacuating Lutsk, one of the triangle of fortifications in Volhynia.

Austria claimed to have completely won the great battle with the Russians in east Galicia.

Rome reported the Italians had recaptured their lost trenches on the heights northeast of Gorizia.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The marriage of Ben Robidoux and Miss Edith Van Arnam was celebrated at the Christian church. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of J. A. Wakefield, 2613 Farnam.

Miss Van Arnam is the daughter of John Van Arnam, 1584 N. 10th street, while Mr. Robidoux is one of the competent young men in the employ of Mr. Wakefield.

Miss Joslin is working on a difficult figure piece, "Sweet Violets." She has been very successful in the drawing.



ing in catching the sweet expression of the child's face as she stands in her father's shadow holding a basket of flowers.

Several of the leading packing establishments of Chicago have representatives at South Omaha looking over the ground with a view of putting in packing houses. The North-western railroad is cutting its way to the stock yards and will have cars running there before July. The prediction is made that South Omaha will contain 50,000 people inside of five years.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Paxton & Vierling's Iron works the following officers were re-elected: W. A. Paxton, president; Robert Vierling, vice president; Louis Vierling, secretary-treasurer, and A. J. Vierling, manager.

The Parnell Social club gave a successful party at Cunningham's hall, which was managed by the following gentlemen: W. H. Flankin, J. F. Price, B. Maher, J. F. Fitzmorris, Louis Connelly, E. J. Conway, S. E. Collins, E. Hynn and J. M. White.

It is beginning to leak out that for some time past Stewart Hayden has been a benedict. His friends were not aware of the fact that he was married the latter part of July to the daughter of Dr. Swetnam, Miss Fritchard of Catlettsburg, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are living at 2922 Howard.

This Day in History.

1782—Daniel Webster, statesman and orator, born at Salisbury, N. H. Died at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852.

1795—French captured Utrecht, Holland.

1797—Weekly mail service established between United States and Canada.

1811—Charles J. Keane, famous actor, born at Waterford, Ireland. Died in London, January 22, 1888.

1816—Public thanksgiving in England for the victory at Waterloo.

1853—Russia celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the monarchy.

1871—William I. of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor at Versailles.

1873—Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, celebrated English novelist, dramatist and politician, died. Born May 25, 1805.

1884—"City of Columbia" wrecked off Gay Head, Mass., with loss of nearly 100 lives.

1899—Secretary of the Interior Garfield announced the discovery of western land frauds involving \$110,000,000.

1912—The president pardoned Charles W. Morse, New York banker convicted and imprisoned for misuse of trust funds.

The Day We Celebrate.

Rev. Charles A. Mitchell of the Presbyterian church at Springdale, Mo., was born in Springfield, O., January 18, 1864.

Harry M. Christie, real estate man, is just 46. Mr. Christie was born in Iowa and played the real estate game in South Omaha until 1909, when he became associated with the W. Farnam Smith company.

Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria who now exercises a high command in the Bulgarian army, born at Sofia, twenty-three years ago today.

Ruben Darlo, who is considered the foremost poet of Latin America, born at Segovia, Nicaragua, fifty-three years ago today.

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins university, born at Brooklyn, N. Y., fifty-eight years ago today.

Robert Howard Patton, who served as permanent chairman of the last prohibition national convention, born at Auburn, Ill., fifty-seven years ago today.

Ezekiel S. Candler, representative in congress of the First Mississippi district, born at Belleville, Fla., fifty-five years ago today.

Oliver Netheole, celebrated emotional actress, born at Kensington, England, forty-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Twenty-five years ago today William A. Peffer of Kansas introduced in the senate a joint resolution favoring the election of president and vice president by a direct popular vote.

Governor James M. Cox of Ohio and Frank A. Vanderlip, the New York banker, are to speak at the annual meeting and banquet of the Ohio Manufacturers' association, to be held today in Columbus.

What is expected to be the last session of the present Canadian parliament will be formally opened at Ottawa today by the new governor general, the duke of Devonshire.

Matters of vital importance to the live stock industry throughout the country are to be discussed at the twentieth annual convention of the American National Live Stock association, which begins its sessions today at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Storyette of the Day.

The town council of a small Scotch community met to inspect a site for a new hall. They assembled at a chapel and as it was a warm day a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Someone can stay behind and watch the coats," suggested another. "What for?" "If we are all going out together, what need is there for anyone to watch the clothes?"—London Tit Bits.

The Bee's Letter Box

Do Women Want to Vote?

Omaha, Jan. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: An article appeared in one of our dailies three or four days ago telling of a young woman arrived in our city to organize a branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage who expressed a desire to be in Washington at this time in the picketing campaign to remind the president that women want the federal amendment. If she had stated that a few women desire the federal amendment she would have been nearer the truth. Women (meaning the majority) do not want the vote, and consequently no federal amendment is necessary. Recent primary elections in Chicago prove this statement. Under the heading "Women Silent on Voting Day," the Chicago Tribune of September 14 says, "There was a mild interest in the election of sanitary district trustees, but it did not bring out the mass of registered women voters." It states that at the mayoralty primary in 1915 the number of women voting was 159,700. At the aldermanic primary in February, 1916, the number of women voting was 81,121. At the primary on September 13, 1916, the number was only 64,593. A conservative estimate of the number of women eligible to vote in Chicago is 625,000. Of these 560,000 stayed away from the polls on September 13, 1916. This is of especial interest to note, and significant as showing the indifference of women (meaning the majority) do not want where the men's and women's votes are kept separate.

NEBRASKA ASSN. OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Germany's Gods.

Lincoln, Jan. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: A correspondent of the Russian News, Mr. Dionce, speaking of the violent military tone of the holiday numbers of German journals and newspapers portrays an example of shocking blasphemy.

"Before me lies a Christmas number of the Lustige Blatter. Two pages are occupied with a drawing of a zoological garden. The sky is thickly set with stars. In the distance a column of victories is seen. On the first pedestal a colossal, monstrous wooden idol bristling with a multitude of Hindenberg. Into this idol every Berliner for a small sum drives a nail. At one of this idol's Hessian boots stands a baby Christ with a hammer in one hand and a nail in the other. For the head of the nail a glittering star serves. Below is a verse indicating in translation: 'In the silent Christmas night the Boy-Christ drew from the canopy of heaven a star nail which he brought to earth. Devoting it to the service of true heroism, ready to sacrifice its blood, the Boy-Christ drives a nail in the glorious armor of the field marshal who brought fame to German arms.'"

"After searching for the Teutons 'New God' I discovered its origin in the depths of antiquity.

In the time of the Roman republic, whenever there occurred any remarkable event, there was elected a so-called dictator who duty it was to drive a nail in the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. That custom remains to this day with the Etruscans. Among the Valentin, they drive a nail yearly into the wall or the temple of Nortia or Nurtia, the goddess of fortune. Contemporary Germans are only copying the antique Romans.

The triumph of such principles will mean the downfall of western democracy.

FELIX NEWTON.

In Sympathy With Germany.

Omaha, Jan. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: A good many facts connected with the ghastly European conflict are more or less puzzling to me as I from time to time attempt to analyze them.

Is there a correctly informed man who doubts that the immediate cause of that widespread catastrophe was the brutal shooting to death of the pitiable Austrian archduke, and his even more pitiable wife, on Serbian soil, by Serbian assassins? Or can there be found in all America a man whose heart is so far advanced toward petrification that he could attempt an extenuation of that unspeakable crime? For it must not be forgotten that the archduke and his wife were responding to an invitation of Serbian authorities to visit that country at the time when the death-trap was sprung upon them.

There was the plainest evidence that those who were guilty of this infamous crime were destined to escape punishment if their apprehension and prosecution were left entirely to the Serbians. Who, then, denies that Austria was fully justified in demanding a representative among those who were to investigate and adjudicate that matter, when account is taken of these facts and circumstances?

In their answer to the president's last note I observe with some surprise that the spokesmen for those powers have descended to a level much below that from which they have hitherto let fall their public pronouncements. Have the enemies of Germany and her friends such faulty memories that they have so soon forgotten their fierce declaration of determination to so crush the spirit of the Germans that henceforth there would never be cause for uneasiness concerning them? The tenor of this last communication differs as widely from their earlier ones as daylight from darkness. Have they learned at last that they "have waked up the wrong passenger." CYRUS D. BELL.

Good Roads.

Fairfield, Neb., Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: Is it possible the legislature is not going to accept Uncle Sam's donation of \$1,500,000 to the state of Nebraska? We had been led to believe this legislature was progressive. It is true good roads cannot be justified on financial grounds alone. Good roads are chiefly desirable for the same reason that good schools are maintained, namely, because they increase the intelligence and value of the citizen to society. If Nebraska is going to be a great state, it must pay the price of greatness. If it is going to be a failed state, it must pay the price of that, too, in diminished prestige, diminished land values and the shrunken value of other property.

MIRTHFUL MUSINGS.

"This is a great character in Dickens—the Artful Dodger. I love the story." "An automobile story, eh?"—Kansas City Journal.

"It may come to wooden shoes." "Do you think ladies would wear 'em?" "Why not? It's all in the style. Carra 'em with a new outfit and go all right!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

YEAR MR. KABIBBLE HOW CAN I AVOID MEETING A CERTAIN YOUNG MAN ON THE STREET EVERY DAY? —BEATY KATZENBURG

GET HIM A JOB! —JACK

"This cynical poet says a man's wife is a little dearer than his horse. Now that isn't true. Of course, it isn't true. She is a great deal dearer. A man doesn't have to buy his horse a new outfit every half year."—Baltimore American.

"Jiggs always gets the best of a job," said Bill the Burglar. "Last night him an' I trimmed a provision store." "Did he get all the money?" "No. He got all the cash while he slipped around and gathered in all the string steaks."—Washington Star.

Florida

The charm of this delightful state during the period when the entire North may be in the throes of snow, blizzards and zero weather are all that are characteristic of a semi-tropical climate. Warm sunshine, bright, clear skies and bracing ocean breezes combine with the best of hotels and other living accommodations to make it, along with New Orleans, at once pre-eminent among places to visit during the winter.

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Illinois Central, City Ticket Office 407 South 16th St. Omaha, Nebraska.

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