

# THE OMAHA BEE

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Looks like Sunday closing for the barber shops before long. Buy your razors and get in practice early!

Those wild horse sentences, unlike the animals, may be spotted without the aid of a field glass.

That million-dollar-a-year movie star story is apt to popularize an old saw: "Hitch your wagon to a star."

Protests of neutrals against subsea ruthlessness seem to carry as much weight as periodic kicks against the weather.

It is a mistake to assume that Great Britain idly looks on the subsea raid. That country pays most of the marine insurance.

The invasion of Lincoln by the doctors still further emphasizes the primacy of the state capital as a health resort in old years.

Lumbermen, hardwaremen and cleaningmen rub elbows in Omaha these days. The welcome sign shines for all and means what it says.

The damage by the cold spell to the Florida citrus fruit crop is estimated at \$1,500,000. It is not hard to see the price of oranges going up.

Why wonder at the high cost of living when a movie star feels warranted in demanding a million dollars a year, even though she doesn't get it?

Land bank stock does not seem to be moving as fast as expected. It must be that there are too many other investment bargains on the counter.

If the cave man of the stone age could return to earth for a vacation no doubt he would be duly astonished with the moderation and humanity of his day.

And now it is semi-officially announced that the war will be terminated by the end of the summer. If it is possible to fix a date, why put it off so long?

Viewed from the right angle an \$80,000 hog barn merely matches the chestiness of porkers on the market place. High prices make for high living for hogs as well as humans.

The far-reaching arms of world trade enfold all live nations. None may escape it and live serenely within itself. To attempt it invites stagnation. The United States long ago ceased to be an isolated nation. The world war underscores a fact many hesitated to admit.

The Chicago Tribune would have congress expel our Congressman Shallenberger, along with several others, for "traitorously impeding the national defense." "Shalley" has indeed been having a hard time of it, trying to ride the Wilson and Bryan horses, going in opposite directions, at one and the same time—but if anybody can do it he can!

The measure to provide retirement pensions for Omaha school janitors, which is on its way through the legislature, gives the annuity to the widow or surviving minor children, in the event of the death of the pensioner. Regardless of the merits of retirement pensions for widows, this clause should be made more definite to make the pension available only for a widow who was the wife of the pensioner while he was a school janitor. Certainly there is no obligation on the taxpayer to take care of wives acquired after leaving the public service.

## The Departing Ambassador

Brooklyn Eagle

It is not merely cold courtesy to say that the departure of Count Johan von Bernstorff will bring genuine regret to those who knew the German ambassador personally and held him in high esteem. And there is no doubt that the ambassador's regrets at leaving are equally sincere. His remarks, when informed of his dismissal, were characteristic: "I'm so sorry. However, I expected it. There was nothing else left for the United States to do. I wonder how I am to get home." Count von Bernstorff, at least, has not lost his sense of proportion, and his sense of humor.

Succeeding the late Baron Speck von Sternburg, Count von Bernstorff came to Washington in 1908. He represents a new type of German diplomat, and while he had thorough training in European capitals before coming here, there can be no doubt that he was peculiarly fitted by temperament for the post he was sent to fill. Count von Bernstorff's father was ambassador to the court of St. James when the present count was born in London, in 1862. His fluent and perfect use of English may be accounted for by his early environment. Furthermore, he married, long before coming here, the daughter of Edward Luckemeyer, formerly of New York.

Extremely democratic, a polished man of the world, the ambassador was at home in any company and circumstances. He was suave, keen and well poised, but nevertheless gave others the impression of frankness and honesty. There can be no question that he served his country faithfully and well; better, we venture to say, than his government has been able fully to appreciate during the last two and a half years. There will come a time when more will be known concerning the nature of that service, but for the present it is not out of place to say that there is a feeling that had the German government followed the best judgment of Count von Bernstorff there would have been no break.

## European Neutrals Join in Protest.

Spain, Norway and Sweden have sent separate notes of protest to Berlin, all firmly against the submarine policy adopted by the German government. Reasons given in each are similar to those set out by the United States, all directed against the violation of fundamental law involved in the campaign of ruthlessness. The Spanish note plainly states the purpose of Spain to defend its rights, regardless of what other nations may determine upon. This, however, does not indicate the intention of Spain to immediately break off relations with Germany.

In the Norwegian note is presented in concrete form the case for the European neutrals. The problem is peculiar to each nation; each has its own interests to safeguard in its own way, and all are alike exposed. Most careful conduct is required of each to avoid being caught in the maelstrom of war. American sympathy is strong for these peoples, who have been subjected to pressure from both sides, to whom freedom of intercourse has been denied because of their being so close to the war zone and whose separate existence now rests with the humor of the strong. Moral influence is of little weight when unsupported by force sufficient to give it vitality, but the time is coming when even the weakest of nations will get attention from the strongest when its appeal is supported by justice.

## Real and False Economy.

Collier's Weekly pays a tribute to Postmaster General Burleson for "real economy," which it supports with the testimonial of "one of the two or three leading republicans in the senate," to show that his efforts to economize are appreciated by the political opposition.

On the financial exhibit of money taken in and money spent, Postmaster General Burleson can doubtless make a good showing, but there is a difference between real economy and false economy, and if the experience of other cities matches that of Omaha, this economy tribute is gained at the cost of service.

It is notorious that here in Omaha the post-office has been continuously short of help needed to do the work, and that while the volume of business has been steadily and rapidly increasing, we have most of the time in fact had fewer clerks and carriers than before the democratic administration took charge. Only a few days ago mail deliveries were completely abandoned in Omaha after the noon hour on a week day because the department at Washington would not make the allowance necessary for supplemental service in place of extra-time work during the holidays. The uncertainties and slowness of mail transmission is a byword—in one recent instance it took three days to get a letter from Council Bluffs to Omaha, which a messenger could have brought over in less than an hour.

Now, we absolve Postmaster General Burleson from personal knowledge and sanction of these deplorable conditions, but they are a result of his policy, as construed by his subordinates, to make a showing of surplus earnings. Real economy we will commend, false economy we will condemn.

## Pursue the "Leak" to Its Source.

Republican members of the house committee on rules are justified in their unwillingness to make two Washington newspaper reporters scapegoats in the "leak" inquiry. These men have admitted sending out warning messages, but those messages were based on information that developments showed to be exact. This information could only come from someone "higher up." Even the most imaginative of reporters is not gifted with prescience, and zeal for a "scoop" rarely leads to a "leak" on matters of such vital importance. Regard of newspapers for confidential information is well established, as is also their respect for sources of information. In this case the information given out was founded on fact and the republicans on the committee are eminently correct in their assumption that someone is hiding behind the newspaper reporters on whom the democrats are trying to fix the blame. The identity of the "leaky" leader ought to be disclosed.

## Returns for Farmers in Nebraska.

A report just made by a farm management board of the result of its survey of sixty-three farms in Seward county might give the false impression that farming in Nebraska does not pay. The board shows as its conclusion that these sixty-three farms returned the average of \$1,121 per year to the farmer for his labor. Standing alone, this would seem rather small compensation for the farmer, but other items must be given some weight in the final summing up. The report says "interest and depreciation charges are deducted in compiling these figures." Considering these factors, it must appear that the farmer is reasonably prosperous for interest on his permanent investment amounts to income, and depreciation charges go into a replacement fund, so that the plant may be maintained at its going capacity. This is to the farmer's advantage even if not more than offset by depreciation. It would be very interesting, also, to know if the amount allowed him for wages is exclusive of board and lodging. If so, the profit of the farm is materially increased. When all factors have had full allowance, the rise in the value of the land and of the live stock held must be added to the profit column to give the true balance. Examination will disclose that the farmers of Seward county are not so badly off with their average wage return of less than \$100 per month. Eleven hundred dollars a year will hardly be matched by the average city worker, who, if he owns his home, gets depreciation credit, but loses under the law of diminishing returns, and, finally, has to pay for his board as well as his lodging.

## Army Not a Reformatory.

Indignation of army men at the thoughtless remarks of an Omaha police judge, who proposes sending undesirables to jail or to the army, is justified. This proposal to substitute military service for salutary punishment of petty criminals has often been denounced. Our army is made up from volunteers, free and responsible citizens, who must come to it with clean records and who are required to maintain such records while in the service. It is this quality that has made the army of the United States notable at all times and on which its dependability rests. Soldiers of all grades rightly resent the implication that enlistment carries with it any suggestion of punishment and have always evinced a proper pride in the integrity of the organization. Only the careless or unthinking see in the uniform of the soldier less than a badge of honor. Undesirables may get into the army or navy, just as they break in everywhere else, but their presence must not be accepted as a gauge by which to measure their comrades.

## Meat Animals on the Farms

Some very interesting figures are found in the Monthly Crop Report of the Department of Agriculture, particularly those having to do with the number of animals on farms in the United States at the beginning of the year. Horses on farms on January 1, 1917, number 21,260,000, a decrease for the year of 33,000, but the price has advanced more than a dollar a head, the average farm value of horses being now \$102.94. Mules have increased in both total and price, the number being 4,630,000, and the farm price \$118.32. Milch cows show similar gain, numbering 22,768,000 and valued at \$59.66, as against \$53.92 a year ago. Other cattle continue to increase in both numbers and value, the count showing an increase of a million head during the year and an advance in average farm value from \$33.53 to \$35.88 per head, the total number on January 1, 1917, being 40,819,000. Sheep decreased slightly in numbers, but advanced nearly 2¢ per head in price, numbering 48,483,000 and held at \$7.14 apiece. Swine also fell off in numbers by 313,000, but went up in price, the total being 67,453,000 and the value \$1.73. The total value of all farm animals on January 1 was \$6,685,020,000, an increase of 11 per cent for the year.

Nebraska's share in this is imposing, the total value of animals on farms in the state at the first of the year being estimated at \$321,795,000. The presence of the automobile and the drain of war are suggested by the fact that the number of horses in the state has fallen steadily at the rate of 10,000 a year for the last three years, but the total is still respectable, the state ranking sixth in the union with 1,018,000 horses, valued at \$96,710,000. Nebraska is not much of a mule state, ranking fourteenth, with 112,000 mules, valued at \$11,872,000, on its farms. Some advance in dairying is indicated by the fact that the number of milch cows has increased 63,000 in three years, the total now being 676,000, valued at \$45,968,000. Nebraska ranks twelfth in the union in this respect. When it comes to other cattle the state lists third, with only Texas and Iowa leading; the total for Nebraska being 2,349,000 animals, their value being put down at \$104,061,000, an increase of 500,000 head and \$33,000,000 in value in three years. Sheep are scarce in Nebraska, only 381,000, with a farm value of \$2,858,000, being found on January 1, but this value is almost double what it was three years ago. Twenty-seven states have more sheep than Nebraska. Only Illinois and Iowa raise more pigs than this state, the total for Nebraska being put down at 4,309,000, an increase of 1,700,000 in three years. The value of these animals, \$90,326,000, is an increase of \$22,000,000 over the figures of three years ago.

These figures are eloquent, both of the farmers' prosperity and of the potential food supply in the United States. In total value horses increased \$24,843,000, mules increased \$26,030,000 in value, milch cows increased \$166,480,000, other cattle increased \$130,858,000, sheep increased \$94,470,000 and swine increased \$221,569,000. The total increase in value of farm animals for the year is \$664,350,000.

The number of animals not on farms—that is, in cities or villages—is not computed annually, but in 1910 the census return gave their numbers as follows: Horses, 3,183,000; mules, 270,000; cattle, 1,879,000; sheep, 391,000; swine, 1,288,000. The same census also reported 106,000 asses and burros on farms and 17,000 not on farms, and 2,915,000 goats on farms and 115,000 not on farms.

In the increase of 660,000 milch cows and 1,037,000 other cattle during the year, when temptation to sell was enhanced by steadily increasing prices, is found the answer to the warning sent out several years ago against the slaughter of the young animals. Breeders are reaping a reward from efforts to conserve the cattle supply. The growth of the dairy industry, too, is reflected in some degree in these figures. A steady increase in the number of milch cows is noted through the years since the census of 1910, when the count was 20,625,000 for the country. Over two million more cows are now producing milk for the uses of man, a notable addition to the source-supply of food within eight years. Other cattle are somewhat below the total of 1910, but show a material increase over the count of 1911. Sheep have fallen off 4,000,000 head in the eight years, but swine have increased at the rate of more than a million a year.

Imports of cattle have increased from 16,000 in 1904 to 439,000 in 1916. Exports have decreased from 593,000 head to 22,000 head in the same time. The banner year for importation was in 1914, when 872,000 head of cattle were brought into the country from outside. Sheep imports are about the same, 236,000 head in 1916 and 238,000 in 1904. Exports have dropped from 301,000 head in 1904 to 52,000 in 1916. Swiss exports were 6,000 head in 1904 and 22,000 head in 1916. Exports of meat in 1904 and 1916 are not to the extent the public has been led to believe. In 1904 the total exports of meat amounted to 1,815,000,000 pounds; in 1916 the total was 1,955,000,000 pounds. In 1906 the high water mark for exportation was reached, when 2,206,000,000 pounds of meat went abroad, and the lowest year of the group was 1910, when shipments fell off to 1,037,000,000 pounds. In the meantime, importation of meats steadily mounted, growing from 1,000,000 pounds in 1904 to 239,000,000 pounds in 1915, dropping then to 101,000,000 pounds in 1916.

This report indicates, if anything, that no serious shortage of meat supply exists in the United States and that shipments to Europe or elsewhere have not risen to abnormal figures as the result of the war.

## People and Events

New York City points with customary pride to 8,000 policemen mobilized for active duty and drilling daily.

A Long Island Solomon assured an applicant for matrimonial liberty that he couldn't shake his wife because she painted, powdered and dilled up. Without these feminine safeguards an Island face caressed by briny breezes takes on the qualities of sandpaper.

"Men are gay deceivers ever," or words to that effect, but how about the other side of the house? An Illinois man, seeking divorce, swears that his wife spent a cork leg and that she concealed it from him until they were married. Isn't that awful? Evidently his courting days were during the era of long gowns. Present-day fashions fortunately render such deception extremely risky.

The gas explosion which wrecked a Chicago tenement house, causing the loss of a score of lives, is clearly traced to carelessness and gross neglect. Notification of leaky gas pipes had been sent to the gas company and a man sent out to make repairs. He sized up the job, quit, and reported the job "too big for me." The leaks continued and the outcome is written in melancholy records of the morgue.

Falling heir to unexpected fortunes as a news feature gives way to stories of people who are digging up forgotten stock certificates and pulling down big money. M. L. Martin of Milwaukee, twenty-five years ago blew \$500 for 5,000 shares of Hecla copper and forgot about it. She married and changed her name but the company found her and paid her \$65,000 in back dividends. Besides, the stock is worth \$3 a share.

Various leagues assailing the high cost of living in New York state point a collective "finger of scorn" at Farmer Asa of Tioga county, who is holding up 700 bushels of potatoes for \$3 a bushel, f. o. b. An offer of \$2.25 didn't touch him and distant jeers move him not. A preacher called Asa's attention to the fate of his ancient namesake, the third king of Judea, of whom it is written that he prospered by imposing on his neighbors and died miserably. What did the potato king do? The preacher spritned so well he got away.

## ODAY

### Health Hint for the Day.

If you have a toe nail with ingrowing tendencies attend to it at once, as from even so seemingly slight a matter serious disorders are produced in remote vital organs by transmission through the blood.

### One Year Ago Today in the War.

Heavy fighting developed in Riga region. Russian forces in Persia reported defeated by native tribesmen. German captured 800 yards of French trenches between Lens and Arras. Boer general, Jan Christian Smuts, succeeded General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien in command of British East Africa forces.

### In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The Women's Christian association received during the month of January donations in money from the following persons: McCague Brothers, United States National bank, Markel J. Sevel, A. L. Strang, G. W. Holdrege, Mrs. A. L. Strang, Rev. John Williams, Mrs. H. T. Clarke, and an eight-day clock from Z. T. Lindsay. Omaha lodge No. 828, Knights of Honor, and Primrose lodge No. 179, Knights and Ladies of Honor, gave a masquerade ball at Masonic hall. The



executive committee was composed of the following ladies: Mrs. Charles Landrock, Mrs. T. Olson, Mrs. D. S. M. Pretwell, R. Englemann, C. L. Fritscher and Thomas Falconer. W. G. Albright's South Omaha office will be opened in charge of John M. Campbell.

The blessing of Brownell Hall was performed by Bishop Worthington, after which a reception was held from 8 until 11. The Barker Brothers have decided to build on the site of their destroyed building, corner Fifteenth and Farnam. The plans have been made by Mendelsohn & Lowrie.

In the last election of officers, the David Webster society chose J. McCarrville, vice president; J. Furay, secretary; G. W. Mercer, treasurer; P. Burke and E. Noon, censors; James O'Gorman, E. Furay, H. Cotter and H. Town, committee on debates. The president is not yet elected.

### This Day in History.

1748—Luther Martin, who was counsel for Aaron Burr in the latter's trial for high treason, born at New Brunswick, N. J. Died in New York City, July 16, 1826.  
 1811—Peace of Lunenburg signed between France and Germany.  
 1841—Convention at Montgomery adopted a provisional constitution for the confederate states of America.  
 1865—Oaxaca, a leader of the Mexican republicans, surrendered to Marshall.  
 1867—Congress passed, over the president's veto, the bill admitting Nebraska to statehood.  
 1870—United States signal bureau established by act of congress.  
 1875—Treaty first passed through the House.  
 1893—Forty-five lives lost in a fire that destroyed the insane asylum at Dover, N. H.  
 1902—F. H. Paterson, N. J., renounced 1,000 miles homeless and destroyed property valued at \$8,000,000.

### The Day We Celebrate.

John C. Howard was born at Hartford, Conn., February 9, 1861. He came to Omaha in 1883, working for four years for the "Footie-Man" wholesale fire insurance business. Allen B. Romano, assistant manager of the James Corl Electrical company, was born at Louisville, Ky., February 9, 1870. He got started an operator of the fire and police alarm of the city.  
 Alvin F. Bloom, with J. F. Bloom & Co., monuments, was born at Red Oak, Ia., February 9, 1885. Mr. Bloom worked in the business office of The Bee before he went into partnership with his father, nine years ago.  
 Samuel E. Howell, president of the West Omaha Coal & Ice company, is 54 years old today. His birthplace is Camden, Del.

Archduke Robert Karl Ludwig, youngest child of the new rulers of Austria-Hungary, born two years ago today.

Anthony Hope, author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and other popular novels, born fifty-four years ago today.

Sir Peter McBride, agent general in London for Victoria, Australia, born in Australia fifty years ago today.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, one of the celebrated actresses of the English stage, born in London, fifty-two years ago today.

Nathan Goff, United States senator from West Virginia, born at Clarksville, W. Va., seventy-four years ago today.

George Ade, noted humorist and playwright, born at Kentland, Ind., fifty-one years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Alumnae of Vassar college, including prominent women from all sections of the country, will meet in Pittsburgh today for the 6th annual national reunion.

Newspaper publishers of eastern Tennessee and Kentucky are to confer at Knoxville today on plans to establish a co-operative paper mill as a solution of the problem of the high cost of print paper.

The fourth annual meeting of the Amherst college alumni council will begin in Washington today and will conclude tomorrow evening with a banquet at which Secretary of State Lansing is to be one of the speakers.

Storyette of the Day.

The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was himself.

"All my success in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here but the effect was ruined by one student, who asked impulsively:

"Yes, sir; but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"—Philadelphia Ledger.



## Illness Makes Women Bad.

Malvern, Ia., Feb. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Judge Foster was right when he said women of shame liked that life because they will not work. They are no meaner than the men they associate with. Illness is wrong. An idle man or woman is the devil's workshop. The father who has a lovely daughter doing kitchen work ought to be proud of her because she has the most important work. Cooking and dishwashing may be monotonous but she is far above the joy rider and theater goer. Longfellow said, "life is not an empty dream. Life is real, life is earnest. Learn to labor and to wait." Mrs. Hemans said, "Work for some good, be it ever so lowly; labor for all labor is holy." All children as soon as old enough to learn ought to be taught that idleness is disgraceful. We shall need cooks and dishwashers as long as we have men of muscle or hooks, but civilized man can not live without cooks. Any man or woman is lovely whether red or white or black, if they have a fine character, and hateful if they have none. A chattering speaker said to a child obedience, truthfulness and industry and we will have a good citizen.

## World Borrow Post Savings Money.

Omaha, Feb. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: We hear much lately that congress is cutting appropriations in all departments of the government so as to expend the minimum of the people's money and the same time exact the maximum of efficiency.

Whether that result will be for the betterment of the various branches of this government remains to be seen, but the wastes that can be utilized by congress now will be charged up to the nation in power if they fail to protect the public interest.

It seems almost certain that an issue of \$500,000,000 bonds will be passed through our present congress for war purposes. The event that war will come is against Germany.

The laws regarding the depositing of postal savings deposits by the government require them to be given to national banks, who may ask for them and they pay the government two and one-half per cent for the use of such funds.

This law should be changed so that the government can use these deposits for its own purposes without being compelled to borrow money and pay interest for such use.

We should advise our representatives in Washington to protect our interests before war bonds are rushed through.

## Washington Memorial Building.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: The George Washington Memorial association, of which I am president, is extremely anxious to raise between now and February 23 a sum of money sufficiently large to enable us to begin this spring the erection of the George Washington memorial building in this city.

In the campaign to collect money, I most earnestly request your co-operation. The spacious site for the proposed building has been donated by congress to our organization, and \$100,000 already has been raised for the building.

This year, the approaching end of the war and the practically unlimited possibilities which the building will offer for national and international needs, compel us to feel that the structure should go up immediately.

MRS. HENRY F. DIMOCK, President George Washington Memorial Association.

## Federal Revenues.

Omaha, Feb. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: There was recently introduced into congress a revenue bill by Hon. Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania. It was framed along different lines from others that have been introduced. Though it will not favor in this congress, there are proposals in it that ultimately will find favor among the people.

Mr. Bailey's bill provides for the raising of \$200,000,000, apportioned among the states, territories and District of Columbia on the basis of their respective populations in 1910.

The constitution provides that "All direct taxes shall be levied in proportion to population." This provision is intelligible only upon one theory. That is that "direct taxes" here means direct taxes upon the source of the tax. To say that a direct tax upon the citizen may be levied in proportion to population would be a self-evident absurdity.

It is not presumed that this method is absolute in its justice. A state, for instance, might have a class of population far less capable of forming a basis for taxation than another of the same population. Georgia or Alabama, with a large population of disfranchised negroes, could hardly be said to be as capable of contributing its equal share of federal revenue with Illinois or Michigan, largely made up of great industries, even though the population numerically might be the same. On this account it might be said to be as unfair to contribute to such taxes should be raised upon the value of the land would more nearly meet the demands of fairness, since it is a recognized fact that land values truly reflect the general character and enterprise of the population. But it

is a question of conforming to the constitution. However, if the federal government were to pursue this policy, it might go far toward simplifying the federal revenue problem. The budget could be made up, and then a direct levy against each state in proportion to population could be made to furnish that fund. Then each state could raise that amount as it desired. Each state might follow the same method, levying upon each subdivision of the state in proportion to the population of such subdivision. If this were found to work injustice against certain sections of the state that might have equal population with others, though economically poorer, another plan could be adopted, probably recognizing the single tax principle of basing it upon the value of the land, which does not now contribute anything toward federal revenue.

## MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"This is the seventh time you've been before me," said the magistrate sternly. "That so?" replied the culprit. "It do beat all how some folks hold on to office, don't it?"—Boston Transcript.

"No bachelor can understand a woman," declared Mrs. Stubkins. "Hub, you don't say so?" replied Stubkins with a snort. "What else in the world do you suppose makes a man a bachelor?"—Judge.

The Police Magistrate ( incredulously)—You mean to tell me, madam, that this prisoner—this physical wreck—gave you a black eye? The Lady—Yes, your Honor, but he wasn't a physical wreck until he gave me the black eye.—Tuck.

Friend—I suppose deafness is a source of annoyance to you. Dead Man—Occasionally. Last night, for instance, I danced with a most charming young lady, and I would give a good deal to know whether she compared by dancing to a "sophy" or a "heifer."—New York Times.

DEAR MR. LADYBIRD: MY HUSBAND WOULD RATHER PLAY CARDS THAN EAT—WHAT SHALL I DO? —MRS. FEFFEN

LET HIM GET USED TO IT: IF HE PLAYS LONG ENOUGH, HE WON'T HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT!

HEAR THE EAGLE SHRIEK AN' SCREAM.

What a change has come upon us since our Woodrow and the word: Every fellow squares his shoulders, not a vision now is blurred. Yesterday some were a matter 'bout th' "Fatherland" an' such, but today, "that stuff is off" an' each one's ready for th' "Yankees." Bravo! Huzzah an' Fritz an