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verage circulation for the month, subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Villiams. Circulation Manager.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested. As a business revolutionist Uncle Sam is going

After all no gifts with more character and in-

dividuality in them than good books. Here's hoping the white Christmas of the boys abroad completely fulfills the prophecy.

The swelling list of alien plotters bagged foreshadows an early bulge in the country's peniten-

It does not necessarily follow that railroad rates must go up. The federal treasury knows how to care for deficits.

tiary walls.

'It is a rare day in war time when the Pacific coast fails to emphasize its patriotism with a labor shut-out or a labor strike.

And the democratic party is supposed to be the party of states rights as against centralization of power in the federal government.

Still must one dance barelegged in public to be entitled to keep a private stock of liquid refreshments for personal use in a dry town?

Austria is ready to let go, without annexations or indemnities. The admission might be interesting if Austria were master of its own

Intimations from high quarters indicate that federal fixed steel prices will continue in force for three more months at least. Do your shopping early.

Ten days in jail for one reckless auto driver who did not hurt anyone but himself. That is setting an example though, which other speeders may well take to heart.

The temper of John Bull carries sufficient pressure to kick an admiral upstairs. Uncle Sam's "kicking machine" should take on more steam and end the muddling.

Another pertinent question: Will Uncle Sam as railroad manager maintain a paid lobby at Washington and at each of the 48 state capitols whenever the lawmakers are in session?

"Do we realize what this war means?" inquires a congressman back from the front. Speaking for Nebraska the answer is "yes!" Realize it so well that shudders radiate from the statehouse to Columbus and Omaha,

The story of Herbert Hoover's great work in succoring the Belgian people shows with reasonable clearness that the systematic obstructions and annoyances of Prussian rulers scarcely surpassed the tactics of a badgering Missouri law-

Official warnings of threats of stock poisoning sent to stock growers in the southwest indicate a situation calling for extreme vigilance. Advocates of sabotage and those who practice it voice increasing desperation, owing to government prosecutions, and every possible safeguard should be adopted to circumvent malicious mercenaries.

The United States senate unanimously adopts a resolution offered by a democratic senator from a democratic state, reciting the "unquestioned proof" of clothing shortage in cantonments and calling on the secretary of war to take "immediate steps" to supply the deficiency. Must be some basis then for the complaints of inadequate provision for the men in the training camps, after all.

Graveyard of Reputations

The Balkan-Macedonian campaign is a grave of military reputations for Allied chieftains. The fame of several British generals was buried on the shores of the Dardanelles. When the center of activity in that region was transferred to Salonica, the British general command, having received a very black eye, stepped aside, and the French general, Sarrail, who had won an excellent fighting reputation in France, and particularly at the battle of the Marne, was put in

absolute charge. General Sarrail has had a long trial-since October, 1915. A little more than a year ago he operated a brilliant offensive at Monastir. He seemed to be the right man in the right place. He showed wisdom and firmness in the handling of the Greek situation while King Constantine was still on deck. But since Monastir he has

not perceptibly advanced the Allied lines. Whether it is the essential difficulty of a mountain country that has balked him, or whether he is inherently unfit for his difficult task, no doubt only the verdict of history can decide. But in any case his government has given him up. He has been displaced, and will go home a failure—perhaps an honorable failure, but a failure nevertheless. The painful paths of this war are now decorated with the ruins of another

military reputation. The man who takes Sarrail's place, General Guillemet, cannot be congratulated. He has a task that may prove insuperable. Military critics long ago agreed that the Allies cannot hope to force their way through the mountains into old Serbia or into Bulgaria. If Guillemet should ever succeed in doing this he will have proved his possession of military genius. Perhaps the Allies have reason to apprehend a great German offensive toward Salonica, and are preparing for a defensive campaign there only. In either case, they need the best ability they can get in the Salvaca command.

UNCLE SAM TAKES OVER RAILROADS.

By far the most sweeping industrial change resulting from our entrance into the world war is the taking over of the operation of all the railroads of the country for operation by the government. That such a momentous innovation involving so colossal an undertaking is brought about by mere proclamation of the president is wonderful testimony to the tremendous authority we repose in the executive power of our nation. Without any general discussion of the subject and without passing upon the question as a popular issue, the step is taken wholly as a necessary incident of the war and will be acquiesced and accepted in the same spirit as was the conscription law, the food administration, the Liberty loans, the new taxes and everything else promising to help win the war.

Many Puz ling Questions. The taking over of the railroads projects many questions which are easily asked but not readily answered. It substitutes the government ownership and operation for private ownership and operation of the largest and most vital and widely ramified single field of industrial activity. By establishing the principle of monopoly, it removes absolutely the principle of competition as a factor or stimulus in the business of railroading, not only in bidding for traffic and patronage, but in every branch and division-the borrowing of money, the purchase of supplies, the hiring of labor, and the thousand and one points of contact between the railroads and the public.

What Effect Upon Investments? How will government control and operation affect the investor? Will the proposed guaranty of returns on a basis of three years' average standardize all railroad stocks and securities and put them on the same market level? Will it make any difference to the holder by which road his certificate is issued if it is underwritten by Uncle Sam? Will the railroads, with this guaranty, be able to command all the new capital they need? If not, which roads will have priority for their demands, or, rather, how will the priority be determined? Or will the relative value of holdings continue to vary according to the investors' estimates of how long the new ar-

rangement will last and the eventual return of

the old order of things? What Effect Upon Railroad Employes?

What will government operation do to the army of railroad officials, employes and laborers? In what way will their relationship be changed by becoming employes of the federal government? Will they have any choice of what railroad they are to work for, or of the terms of their employment? How can they find other employment as railroad men when all the railroads are operated as one? With the bidding of one road against another for the services of the exceptionally efficient shut off, will rise and promotion be as fast as before? Will the government treat with brotherhood representatives and negotiate wage scales as formerly? Has the danger of strikes been completely eliminated?

What Possibility of Operating Economies. In the matter of operation, how far will the government go to stop duplication and waste? Will it pool rolling stock and motive power and distribute cars and engines regardless of the consolidate terminals and make shops and roundhouses and yards interchangeable? Will it route traffic by shortest lines and cease operating two or three bridges or two or three roads where one will do? Is rivalry in service to end and competition in speed to stop? Will it be "cash and carry" for shippers and, if so, will the ship-

pers get the benefit of the saving? What of Litigation, Grievances, Taxes?

What about the vast volume of railroad litigation? Is it fair to infer that all the lawsuits as between the railroads and the public will be held in abeyance? Can individuals continue to bring suits against government owned roads the same as against private owned roads? Assuming that they can, can they presume upon prejudice against corporations to insure liberal verdicts? If one road can no longer sue another, what machinery will be provided to adjust differences between them without resort to the courts? What of the state railway commissions that will hardly be able to cite the government to make answer to complaints? And what about railroad taxes and assessments? Do government operation and guaranty of investment alter the obligation of railroad property to pay taxes on a fair basis with other property?

Will Construction Be Stopped or Eliminated? Again, what about new construction and improvements? Will the government, while in control, make extensions and build additional lines and provide long-needed terminals? If so, will the new construction be on government account, or as on the part of the existing roads, or on account of several roads joined together? Or will the whole question of construction be deferred and only immediate and unavoidable requirements met? Will the government, with unlimited money at its command, invest money to save money by reducing operating expenses?

Is it to Be Temporary or Permanent? Finally, how long will government operation continue? Is this to be a temporary expedient for the duration of the war only, or is it an experiment to lay the foundation for permanent public ownership? Does the taking over of the railroads indicate a settled conviction that the war is, so far as we are concerned, only begun? Does government operation of the railroads stand by itself? Or is it only a starter for the government taking over other industries and activities vital to the national defense and the successful

prosecution of the war? "Retaliation" That Helps.

Iowa has "retaliated" on Nebraska by ordering the inspection of breeding stock shipped from this state to that. This "comeback" is called forth by the fact that Nebraska for a long time has had a similar regulation affecting Hawkeye stock. Whatever may be back of the rivalry. the ultimate result must be good. Far sighted men long ago set about to improve the strain of the herds and flocks of Iowa, and in Nebraska emulation has led to wide investigation and generous investment in animals of aristocratic lineage. The benefit of all this to the industry has been enormous, and more is possible if regulations can be reasonably enforced. The apparent anomaly of friendly people adopting restrictions against free intercourse is justified in some degree by experience. Unscrupulous or careless shippers often seek to transport diseased or defective animals across state lines, to the manifest detriment of the community receiving them, Prevention of this is desirable on both sides of the border, and the action of the Iowa authorities should work to strengthen the live stock industry in both states.

Our New Pact With Japan By Frederic J. Has in

Washington, Dec. 26 .- Some authorities regard the recent exchange of notes between Secretary State Lansing and Viscount Ishii over the Chinese situation as the most important American diplomatic move in far eastern affairs since the enunciation of the Hay doctrine of the open door. Others look at it as unimportant. One Japanese editor, for example, characterizes the discussion of it as "much ado about nothing." This wide difference of opinion exemplifies the puzzled attitude of the public over what will be known in history as the "Lansing-Ishii agree-

There are five or six differing points of view on this agreement. There is the Japanese view, the Chinese view, the English view, the view of American officials, and the view of Americans with business interests in China. Whatever else may be true, it is certainly a mistake to regard the new agreement as unimportant. It is likely to have far-reaching effects, and one of the strangest features of the situation is the small amount of attention it has been receiving from the American public. The far eastern situation should be of direct personal interest to every American, for the problem of the Pacific and how it is solved will affect every one of us, both in the taxes we will pay in the future and in the prosperity of the nation as it reflects the state of foreign trade.

The far eastern problem has of course been pushed into the background by the war, and there is a disposition deliberately to forget all else until we have defeated Germany. This is probably the only reason why the new agreement has not been

more thoroughly discussed in America. The terms of the agreement have been interpreted in very different ways. It is not a treaty, strictly speaking, since it was not ratified by our senate; but the exchange of notes between the secretary of state and the ambassador extraordinary has all the binding force of a treaty. The notes are identical and brief. They consist of two sharply distinguished parts. In the first paragraph, the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in those parts of China which border her own territories or lie immediately across the narrow seas. In the second part, Japan goes on record as agreeing not to impair the territorial sovereignty of China, or to discriminate against the trade of other nations in China, or to disregard previous Chinese treaties, or to infringe the territories of China. Both countries pledge themselves again to up-hold the "open door" doctrine, and to oppose any move on the part of any government to acquire special rights and privileges in China, at the expense of the Chinese or anybody else. This last clause binds the United States and Japan as

well as other nations. Undoubtedly one of the principal reasons why Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii exchanged these notes was in order to "clear the air." The governments wished to show their people that they were in amicable agreement, and to do away with any feeling of hostility that might still exist, whether as a result of German propaganda or other influences. The notes have had that effect, and the general atmosphere of confidence in both countries has been improved. On the other hand, many observers do not find a complete explanation of the notes in this factor, because the feeling between America and Japan had been improving anyway, and public sentiment before the exchange of notes was apparently satisfac-

The real puzzle in the documents lies in the meaning of the first clause. The United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in Just what will this mean in actual practice? The question is rendered more difficult by the second half of the notes. Having recognized roads to which they used to belong? Will it a special interest in the first half, the second portion goes on to exclude very carefully every interpretation of the term "special interest" that would naturally suggest itself-the right to commercial advantage, to territorial interference, to objection to existing treaties, to political penetration. As one man somewhat cynically puts it, Japan has a right to take a special interest in China but not to do anything about it.

Several other questions have been brought forward in connection with the agreement. If territorial propinquity creates a special interest n China, must the special interests of Russia, France and England be recognized as well as that of Japan? All of these countries have territory bordering China. And why was it necessary to state the doctrines of the "open door" equality of commercial opportunity over again, since both the United States and Japan have repeatedly agreed to uphold them in the past, and never retracted their promises?

While it is true that Japan has repeatedly gone on record as upholding the open door, she has never before pledged her co-operation in the Hay doctrine so definitely to the United States, since the far eastern situation has taken on its present outlines. In this light, the second portion of the agreement may be regarded as desirable from the American point of view. It puts the question on a clear and definite basis, and not in a document addressed to the world at large or in a treaty with a third power, but in a note addressed directly to the United Lands. As for the special interest clause, there is an American point of view in this that has not been

brought to the attention of the American public. The agreement brought forth a protest of unexpected vigor from China. In a note to the United States and Japan, China stated that she could not allow herself to be bound by any agreement between other nations. The Chinese press seems to regard the agreement in an unfavorable light, as is perhaps but natural, inasmuch as it is a recognition of the sad but undeniable fact that the great Chinese republic is in such a state that foreign powers not only may, but must, take a hand in guiding its destinies.

The good points of the agreement are plainer than some of the critics care to admit. In the first place, it recognizes Japan's geographical position in the Orient. This is perhaps too plain to need formal recognition, but at least it should clear away suspicion in the minds of the Japanese people as to any "designs" of which they may have suspected us in the far east. In the second place, it puts Japan directly on record with the United States as recognizing all the fundamental points of the Hay doctrine.

People and Events

Prof. Thomas N. Carver, political economist of Harvard, wants the people to give up tobacco and candy and help win the war. What would become of the tobacco dealers and candy makers? Calloused must be the heart which would turn 'em out into a cold unfeeling world.

If the chance comes to Lawrence R. Cavell, a khaki lad at Camp Gordon, Ga., an avenging blade or bullet will reach the vitals of some of the Huns. Young Cavell is a first cousin of Edith Cavell, the English Red Cross nurse shot to death in Belgium by orders of Von Bissing, and his impelling motive is to settle a personal account with the enemy.

Another of the notorious stations in the cocktail route of San Francisco is closed. At one time the Richelieu saloon was the meeting place of local politicians who fixed elections in advance and Proprietor Flannery run the political road roller for himself and friends. New men and newer methods sidetracked the joint and the boss, who once aspired to be United States senator, is now in an asylum, doing time for selling booze to soldiers.

Returns from students of Columbia university working during the summer vacation show total earnings of \$283,000. Graduate and undergradute students filled a total of 2,299 positions, varying from soda fountain mixologists, movie actors and elevator operators to translators, violinists and magazine writers. Three students sold their blood for transfusion, 10 posed as artist models and 47 got positions as summer school instructors. Where there's a will there's

Right in the Spotlight-

When the American Association for the Advancement of Science meets in its seventieth annual session in Pittsburgh today the gathering will be opened by an address by Dr. Charles Van Hise, the retiring president. Dr. Van Hise occupies a foremost place ameng American educators. Since 1903 he has been president of the University of Wisconsin. He is a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the university of which he is now the head. He has made a specialty of geology and for a number of years he was a professor in that branch of cience at Wisconsin university before he became president. He has lectured before many scientific societies and institutions of learning and is the au-thor of a number of textbooks that are accepted as standards by the leading colleges.

One Year Ago Today in the War-Braila came under German fire for

the first time. Russians retired to positions along the Rimnic river. Paris reported the repulse of a German attack northwest of Verdun

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago-

The smoke house attached to the meat packing house of Messrs. Stevens, Hamilton & Co., located in the southern part of the city, caught fire last night and was scorched to the extent of \$100.

John J. Sellon is happy over the receipt of an elegant gold-headed um-



the gift of the brella, Theater Stock company.
P. E. Iler of the Willow Springs has returned from Peoria, where the executive committee of the whisky trust has been holding a

Harry Hall, the general traveling passenger agent of the B. & M., has been appointed to succeed Harry Deuel as city ticket agent of that road at the corner of Fifteenth and Farnam

Benjamin Wood, editor and proprietor of the New York Evening News, wife and daughter, and Miss M. E. Mayfield, are at the Millard. A class will be formed by the Y. M.

C. A. in phonography. The hydrant on the northwest corner of Douglas and Thirteents streets was broken by being run into by a runaway team.

This Day in "istory-

1788-Enoch Lincoln, representaive in congress and governor of Maine, born at Worcester, Mass. Died at Augusta, Me., October 8, 1829. 1810-Lachine for making wroughtiron nails patented by Seth Boyden

of Newark, N. J. 1818-Czar Alexander granted the peasants of Russia the right to manu-

facture. 1842-Rear Admiral Silas Wright Terry, a distinguished officer of the United States navy, born in Twigs county, Kentucky. Died in Wash-ington, D. C., February 9, 1911. 1854-James T. Morehead, United States senator and governor of Kentucky, died at Covington, Ky. in Bullitt county, Kentucky, May 24,

1862-Capture of Fort Van Buren, Ark., by the federals. 1867—General Meade was assigned to the command of the Third military district, comprising the states of Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

1914-Allies captured St. Georges, to the west of Nieuport. 1915-French senate cheered General Gallieni's declaration that France would fight until its demands were

The Day We Celebrate-

Rev. Philetus Harold McDowell, pastor of Emanuel Baptist church, was born in Montgomery county,

Barton Millard is 32 years old today. Dr. W. F. Milroy is 62 years old Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, born at Staunton, Va., 61 rears ago today.
Pafessor Frank William Taussig.

economist and member of the National Tariff commission, born in St. Louis 58 years ago today.
Robert McNutt McElroy, Princeton professor and educational director of the National Security league, born at

Perryville, Ky., 45 years ago today. Frank B. Willis, former governor of Ohio, born at Lewis Center, O., 46 years ago today. Edwin S. Stuart, former governor of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia,

years ago today. John P. Henry, catcher of the Washington American league base ball team, born at Amherst, Mass., 29 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders-Greetings to President Woodrow Wilson, who is 61 years old today. A conference of all sections of the British labor movement is to be held in London today to discuss a program

of war aims and peace policies.

More than 1,000 prominent scientists, members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and its affiliated societies, are to gather in Pittsburgh today for the association's seventieth annual meeting. The sessions will open tonight with an address by Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, on "The Economic Effects of the World War in the United

Storyette of the Day-

Ben was 10 years old and thought it altogether ridiculous to treat him as a baby any longer. had a lawyer triend who did not seem to have arrived at this knowledge of Ben's growth, and so usually addressed him in the same way in which he had spoken to him five years ago. "Well, how's my little man today?"

Ben sat down and looked in the

opposite direction, having spoken to the gentleman as he came in. The man repeated his question and then Ben answered: "Indeed, Mr. Smith, I have not seen

your little man and would not know him if I saw him." "Ben," his father thundered, "why don't you answer Mr. Smith politely when he asks about your health?" "Oh, I beg your pardon." said Ben

we'l, thank you." But Mr. Smith discovered at last that Ren was grown up .- Philadelphia Public Ledger,

in a very dignified voice, "I am very

CHEERY CHAFF.

Mrs Exe (to caller)-Our neighbor, Mrs. Schneidt has a new beby, another little girl-and she did so want a boy.

Little Dottle Exe-Mrs. Schmidt don't talk very good Facilish, mamms and I shose the angels couldn't understand what kind she wanted.—Besten Transcript.

wanted.—Boston transcribed wife.—That offices Mrs. Nextfore has been saving that I have an unruly tongue.

Hub—Unruly? Nonscree. Why your transcribed with Hub-Unruly? Nonscose. Why tenents responds to your every impulse implicit obedience.—Boston Transcript.

The Bee's A

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: By all means we should have Theodore Roosevelt for secretary of war, he is far ahead of any other man in the United States for the position. J. M. TALIAFERRO.

Charged Against Germany. Omaha, Neb., Dec. 26 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Great Britain has two charges against Germany that cannot be settled until Germany has been brought to her knees: (first), The invasion of Belgium; (second), the Put your funds behind the flag enticing of Turkey into the war. Every And help freedom come again person possessing a grain of knowl- To the freeland and our own beloved home. edge on foreign affairs knew that the wholesale massacre of Christians Where the money must be raised, would inevitably follow the entrance By the millions and the billions—and then of Turkey into the war. The wholesale massacre of Armenians and But before we reach our goal.
Syrians lays at Germany's door and And our efforts can be praised.
Great Britain will hold her, NOT We must sacrifices make—o'er and o'er. Turkey, responsible for it.
THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

Stand by Vanderlip.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 26 .- To the Editor of The Bee: When Mr. Vanderlip, And our anxious eyes grow bright, pleaded for us to give up our wish or desire to purchase some article and leave it on the storekeeper's shelf, so that its absence would not bring another order to the factory in competi tion with the government, he stated the principle by which this war will won by Americans. It is the well paid farmer, the laboring man, clerk, banker or business man that is in competition with the government. It is he or she who orders more furniture, more dishes, more furs, silks and clothes and thus keeps labor and money away from Uncle Sam. Use the goods they now have. Business as usual is bad for America now. Just because Vanderlip, Hoover and Wattles were poor Iowa boys and attained success don't hold them up for ridicule and contumely.

J. C. CROSS,

2323 Evans street.

Why Hay is Held. Pender, Neb., Dec. 24 .- To the Editor of The Bee: An article in today's Bee is of unusual interest to many farmers in this locality as hay dealers charge the farmers with holding their hay for higher prices. We have but a very small amount of surplus hay suitable to feed horses and mules, in this locality but we have hundreds of tons of alfalfa hay to sell. This was nearly all sold last September. The farmer was to deliver it at the station and put it on the cars. The price ranged from \$10 to \$15 per ton and this hay was to be moved as soon as buyer could get a baler to bale it.

Now it is fust possible this same thing has happened all over the state. At any rate I know the farmers are not holding their hay for higher

The hay is still standing in the stacks

as the buyer says he cannot get bal-

E. J. CHAMBERS.

Democracy and the Man to Be. Omaha, Neb., Dec. 24 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The American Association for the Prevention of Cruelty teaches us that humane education means justice for all. Primitive development of altruism shows in parental attachment among animals and crops out in the tactics of the co-operative offense and defense in the pack and the herd. Out of these instincts our moral sense unfolded, as social adhesion grew stronger. Pro-tecting the race by sustaining justice it will in time establish equal opportunities for all, with mutual good will and premium on the usage of the golden rule. The present artificial in-terference with the law of survival by respective handicaps and special privilges of birth will vanish, permitting the mentally dynamic, capable of heroic deeds and other valuable achievements, to assert themselves and encourage with their examples the less gifted to become masters of

their own destinies, instead of being

subjected by selfstyled "supermen." While the "botched and the weak" can then be easily eliminated through the merciful methods of the science of eugenics and sane living. Thus will be created a mantype of exalted endowments to take the lead in the march up the heights. H. WELL. 2017 Leavenworth street.

STAMPS, STAMPS, STAMPS, THE BOYS ARE SELLING.

(To the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching.") In our pleasant homes we sit. Thinking soldiers, dear, of you, In the damp and chilly trenches far away. And we sew and mend and knit, And do all that we can do For to case your pain and sorrow day by

Stamps, stamps, stamps, the boys are selling, Cheer up, patriots, when they come;

In the home town here we stand.

So in office or in home We are waiting for the day.

When the carrier comes to open wide our And our poor hearts almost gay As we think of giving dollars, more and

-LORIN ANDREW THOMPSON,

A Stubborn Cough Loosens Right Up

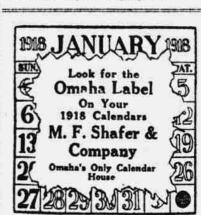
This home-made remedy is a wonder

The prompt and positive action of this simple, inexpensive home-made remedy in quickly healing the inflamed or swollen membranes of the throat, chest or bronchial tubes and breaking up tight coughs, has caused it to be used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, whooping membranes of the throat, chest or bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, whooping bronchial asthma or winter

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 21/2 ounces of Pinex (60 cents worth), into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. You then have a full pint-a family supply-of a much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste. Pinex is a special and highly concen-

trated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is known the world over for its promptness, ease and certainty in overcoming stubborn coughs and chest colds.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "21/2 ounces of Pinex" full directions, and don't accept any-thing else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.



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