THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	By Carrier.	By Mail.
Daily and Sunday	per month, 65c	per year, $6.00
Daily without Sunday	" 45c	" 4.00
Evening and Sunday	" 60c	" 6.00
Evening without Sunday	" 25c	" 4.00
Sunday Bee only	" 20c	" 2.00

Daily and Sunday Bee, three years in advance.....$18.00

Send notice of change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE

Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal check, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building. Chicago—People's Gas Building.
South Omaha—2318 N. St. New York—286 Fifth Ave.
Council Bluffs—14 N. Main St. St. Louis—New B'k. of Commerce.
Lincoln—Little Building. Washington—726 14th St. N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE

Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION

54,592 Daily—Sunday, 50,466

Average circulation for the months subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

Food hoarding is not conservation.

Muffle the cheer, boys! The legislature is sine die-ing.

Standing around or loafing on the job is another way of encouraging the enemy.

Omaha still has that new Union depot on her little list, which, though laid aside, is not forgotten.

April showers are coming a little behind the schedule, but quite as welcome as the fruits and flowers they promise later on.

The possibility of securing national prohibition as a war measure is calculated to make even peace-loving Mr. Bryan fight for it.

Now if congress approaches the army bill with the national vision shown in voting the sinews of war, the rest is comparatively easy.

A vast amount of efficient patriotic service can be rendered behind the lines. The real "slackers" are those who stick around and spill hot air.

Wheat soars to dizzy heights, regretfully distancing the hog. When the latter gets used to rare atmosphere it's all off with the speed limit.

Viewed from distant bleachers, it is evident the Allies are playing the lucky seventh inning and have knocked Teutonic pitchers out of the box.

"The little brown jug" lost popularity some years ago, but its gray stone successor promises to wear the mantle of favor for some time to come.

Some twenty years ago Tom Reed jarred the crowd by calling this a billion-dollar country. The first war bill of seven billions measures our growing speed.

Old Necessity rises joyously to the emergency. A cargo of Cuban shark hides, utilized as shoe leather, insures appropriate footing for American price boosters.

Without any visible cause the grain and provision pits marked down prices several notches on Tuesday. Misdeals are bound to happen when amateurs shuffle the deck.

A paltry little three and a half millions is all the Allies gained on a single wheat order in Chicago, delivery of which was delayed by car shortage till the price went up. Some saving!

Still, because we are in for a heavy load of war taxes is no good reason why the burden should not be distributed equitably and conform to the accepted rules of uniformity and impartiality.

Chicago and New York are wrangling over which has furnished the more recruits and in the meantime the hamlets and villages of the country are beating both in proportion to the population.

Germany advises us officially that there are no submarines in the west Atlantic—not yet! Assurance is lacking, however, that we will have advance tips when they are ordered to sally forth.

In stoppage of street car traffic Lincoln folks have the advantage, as compared with Omaha, of being within walking distance of one another and also of being all on the same level, with no hills to climb.

Report has it that the entente commissioners intend to search this country for European "slackers" who dodged service by leaving home. How many purchased immunity by absence is difficult to determine, but a census of the number would be worth while as an aid to the finger of scorn.

What the Trademark Means

By Clinton L. Oliver

Trade-marked goods are those articles of merchandise that bear a certain design adopted by the manufacturer, which has been registered in the patent office at Washington or at the state capitol. It is a distinguishing mark placed conspicuously on the goods. On some goods it is stamped or imprinted while on others it is a label attached in some manner to the article.

The trade mark stands for all that a firm represents. It ascribes a known quality to the goods and actually represents the reputation of the firm. The same trade mark represents the same product whether it is in Maine or California.

When a trade mark is once adopted the manufacturer will see to it that the standard set is always maintained in order that confidence may be held in his product. The manufacturer knows that if he sells to a customer once, and the quality is satisfactory, he will sell to that customer again; and if the quality continues to satisfy, other sales will follow. As a business proposition it behooves him to improve on or maintain the same standard of quality that he has adopted.

An article may be sold that does not bear the signature or trade mark of the manufacturer. It may look all right, but if it does not give satisfaction it will not knowingly be purchased again. Yet, inasmuch as one may not be able to appraise the quality of a commodity without a trade mark, he may be induced repeatedly—especially by clever salesmen, who see a great profit in non-trade-marked lines—to buy an article which never gives satisfaction. For when the commodity is not trade-marked and bears only a general name, the manufacturer can change this general name at will and thus continue to foist indefinitely his inferior article upon the public.

Moving for Food Control.

Federal authorities are now cautiously approaching the task of food regulation. This does not necessarily mean putting Americans on short rations, but does contemplate a careful conservation that the danger of want may be averted. Ample warning has been given us in the experience of other countries and we must realize that some of our waste and extravagance in the use of food must be curtailed. We will always have enough, but we must be prepared to do more than this. The world's supply of food is short and the immediate future depends almost wholly on the crop to be raised this season, for out of our surplus we will have to feed millions who otherwise will go hungry. American farmers are aroused and fully aware of what rests on them in this emergency.

The matter of price fixing will come in for due consideration. It is suggested by one Omaha jobber, whose life has been spent in the grocery trade, that consumers at present are the greatest of food speculators and more than any responsible for the steadily mounting cost of living. Control by the federal government should bring about a more equal distribution of supplies and give assurance that will aid in quieting popular apprehension. With this established and shortage guarded against, prices will adjust themselves.

Old Glory Flying Over London.

Significant of the sentiment of the British towards the United States, emphasizing earlier expressions of satisfaction with our course, is the floating of Old Glory on the great Victoria tower of Parliament House, the first time a foreign flag ever flew above that historic pile. The sensation it must create may be understood by trying to imagine the British banner displayed high above the capitol at Washington. A greater compliment has never been paid one nation by another. Cynical comment may be to the effect that we are expected to help England in its hour of need. Even so, but in doing so we are helping ourselves and moving to the fuller and firmer establishment of free government on earth—an institution typified by those banners now flying side by side, as free as the winds that caress them. It does not involve national coalition, but co-operation in a cause to which both peoples are devoted by a common genius.

Nebraska's "Dry" Law.

After threshing it over until the very last minute, thus consuming the bigger part of the time of the session on this one measure, the legislature has finally put its seal upon a prohibition enforcement law which, on the face of it, is "bone dry," and considerably broader than the prohibition amendment adopted by popular vote. The issue in controversy, if it may be called an issue, turned on the question of permitting the manufacture and sale of non-intoxicating malt beverages and the decision of the legislature is adverse, the reason for including such "soft drinks" within the prohibition being the alleged difficulty of drawing the line between the alcoholic and non-alcoholic concoctions.

Aside from this, the "dry" amendment would have been self-operating as soon as the new federal statute barring the importation of intoxicants should become effective next July and presumably the reconciling of state and federal laws will be a matter for the courts to determine. This much may be taken as settled, that Nebraska will be really "dry" after May 1 to would-be purchasers of intoxicating liquors, and that bootlegging will be a precarious occupation. That the saloon in Nebraska should go out of business, however, was decreed at the polls last November, and made certain by the congressional enactment governing interstate shipments, so that what the legislature may have done, or left undone, can be but a small factor.

Control of Railroad Securities.

A report by the Interstate Commerce commission, just made public deals with the financial affairs of the Pere Marquette and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroads. It is flatly charged that these companies were wrecked through manipulations from inside and that the wreckers had the assistance of banks that loaned large sums of money on securities of doubtful value. "Neither rivalry nor regulation nor low rates, nor all combined, can be found on this record as having contributed in any appreciable degree to the disaster," says the commission. This strong language, the commission hopes, may serve to warn minority stockholders to be on guard always. It does not expect to avert everything possible in the way of calamity that might follow unscrupulous promotion, but believes these examples ought to have some effect. Argument in support of federal regulation of issue and marketing of securities of common carriers is found in the experience of these wrecked railroads and recommendations for such a law are renewed. The two roads will be added to the long line of signposts on the speculator's path, but it is not so certain that the plain lesson will be extensively heeded or closely applied.

They Come High in Nebraska.

Other states may boast of the number of men they are sending to serve in the army or navy, though few of them have surpassed Nebraska in this regard, or are likely to, but we have one field that is our own. Our boys are not only 100 per cent efficient for the service, but some of them even exceed the requirements. For example, the navy has just had to turn down another youthful aspirant because he is too tall for Uncle Sam's battleships. This is the second giant from the state who has been forced to remain a landlubber owing to the fact that he had attained a stature not contemplated by the naval designers when planning the 'tween-decks headroom. But what is the navy's loss is the army's gain, and the magnificent specimens of what the Antelope State can do in the way of raising real man-size men will battle for the right on terra firma. They come high in Nebraska, but you can't keep them out of the service on that account.

The British House of Lords resents efforts of the Commons to cut out enemy deadwood among the peers. Three German princes hold British titles and membership in the lords, while in active service at home; yet the dual role finds champions among the peers. The idea that princelings may serve two warring masters at the same time becomes the scheme of monarchial privilege.

American Catholics want it distinctly understood that the fact that Catholics are fighting on both sides of the battle line in no way impairs the loyalty of American citizens of that faith. As we have more than once observed, patriotism knows no distinctions of race, creed, color, ancestry or political affiliations.

Department of Agriculture

Building a Nation's Roads

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, April 18.—More progressive road laws have been passed in the United States in the last three months than in any year since the establishment of the union. This spring sees the beginning of actual building operations in a great campaign for better roads. This campaign will extend over years; it will not be finished until there is a first-class road system extending over the entire United States. The task is a colossal one, but the nation is working on a new plan which seems to spell success.

The new system was inaugurated by the passage of the federal aid road act, a piece of legislation more important than most people yet realize, that was made into law at the last session of congress. During the winter the machinery for putting the law into operation was organized, and now with the opening of the spring working season the campaign begins. The federal road act appropriates $85,000,000 of government money to be spent entirely for better roads; it provides that the states must appropriate an equal amount, barring $10,000,000 of the sum, which goes toward roads in national forests. More than that, however, the states have taken up the idea with so much enthusiasm that conservative officials state that all indications point to the states covering the government money with $2 for $1, so that all in all they will put up $150,000,000. Thus about $235,000,000 will be spent for road building in the next four years under the supervision of the office of public roads of the Department of Agriculture.

These large figures do not tell the whole story. The road act will have effects more significant and far-reaching. It should assure three things that means much more to American roads than the expenditure of $235,000,000. These things are foresight, economy and expert supervision in road-building.

Nobody at this time has any doubt as to the immense importance of adequate roads. Twelve years ago the states were only spending about $2,000,000 a year on roads, while today it is estimated that the nation is spending through various channels $300,000,000 yearly on road-building and upkeep. When Uncle Sam goes down into his wallet for $300,000,000 a year for anything it is pretty certain that he needs it. The amount is more than half the cost of the Panama canal, a project whose magnitude made the nation open its eyes when it was first suggested. Few people have paid a similar amount of attention to the road matter, because the road money has been spent a little at a time, here and there, and the impressive total was never called for in a lump.

There are some pretty sad facts connected with this annual road budget of $300,000,000. We pride ourselves on being a business nation; the world looks to us for business efficiency before all other peoples and in general we live up to our reputation. But our road funds have been spent in very unbusinesslike fashion. Experts estimate that about $50,000,000 a year of the annual local road expenditure served no really useful purpose. This sum was an absolute loss, not due to dishonesty or malicious intent, but solely to the inadequacy of the system.

Only about a quarter of the millions spent annually for roads in the past have been spent in a way that can be called thoroughly efficient. The federal road act promises to get results for all the money spent on roads. If it can do this it will do much more than through the direct expenditure of federal money.

The law provides that in order to share in the federal appropriation each state must work through a state highway commission. Under the stimulus of this law highway commissions are rapidly being created in the states which did not already have them. Then the plans for new roads must be drawn by competent engineers and submitted to the experts in the office of public roads. All the money that the federal and state governments spend jointly must be spent efficiently. The example set by this efficient work, the ratio of results to expenditures, can hardly fail to raise the standard of all state and county road work and create a general demand for efficiency. The new system will make available trained men and an efficient state machinery for road building that can be used in all road work, whether the federal government is co-operating or not.

In order to get the benefits of the new road law application must be made through the state highway board. Individual farmers, townships and counties have sometimes gotten the idea that if they will raise a certain sum of money for road work the federal government will put up an equal sum and have applied directly. All such plans must be approved and forwarded by the state highway department.

Great changes should be brought about by the completion of this ambitious road-building project. Millions upon millions of dollars will be spent by counties and states and the nation, yet there should be an actual profit to the American people in dollars and cents. It costs 23 cents to haul a ton a mile on the average country road today. On a first-class road it costs 13 cents and there are quite a few tons hauled over American roads every year.

With good roads the farmer can pick his own time for hauling instead of waiting on the weather and being forced to haul when he ought to be doing something else. With good roads the whole educational and social life of rural counties is revolutionized. We must have good roads; the only question is how to go about getting them. The federal aid road act promises to be a long step in the right direction. Its operation will be worth watching.

People and Events

The spring onion drive of Texas is on and 100 carloads a day promise to shatter one of the trenches of inflated prices.

Francis J. Kernan, recently promoted by President Wilson to the rank of brigadier general, is the man who put machine guns in the army.

At the age of 23 years John W. Ferguson was elected mayor of Smithsburg, Md., and is now serving his tenth consecutive term. For obvious reasons the nature of Mr. Ferguson's political pull with the Smiths is a municipal secret.

"Two bits for carrying the rag," exclaimed two young boneheads in Milwaukee, as a troop of guardsmen carrying the colors marched by. A few minutes later the boneheads saluted the flag on their knees in the presence of a thousand people.

Herbert C. Hoover, Belgium's good angel, now food controller of the United States, is an Iowa product, born at West Branch, and is heading into 43 years. An engineer by profession, he started up the ladedr of big deeds on the Pacific coast.

One of the earliest obstacles encountered by the garden movement in Massachusetts is an ancient blue law which forbids a citizen from pottering around his backyard beds on Sunday. The Boston Transcript voices a demand for repeal of "the prehistoric legal fossil."

Fourteen solemn "mourners," bachelors from choice, got together in Chicago Sunday night, and over a big feed lamented the passing of a member into the ranks of the benedicts. Rosettes of crepe adorned the coatsleeves of the bereft and the menu cards carried a deep border of printer's gloom.

A youthful crook convicted of robbery in Chicago pleaded with the court for a chance to join the navy. "The navy is no place for derelicts," said the judge, as he handed the crook the limit.

After a Chinook wind melted snow piles on the hills around Helena, newsboys picked up $20 worth of gold nuggets washed onto the paved streets by the water. The nugget stunt is Helena's long suit ever since Last Chance gulch mothered the town.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

A barking dog seldom bites.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Italians dropped sixty bombs on Trieste hangars.

Teuton assaults in Galicia stopped by Russians.

Day of violent cannonading followed night of successful French offensive at Verdun.

Death of Field Marshal von der Goltz, German commander of Turkish army.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Raapke and Mrs. A. L. Meyer have left for a six-month trip to Europe.

Nine of the gentlemen who are connected with the C. E. Mayne Real Estate company surprised him by walking in "Injun file" and politely saluting him with high stiff hats of exactly the same shape and style.

Mayne was nonplussed a minute and then went down to Frederick's, where he learned the tiles were obtained, and was soon ornamented with one himself. The "Mayne" hat promises to become a fixture.

The new brick building on the west side of Sixteenth, near the corner of Douglas, has been leased to two good firms—Kennard Bros. and Hayden Bros.

The Ladies' Afternoon Luncheon club met at the residence of Mrs. Leopold Heller, 710 South Eighteenth. Those present were Mesdames F. Adler, M. Goldsmith, A. Heller, Louis Heller, M. Hellman, G. Heyn, L. Mendelssohn, A. Meyer, Max Meyer, Moritz Meyer, B. Newman, I. Oberfelder, A. Polack, H. Rehfeld, Seligsohn, Rau and Grotte.

The cornerstone of the First Methodist church of South Omaha was laid with impressive ceremony. The pastor is Rev. T. B. Tilton, and the new church will seat 250 people.

A surprise party met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Humes on Webster street. The following were among those present: Messrs. and Mesdames F. E. Bailey, Joseph Redman, Corby, Harpster, John Gannon, F. E. Bailey, Will Brown, G. Ogburn, Cain, Larkin, H. A. Haskell and William Latey.

Mrs. Louis Beindorff has sold her house on Chicago street and will live on Capitol Hill.

This Day in History.

1812—In anticipation of the war with England, the War department arranged the "detached militia" of New York in two divisions and eight brigades.

1836—Sam Houston defeated the Mexicans in battle of San Jacinto, which decided the independence of Texas.

1854—Partial bombardment of Odessa in consequence of Russians having fired on a flag of truce.

1861—Robert E. Lee became commander of the Virginia troops.

1867—Romulus M. Saunders, North Carolina congressman and United States minister to Spain, died at Raleigh. Born in Caswell county, North Carolina, March 3, 1791.

1879—General John A. Dix, civil war commander and statesman, died in New York City. Born at Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798.

1892—The French cabinet decided upon war with Dahomey.

1894—Violent earthquake shocks, extending over several days, in Greece. Many lives lost and towns destroyed.

1898—Declaration of war, by act of congress, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

The Day We Celebrate.

General Sir Archibald Murray, now commanding the British expedition in Palestine, born fifty-seven years ago today.

Major General William T. Furse, master general of the ordnance in the British army, born fifty-two years ago today.

Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Rochester Theological seminary and president of the Northern Baptist convention, born at Hartford, Conn., fifty years ago today.

David C. Montgomery, noted comedian, now reported critically ill, born at St. Joseph, Mo., forty-seven years ago today.

Ernest G. Lorenzen, recently appointed to the faculty of the Yale Law school, born in Germany forty-one years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today is the date set for the foreclosure sale of the Colorado Midland railway.

Texas will keep a holiday today in celebration of the eighty-first anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto.

President Wilson has designated today as a day for contributions to the relief of 1,000,000 Ruthenians, or Ukrainians, in "dire need of food, clothing and shelter."

In response to a call from President Wilson a group of leading men from different parts of the country will meet in Washington today to consider means of financing the American National Red Cross for its responsibilities toward soldiers and noncombatants.

Storyette of the Day.

An Irishman who is noted for his wit went into a public house the other day and called for a glass of beer. The tumbler was not full enough for Pat's satisfaction, so he quietly asked the publican how many barrels of beer he sold a week.

"Ten," replied the publican.

"I think," replied Pat, "if yer stand me a pint I could put yez on a plan to sell eleven barrels a week."

"Agreed," said the landlord, handing him a pint. "How now am I to do it?"

Pat, taking a big drink at his new pint: "Always fill your glasses."—London Tit-Bits.

"PA AND MA."

Pa sez to ma, in wrath, sez he,
"This gosh durned livin's causin' me
To think that war is quite a joke—
Just as well be shot as always broke.
With "eats" a roostin' in the sky
And money with wings that makes it fly
You might as well grab your sword and gun
Fer shootin' beats starvin' 10 to 1.
Gosh durn it all, when I wuz a kid,
Things weren't so high that it made you skid
A-turnin' the corner to make ends meet.
But now they're higher'n a million feet.
And a-goin' higher each dad-blamed day
To pester the cows in the milky-way.
While we on earth must mope and pine
And let our stummick scratch our spine."
"By heck, I'll strike," quoth angry pa,
"I'm a tired a' diggin' to fill my craw
While trust-men gobble the hard-earned kale
And make our purse look slim and pale."
"Cheer up," sez ma, "it might be worse.
It ain't quite time to call the hearse.
So we'll get out our rake and spade and hoe
And dig a hole for a bean or so.
For, I allow, that in a year or two
Things won't look so dark and blue.
So we'll just keep on a-sawin' wood
And things'll come down to where they should."

KENNETH STROUT.

Alma, Neb.

The Bee's Letter Box

Give the President an Army.

Omaha, April 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: In this crisis in our country's affairs President Wilson has shown all the qualities of efficient and forceful leadership. At one step he has placed himself at the forefront of the great statesmen of the world and has put America in the vanguard of the struggle for triumphant democracy.

The president, with the aid of experts chosen by him, has evolved a plan for forging a great American army on the principle of universal liability to service. If it is enacted by congress our country may yet take a creditable part in the world war. If his plans are thwarted with enfeebling amendments America's contribution will be a sorry one and our influence in the great settlement at the close of the war and in the world's reconstruction will be less.

We use conscription for war taxes; we even conscript for juries in time of peace; why not for the people's army in time of war?

President Wilson has overcome the Prussian spies and the American pacifists. He has yet to capture the trenches held by the politicians in congress. These men are our representatives; they should represent us, not Germany.

Let us put behind President Wilson the invincible force of American public opinion. Let us speak with a voice that will drown treason, masquerading under watever guise.

FRANCIS A. BROGAN,
Vice President Omaha Branch, National Security League.

Beans for the Soldiers.

Omaha, April 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: In connection with this world war the citizens of Nebraska can do considerable in assisting to minimize in some degree the horrors which accompany this awful event. What the farmers of Nebraska should do is to raise crops and still more crops, to their utmost, in order to help feed the starving nations.

One of the most valuable crops in this connection is the navy bean. There is lots of land in our state nicely adapted to the growing of beans. The price will be high for years to come. Let every farmer plant all the beans possible. There is nothing more convenient to feed the soldiers or transport across the ocean than beans.

If you are not in a position to shoulder a gun to help rid the world of autocracy do all you can towards helping to feed suffering humanity.

E. W. GUNTHER.

Conservation of Food.

Omaha, April 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: One of the most important things, under present war conditions, and one that lies at the root of our food problem, is the conservation of our resources by the reduction of the daily consumption of foodstuffs and the elimination of waste. We must begin now in these matters instead of waiting until dire necessity compels us to pay attention to them.

Food experts all over the United States should be "mobilized" and put to work constructing "bills of fare" or correct combinations of foods for meals that will be nourishing (keeping in view the requirements of growing children, the sick, the aged and the infirm) and that can be prepared at as low a cost per meal as possible, considering present high prices.

Then the aid of the daily and weekly newspapers (as well as of the monthly publications of all classes) should be enlisted in giving the widest possible publicity to these menus.

The people generally do not seem to understand the gravity of the food shortage nor the serious results likely to accrue to them later on. If they continue to overeat and to waste as they have done and are now doing there will be grave danger of "near-starvation" for thousands upon thousands of people, because all the foodstuffs that it will be possible to produce in the United States this year may not be sufficient to feed the people of this country and of our allies and to carry them along until the 1918 crops are available.

In order that the stocks we now have on hand and the amounts that will be produced this year may be made to do their full duty we must begin now to conserve our food resources to the utmost.

R. A. SMITH.

How to Beat Uncle Sam.

Omaha, April 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Of course, you are a patriot. You would not do a dishonorable thing to evade your full duty to help out Uncle Sam in a pinch. You would pay every tax he levies against such wealth as you have and you would not lie about the amount of your wealth or the size of your income. Yet you would like to know some way in which you could legally evade paying taxes even to Uncle Sam in a pinch. Come close. Never whisper it to a soul. I will "put you next" to a sure game in which you can evade paying your Uncle a single penny. This is perfectly honorable, because he himself says you may do it. What is it? Listen!

Invest your money in the things he says shall be exempt from taxation. Perfectly plain—simple—honorable.

What are they? Well, his bonds are generally free from taxes, but when his credit is good he demands a premium on his bonds, and the interest don't amount to much. I can give you a tip that will beat that into a joke.

There are in the United States alone about $90,000,000,000 (ninety billions; just think of it) of land values, which your Uncle Sam, in the goodness of his heart, says shall not be taxed. Isn't it simple? Just convert your income and your property of all kinds into land. It will keep on rising in value. Don't improve it. Leave it idle. As the people grow more hungry your land will keep on increasing in value. Of course, it being idle, your Uncle will consider that you are getting no income, so he will not tax you on what you have not. Finally, when everything else is taxed to death and the people are still more hungry for the things that are made by labor, you can sell and "cop the dough." Take care that no one hears of this game before you buy, because they will all want to get in on it, and you will have to pay more for what you buy in land. Of course, after you get your "stake" then breeze it about all you can, because then you will be benefited by increasing land values.

After writing the above, which I thought was an original idea, I find that many of our millionaires and such are already "wise" to this game and are buying up all the land in sight. They are keeping it quiet, though, so the "common herd" can't get "next." I'll let it out anyhow, so we can all get in on the deal.

L. J. QUINBY.

Protest from a Farmer.

Loomis, Neb., April 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Our government is appealing to the American farmers to raise as much as possible. We greatly need to encourage production, yet of late it has become the fashion to clamor for government regulation of prices of foodstuffs.

First came Quinby, contributing to the letter box, demanding that land and agriculture be taxed sufficiently to pay the cost of the war. His idea, if he had one, probably was that this would force landowners to forfeit their holdings to the government on account of inability to keep up taxes. Highway robbery is more honorable. The highwayman at least makes no pretense of doing it for the public good.

A few days ago the brilliant Jerry Howard tried to make the Nebraska house go on record as favoring the fixing of a maximum price of $1 per bushel for wheat by congress. Splendid way of encouraging production.

In Saturday's Bee F. A. Agnew exhibits a letter he has sent to Senator Hitchcock. He also wants government control of prices. I suppose he is already having visions of ante-bellum condition as far as cost of living is concerned. He doesn't want to reduce wages to what they were. Certainly not!

Now why not play a little fair? Cost of production has doubled within the last three years. It is practically impossible to secure experienced farm hands at any wages. A little unwise legislation would drive the farmer and subsequently the nation into bankruptcy. When we have an oversupply nobody suggests the fixing of a minimum price. Now when we are suffering from a shortage why should we establish a low maximum price and thus encourage waste? Why does not some one try to curtail the legitimately-earned profits of the manufacturer or the inflated pay checks of the laborer? It would be as just. As a rule they have shorter hours and better pay.

The result of the November election in one of the Dakotas should have given Quinby, Howard, Agnew and company a hint to proceed with caution. Nobody wants a national non-partisan league in control of the affairs of this nation, yet sufficient prodding by the above brand of statesmen might arouse a slumbering giant.

H. A. SWANSON.

A 6-week-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay you to keep a cow as small as that?"—Harper's.

Prescription Perfection

Your doctor knows exactly what drugs to order for your prescription and expects certain results from their use.

You are not giving him or yourself a fair chance if you don't have that prescription compounded where you get fresh, pure and reliable drugs.

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