

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, Per Week, 10c; Per Month, \$2.50; Per Year, \$24.00. In Advance. By Mail, Per Week, 10c; Per Month, \$2.50; Per Year, \$24.00. In Advance. Single Copies, 5c. Foreign, \$3.00 per year. Postage paid. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited, in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

REMITTANCE

Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 5-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal check, except on Omaha and Western exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES

Omaha—The Bee Building, 215 N. 10th. Chicago—People's Gas Building, 215 N. 10th. St. Louis—215 N. 10th. New York—215 N. 10th. Washington—215 N. 10th. London—215 N. 10th.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

OCTOBER CIRCULATION

58,059 Daily—Sunday, 51,752

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

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

Last call to finish up outdoor work without interference by Old Man Winter.

The heart of neutral Holland remains true to Potsdam, but declines to take any chances on a cheap mark.

Reduce the sugar ration and tighten the belt for the main business on hand. A good front is not built on barrel lines.

A debate on "What is a republican?" however, cannot be half so exciting as would be another one on "What is a democrat?"

Dust your spyglasses and ship them to Washington. A lot of spies need watching and good glasses advance the good work.

State wards are assured their regular Thanksgiving. The corn belt must be made safe for democracy regardless of expense.

Submarines groggy on the seas and Turkish philistines on the run in Palestine constitute two momentous events radiant with Thanksgiving joy.

Wonder how many more war plants must be destroyed before the government tackles the belated job of excluding alien enemies from workshops.

"The horses that kick over the traces," says President Wilson, "will have to be put in the corral." Battling Bob and his tribe may glimpse where they get off.

The "enemy within her gates" is what has been the undoing of Russia. It behooves Uncle Sam to see to it that no "enemy within our gates" has a chance to repeat the performance.

The pacifist conference in Switzerland adjourned to a later date owing to the absence of entente debaters. The presence of only Teutonic pacifists clearly points the direction of the wind.

It may be all right to go slow about it, but in the end a few prosecutions and enforced penalties for violating food administration regulations will be necessary in every community to secure complete observance.

Among neighbors who know it intimately the German mark brings an equivalent of 10¢ cents, or 45¢ cent of its peace time exchange value. The coin is typical of Kultur. The closer one gets to it the cheaper it looks.

The Kaiser's laudatory speech on submarine sneakishness in the Adriatic collides head on against the submarine collapse on the Atlantic. Royal hot air from that source would lose native flavor if it concerned itself with facts.

If Mr. Hoover knows what is best for the country, and he thinks he does, he will see to it that Thanksgiving feasters get a moderate ration of cranberries. It is one sure way of establishing peace at home and making the world safe for democracy.

Like thousands before him Dwiggins imagined he could beat the unbeatable game of Wall street. He succeeded only in beating Liberty loan subscribers deceived by false advertising. The meanness of betraying patriotic confidence deserves the limit.

Kultur playing the game of spying exhibits hardly less vanity and crudeness than cultured diplomacy. Conceit gives it away. The Ceylon incident related in dispatches from a Pacific port shows the elongated earmarks of blustering Kultur drawn as clearly as Conn von Luxburg can do it.

Roasted Turkey and Fixings

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat—

Our national food investigators and official advisers are able to give the pleasing assurance that the supply of Thanksgiving turkey will be sufficient, according to their matter-of-fact test, applied to the visible supply and the statistical record of demand. The annual turkey has a dressing this time of conservation figures, in addition to a presidential proclamation appealing in behalf of free government and honorable peace for mankind. The eye of the food experts is on the turkey market. Consumers are glad to hear that there is no good reason why turkey should "go soaring" as November 29 approaches. Enough of the noble birds have been counted to clinch the fact that they will go around. Speculators therefore should not attempt to fool the public with their camouflage about an alleged short crop and unfavorable season. Infantile turkeys are proverbially hard to get started, but the feminine half of the farmers in the middle west know how to carry them along into the period of lusty youth. Especially is Missouri noted for this recondite form of skill in production. If we should need a state turkey "Turkey in the Straw" is entitled to consideration.

The turkey is an American gift to the world. So are maize and both kinds of potatoes. Tobacco is in the same list. We were the first to interpret the cotton plant on a large scale. These are points to be remembered at Thanksgiving. A noted foreign visitor to this country expressed surprise when he saw laborers lurching on cold turkey. This Indian cook, as Europe has called it, is a bountiful bird. Pound for pound, it goes as far as beef when rightly handled in the kitchen. Turkey hash is the toothsome proof of this lasting quality.

There is turkey enough for 1917, says the official announcement. An intensive spirit is in the air and turkey for 1918 looks promising. May it be served with wise, lasting peace for sauce.

Northcliffe's Frank Advice to the British.

Lord Northcliffe's letter to Premier Lloyd George declining the proffered post of minister of aviation in the imperial cabinet carries a message of vital import to the British people. The great editor does not indicate what points he has in mind when he refers to incompetency in management of the war, but it may be accepted that he knows what he is charging. His previous criticisms have been frank, bold and bitter, but justified by facts and events. His patriotic zeal is unquestioned and his counsel to his countrymen is earnest and sincere. Therefore when he tells the British they must speed up if they are to share with the United States and Canada in the conduct of the war and not lose the lead his advice will secure attention.

Just now Northcliffe's friends and admirers have placed him in a position that might embarrass a lesser man. Demanding his elevation to the premiership might have the effect of dulling the edge of his comment, through arming his opponents with the protection afforded by the suggestion that selfishness animates the man who has courageously pointed out blunders of statecraft and military policy and demanded efficiency from England. For the present Northcliffe says he prefers to remain independent of the government. In this way he retains his control of his own utterances and continues the watchman in the tower, to alarm his countrymen to their danger.

Americans are too busy to be flattered by commendation from any source, making our own way and, perhaps, our own blunders; but we will remedy these, and we can assure Northcliffe that his confidence that he will not witness an American tragedy is well placed. Americans may triumph, but they are not seeking prestige in this war; rather they are fighting for humanity. So they are willing to share victory with those of their own blood and faith. British politicians may well take heed, though, and give up all plans that look to party or individual advantage. This war is one of principles, and not of factions.

What is Saving the Sugar Situation.

Everybody has been given to understand that the sugar situation is being held in equilibrium only by the assurance of relief through the output of the beet sugar factories just beginning to work on this year's crop. The war has long ago cut off all our imports from the European sugar-producing countries, where a large part, estimated at a third of the beet-growing area, is included in the war arena, and now the gradual encroachments of European demand upon the raw sugar supply in Cuba, formerly almost wholly at our disposal, has put us more upon our own domestic resources than ever before. In other words, the saving clause of the sugar situation is to be found in our own sugar production, which has been developed from experimental beginnings in a short 20 years.

Where would we be, let us ask ourselves, without our beet sugar industry? And how could we have had any beet sugar industry were not the foundation for it laid in the Dingley tariff law, which has given us this most striking example of the successful application of the republican principle of protection? In the 20 years the sugar production of this country was increased from 600,000 tons to 2,250,000 tons. The industry was threatened with all but annihilation when the democrats came into power and insisted upon putting sugar on the free list, and the democratic purpose embodied in the Underwood law was frustrated only by the unexpected intervention of the war, restoring a complete protective barrier through the destruction of ocean shipping and the extravagant increase in ocean freight rates.

Those who fought the domestic sugar industry will do well to ponder upon this demonstration of their shortsightedness. The American sugar industry was saved by the republican policy of protection, and in turn now is saving the country from an otherwise unavoidable and indefinite sugar famine.

More Relief Work to Be Done.

Americans are now asked to contribute to the relief of what is left of the Armenian nation, and to relieve distress in Syria and Palestine. The urgency of the case can not be exaggerated. We have been horrified for weeks by tales of the awful horrors enacted in those lands cursed by the rule of the Turk, whose devilish passions were let loose by the German war lords. Brutal murder and rape here have reached such swelling flood of wholesale devilry as makes the tales of Belgium, Serbia and Poland seem tame in comparison. Today millions are starving, and only America can relieve them. This duty is laid on us as a nation, and we must find means to meet it. Our people have given with lavish hand and generosity unstinted, but must give more. World conditions require that we strain our utmost resource to save those who can not help themselves. America is lifted up as a beacon to the oppressed, the destitute and the suffering everywhere, and their hope should not be blasted. All you give goes to help lessen the misery of some one, to save a life, and to comfort hearts that turn here in confidence for aid. No nation ever felt a heavier duty or a higher call than is laid on America now, and we must answer.

Compliment to the Publicity Bureau.

In commending the services of the director of the Publicity Bureau for the period of the war the National Food Administration has paid a fine compliment to the efficiency of this branch of the Commercial club's work and has made a requisition which could not but be honored. Under Mr. Parrish the bureau has not only performed its functions in spreading Ak-Sar-Ben, convention and promotion publicity, but has accomplished wonders in bridging the former chasm of antagonism between Omaha and the people of the cities, towns and country in our tributary territory. It is doubtless because of Mr. Parrish's close acquaintance and co-operation with the newspaper publishers and promotion agencies throughout this section that the government wants him for this work, which it cannot find anyone else so well fitted to do. It goes without saying this very reason that has prompted the borrowing of its director by Uncle Sam will prompt insistence upon his return when the bureau can once more have his services.

The tanning trade looks toward government control as the one avenue of relief from unreasonable prices in the shoe market. The trade knows. It also knows where the shoe pinches in the hide belt, and its proffer of useful advice to the government, while not wholly unselfish, promises some light on the feasibility of smashing a combine.

Now that Colonel Maher's "vestibular apparatus" is in fine working order, the war may proceed with the enthusiasm of assured victory.

The Case of Finland

By Frederic J. Hoskins

Washington, Nov. 15.—Finland is the latest country to step upon the stage of the current world drama. This bit of Scandinavia on the edge of the arctic circle, which had been struggling for a quarter of a century to maintain a separate existence against the oppressions of imperial Russia, seems to have taken advantage of the revolution to assert its complete independence. It is reported that the Russian governor has been deposed and a sailor named Schieks placed at the head of the state, while the Finnish Diet has convened without the Russian members. Rumors that Germany has taken Helsinki, the capital, are denied. At the same time the case of Finland is brought home to the American people by a message from a member of the Diet that unless help comes from the United States, the Finnish people will starve, as their crops have failed.

If Finland should in fact succeed in setting up an independent government, it will be a triumph for one of the most stubborn struggles for liberty that was ever made. It will also be a serious blow to Russia if all connection with that country is severed, for Finland is Russia's point of contact with the northern Baltic.

Finland was once a part of Sweden, but was taken by Russia in 1809. The Finns fought stubbornly, and when their army had been driven into the northern part of their country, they harassed the Russians with a savage guerrilla warfare. Revolution in Sweden, however, resulted in the cession of Finland to Russia and Czar Alexander I placed the Finns by guaranteeing to them the autonomy of their government. Their constitution was kept in force, and a representative Diet passed upon all laws for the government of the country. Finland for 90 years remained a contented and progressive part of Russia.

All this time the reactionaries in Russia had been working for a more complete incorporation of Finland in the Russian empire, and in 1899 they succeeded. Bobrikoff, a panslavist, and brutal tyrannical ruler, was appointed governor, and immediately set about the Russification of the Finnish army. Then, in the same year, a manifesto was issued by the czar, which took almost all of the power away from the Finnish Diet and gave it to the imperial government. The Finns protested against this measure in a petition signed by over half a million people, which number included a majority of all the adults in Finland. The petition was circulated by runners on snowshoes, who penetrated even into the regions beyond the arctic circle. To this unified demand of a whole people for their rights the czar refused to give a hearing.

Meantime Bobrikoff was instituting a reign of espionage and bullying, with a view to breaking the temper of the people. He filled the country with spies, some of whom traveled among the people disguised as peddlers, while others were servants in Finnish families. Men of intellect and influence were persecuted and exiled. Cossacks were domiciled upon the people, and were allowed to commit crimes of violence unpunished. One young Finn, Eugen Schauman, freed his country of this oppressor unaided. He shot Bobrikoff with a revolver as the governor was entering the senate house, and then immediately took his own life.

The new governor was more conciliatory, and the Finnish people backed up Schauman's sacrifice by declaring a general strike. The czar was compelled to revoke the decree of 1899, and the Diet was again convened under a new Diet law, which gave the vote to every man, woman and child in the nation. Twenty-five women were elected to sit in the first Parliament under this law. Thus Finland was the first country to adopt woman suffrage, and the first to give women a place in its law-making body.

This era of freedom was short-lived, for the autocratic powers which dominated Russia, and brought on by their excesses the present revolution, could not tolerate an autonomous government in Finland. Reactionaries in the Duma demanded to know whether or not Russian authority extended to Finland. To this Stolypin replied in the characteristic language of the divine-right autocrats that the autonomy of Finland was not a right but a spontaneous gift of the czar, which could be withdrawn if it was misused. He said that Russian "interests" must be made to prevail in Finland.

Mityukoff defended Finland's right to an autonomous government, but without success. In 1908 the czar again took all power away from the Finnish Diet by a manifesto which provided that all Finnish questions should be laid before the Russian ministerial council. This was a violation of the Finnish constitution, but when the speaker of the Diet attacked it in his opening speech, the Diet was dissolved.

Since that date until the revolution broke out in Russia, the history of Finland has been that of a sullen, passive resistance on the part of the people to the process of Russification. In 1910 the czar issued another manifesto taking away from the Diet the shreds of power that remained to it. The Finns protested in another petition which got no more attention than the first. The contributions of Finland to the military expenses of the Russian empire were more than doubled. The Finnish Senate, which was appointed by the czar, became a mere tool of the Russian reactionaries.

The fate of Finland as of many other small nations depends upon the outcome of the war, and the sincerity of the great powers, nearly all of which have announced the "rights of small nations" as one of the things they are fighting for.

Disloyalty of Strikes

—Minneapolis Journal—

Industrial strife in these times, when the nation is striving to concentrate its energy and its resources on the winning of the war, is a species of disloyalty. Every strike involves a dislocation of industrial processes that more or less directly threatens our success.

When, for example, 7,000 Oregon ship building artisans stay out on strike for five weeks, they endanger the ship building program which lies at the very basis of our war plans. So do the 20,000 workers on ships and airplanes in San Francisco, when they remain idle for three weeks. The same may be said of the 7,000 Arizona miners who shut down the copper mines for four months.

Whatever the merits of the controversies with employers that caused these strikes, they could have been peaceably and fairly settled without losing a single precious hour. So can any strike. In times of peace it can perhaps be borne that industry should be impeded or suspended entirely while labor disputes are settled, though even in peace the strike is a poor weapon with which to get justice. It wreaks injustice on so many who have no voice in the decision whether it is to be used or not.

But with the country at war, with our very existence as a free people threatened, it is hard to have patience with strikes, or with those who precipitate them, whether employers or employed. This is the workingman's country just as much as it is anyone's. His liberties, his opportunity to rise in the world, his rights and privileges, they have all been thrown into the scales, just as much as have the similar precious possessions of the rest of the people.

It is just as important to the workingman as to anyone else that the industrial machine be kept going at top speed and highest efficiency. Only this is the way to be won. Only this is its end to be brought about in the speediest way.

The Highway department of Pennsylvania this year licensed 342,528 automobiles and gas-power vehicles and paid \$3,246,144.50 in the state treasury. The revenue record is \$1,000,000 more than in 1916, and \$2,000,000 above the receipts of either 1915 or 1914. Keystoneers are going some and burning the gas.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Sir John Simon, who has given up his lucrative practice at the law and has placed himself at the disposal of the British government, with a view to serving with the army in France, has had a strikingly successful career, both as a lawyer and as a statesman. Educated at Edinburgh and Oxford, he was called to the bar in 1899 and became king's counsel only nine years later. In 1903 he was one of the representatives of the British government in the Alaskan boundary arbitration. In 1906 he began his public career as a member of Parliament and in the decade that followed he held office successively as solicitor general, attorney general and home secretary. When the government decided on compulsory military service in 1916 Sir John resigned as home secretary and returned to the bar, securing again the enormous fees which he has since his he gave up the law for politics.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Austro-Germans battered their way to gates of Campulung in Roumania. The German merchant submarine Dietrich, under command of Kapitänleutnant, was sunk by a tug conveying it out to sea from New London, Conn.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.

A fire broke out in the residence of W. J. Austin, corner Twentieth and Hamilton streets. The fire department responded promptly and the fire was extinguished without much damage being done.

The city treasurer is busy collecting taxes for 1887.

St. John's Episcopal parish, of which Rev. Mr. Pearson is rector, is erecting a guild house costing \$1,500.

G. A. Joslyn and wife left for an extensive trip in the east, including stops at New York, Boston, their old home in Vermont, Montreal and Toronto.

Mrs. S. P. Morse gave a dinner at the Paxton. Covers were laid for 50 and each chair was filled by one of the leading ladies of the city.

A very important special meeting of the stockholders and directors of the South Omaha Stock Yards company was held, there being present Messrs. McShane, Manderson, Paxton, Boyd and several others.

The second annual banquet of the Western Commercial college was held at the St. Cloud, which was in every sense an elegant affair.

This Day in History.

1789—Commodore Stephen Champlin, whose ship the Scorpion, fired the first and last shots in the battle of Lake Erie, born at Kingston, R. I. Died at Buffalo February 20, 1870.

1794—John B. Montgomery, the American commander of the first permanent established flag of the United States in California, born at Allentown, N. J. Died at Carlisle, Pa., March 25, 1873.

1795—Andrew Pickens Butler, famous orator and United States senator, born in Edgefield district, South Carolina. Died there May 25, 1857.

1874—National Woman's Christian Temperance union organized at Cleveland.

1892—The Roman Catholic archbishops of the United States met in convocation in New York.

1903—The king and queen of Italy arrived in England to visit the British sovereigns.

1914—Germans fell back along the whole front in east Prussia.

The Day We Celebrate.

Otto G. Elchhorst, formerly resident agent of the Schlitz Brewing company, is today celebrating his 45th birthday.

Duke of Brunswick, who married the German emperor's only daughter, born 39 years ago today.

Paul Ritter, late diplomatic representative of the Swiss confederation at Washington, born at Basel, Switzerland, 52 years ago today.

Crane Wilbur, celebrated photographer, born at Athens, N. Y., 31 years ago today.

Grace Abbott, director of the division of the Department of Labor which administers the federal child labor law, born at Grand Island, Neb., 33 years ago today.

Thomas Taggart, late United States senator from Indiana, born in Ireland 61 years ago today.

Lew McCarty, catcher of the New York National league baseball team, born at Milton, Pa., 29 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Final arguments in all phases of the eastern railroads' freight rate case are to be heard today by the Interstate Commerce commission in Washington.

The effects of the war on the woolen industry are to be discussed by the National Association of Woolen and Worsted Overseers, meeting in annual session today at Worcester, Mass.

A notable wedding in Chicago today will be that of Miss Catherine Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Requa, and Steward Johnson, American charge d'affaires at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Three thousand performers are to take part in a great "Pageant of Freedom" to be given today in San Diego, Cal., under the auspices of the patriotic and civic societies of that city.

The wedding of Miss Margaretta Elizabeth Wyman and Lieutenant Colonel Louis Wigfall Cheatham of the staff of Governor Manning of South Carolina is to take place this evening at the home of the bride's mother in Baltimore.

The Bethlehem Steel company expects to launch today from its yards at Sparrows Point, Md., a new steamship which it is building for the Cunard and Steamship company. The vessel is to be named the War Dragon.

Storyette of the Day.

Jimmy had not come up to his father's expectations in regard to his studies at school and an explanation was demanded.

"Why is it?" inquired the irate parent, "that you are at the bottom of the class?"

"I can't see that it makes any difference whether I am at the top or the bottom," replied Jimmy pacifically. "You know they teach the same at both ends."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lines to a Laugh.

"Dear, I am sorry you found your razor so dull. I'll tell you the truth about it—"

"Tell me anything but please to account for it, except that the baby was cutting his teeth on it."—Baltimore American.

"How do you like my new fur coat?"

"Fine."

"Here's a couple of thousand."

"Just fancy."

"And to think that some poor animal was skinned to supply the raw material for your husband?"—Florida Times-Union.

The Bee's Letter Box

Thanksgiving as Usual.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: When you prepared your editorial, which appeared in a recent issue, regarding Thanksgiving dinners at state institutions, you doubtless misconstrued the general letter to the editor from the Board of Control. We had no intention of eliminating the Thanksgiving dinners or depressing the Thanksgiving spirit. We endeavored only to eliminate unusual and special purchases of high priced articles, bought at the local markets and at retail prices, when the same result could be had, namely a real and inviting, home Thanksgiving dinner.

Generally to the storehouses of the different institutions where the supplies are purchased in large quantities at the most advantageous prices. The following is a model menu prepared at one institution and which is equalled or improved upon in all of them:

"Roast beef, corn-fed, barbecue style; roast pork and brown gravy; apple sauce; peas; tomatoes; pickles; cherry pie; dairy milk; bread and white bread; butter and apple jelly; coffee or tea."

The above is only a suggestion and may be varied according to the ideas of the superintendents and officers by adding almost any article of food carried in stock, such as raisins, dates, canned and preserved goods of all kinds, fancy crackers, cookies, etc., on down the list. In many instances, there will be prepared and served mince, pumpkin, and squash pies, cakes, etc., such as will tempt the appetites and make glad some hearts of all partaking thereof.

The state larders are full of the best obtainable food articles and all superintendents have been instructed to have prepared Thanksgiving dinners "out of the ordinary." There will be no stinting anywhere.

All this can be done from the regular supplies, and it seems to us a splendid Thanksgiving dinner can be served—one that even you would approve of. The saving to the taxpayers by this plan—and we are saved to save more than \$100,000 to unusual conditions that have arisen—will run into big figures in dollars and cents, and no state ward even remotely suffering mentally or physically by the change in the menu for this occasion.

Christmas, the usual Christmas dinners will be served, and candy, nuts, etc., as in the past, distributed.

We merely wished your attention to the public to understand the facts in the case, which are as set forth above.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Member, Board of Control.

Camouflage Taxation.

Omaha, Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: "I think friend Arthur has hit upon a happy phrase to designate our system of taxation. It is surely 'camouflage taxation'."

Even though he should be in ignorance of its presence until one of its shells lands in their midst. Then they wonder what hit them. Some think the shell came from some "capitalist." Hidden in ambush are some of the labor unions fired it and all are befuddled.

I am glad Mr. Arthur quotes some figures from the Arthur's records. Some years ago I called attention to that same fact. I showed what the real meaning of our quadrennial assessment of land values was. I quoted the assessor's figures just as Mr. Arthur has. When I introduced a bill senate in 1914-1915 I introduced a bill doing away with this outrage against the producers of this state—both business and laboring men—but the land holders were, as usual, on their jobs and the bill got nowhere.

It is not necessary to cumber the reasonable mind with a great mass of figures. The illustration can be made by the quotation of a single item of them, which I take from Mr. Arthur's array. The period from 1905 to 1912 showed a greater increase in Omaha land values than did the period from 1912 to 1916. I shall take those figures for illustration. They show an average yearly increase of \$2,930,000 in round numbers. Observe carefully now what that means. It shows that in 1909 that sum of land values escaped taxation. In 1910 those figures were doubled. In 1911 they were trebled. Add the yearly exemptions from taxation for the three years during the quadrennial and you find that during the period \$25,260,000 of land values in this city escaped taxation for all time.

Nor will it ever be possible for the city to recover them, for they were as plainly exempted from taxation as if the law had specifically said so. It is not like the case with personal property. Should our assessor discover that during that period of time there was a certain sum of personal property not listed for taxation he still can assess it and the state can collect it.

Now note the rate of injustice such a system is to the true builders of this city. I mean the producers of its great prosperity and progress—our business and laboring thousands. Had any one of our business men increased any one of our business men had his stock in any sum increased and he should upon him, as the present assessor recently did, and treated him as a public criminal. Whatever increase in wealth after year might be made by any of our merchants or manufacturers or whatever added comforts might be made to his home by a laboring man the assessor's gleaming eyes discover it. He is hauled into the court house and treated in the same fashion as if he had been taken to the police court as a public nuisance. Yet whatever such addition might be made to the wealth of the city it would plainly represent an enterprise and industry of our business or laboring man. Not so with the increase in land values. In no sense are they the result of the individual enterprise of the owner of the land. They are solely the fruit of the enterprise of the entire community.

Therefore, we see, our system of taxation takes from an entire community the values which the whole community makes and gives them to a few who have done no more to earn them than any other member of the community. To make up the deficiency in public revenue the city puts its fingers into the private pockets of enterprising citizens and just the same prising citizens into the same prising citizens.

If a corporation allowed a few favored shareholders to vote the earnings of the business into their own pockets, then leveled assessment against the stockholders to pay the running expenses, Omaha is a corporation. We are all stockholders. Our collective interests and enterprise produce land</