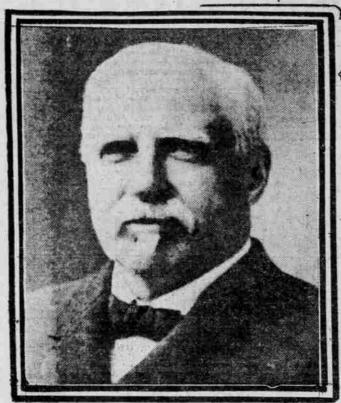
NEWS CHRONICLES OF THE CURRENT WEEK BRING THESE PROMINENT PERSONS INTO PUBLIC VIEW







NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—(Special.)— All the world wondered when Dr. Thomas Jonnesco, of Bucharest, performed an operation in London recenty on a man who remained conscious while the doctors were cutting him open, and said he was entirely free from pain. The anesthesia was ob-tained by the injection of a mixture of strychnine and stovaine. It is thought this discovery of Dr. Jonnesco will revolutionize surgery. Dr. Jonnesco arrived in New York this week. He is a man of about 49, with dark hair and a dark mustache. He went to London from Bucharest quite unknown, and it was with difficulty that he obtained a hearing from the surgeons there. He came to New York heralded by stories of his London experience, and already he has many engagements to demon-strate his discovery.

IE.C KERENS.

Frank Gould, whose wife recently got a divorce, has been in the mouths of the gossips ever since. First he was reported to have registered a woman in London as "Mrs. Frank Gould," but this proved to be a canard. It served to bring into the not unwelcome lime-light however. to bring into the not unwelcome limelight, however, a "showgirl" from the
United States. Now the suit of Bessie
Devoe against Mr. Gould is being discussed. During the divorce suit, Miss
Devoe's name was mentioned because
it was said Mrs. Ben Teal had tried to
get perfured testimony associating her
with Gould. Now she has brought suit
against Gould for damaged affections,
it is said, and against one of her
friends for damaged character. friends for damaged character.

Count Devries is the Dutchman who recently defied the bullets of the guards at the entrance to John D. Rockefeller's Cleveland home in order to bring to the privilege of seeing Mr. Rockefeller yet appear. In the usual way, he drove to the house in an automobile and rushed it past the dered to Sai guards. He was expelled from the guards. He was expelled from the guards. He was expelled from the guards. Rockefeller's Cleveland home in order guards. He was expelled from the dered to San Francisco to take com- will to bring to the attention of that capi- house without seeing Mr. Rockefeller, mand of the Department of Califor- ment.

BY JONATHAN PALMER

HICAGO, Dec. 11 .- (Special,)-Mani-

festly there is no jealousy nor re-

sentment in the offices of the Rock

tailst his proposition for the drain-ing of the Zuyder Zee. Being denied before him-with what result does not

President Mudge No Lover of Red Tape-Electricity Rapidly Replacing Bridget in Household-Market Conditions

values established have caused a sharp

Bring About War Prices in Chicago.

WORN SAME SIZE HAT FOR 25 YEARS

NEW PRESIDENT OF ROCK ISLAND HAS

COUNT DEVICES

FRANK-GOULD

General Thomas Barry has been or-

It has been without a commander since the retirement of General Weston on November 13.

R. C. Kerens, who may be Ambassador to Austria if a report from Wash-ington be true, was the distributor of patronage under the Harrison adminis-tration for the whole state of Missouri. Mr. Kerens has been a very practical politician all his life. With very little knowledge of the state of the party in Missouri, he gained his position as ar-biter and distributor of patronage by his contributions to the Harrison cam-paign fund. They told the story in those days that one day Congressman Nied-ringhaus went to the White House to protest against the dominance of Kerprotest against the dominance of Kerens in the distribution of patronage.
"But Mr. Kerens spent a great deal of
money in the campaign," said the
President, naming a sum in the tens
of thousands, "Yes." said Mr. Niedringhaus, "and most of it he got from
me." When Mr. Niedringhaus' son
planned the campaign which resulted
in the choice of a Republican Legislature in Missourl, Kerens was a candidate against him for Senator. The
caucus named Niedringhaus, Kerens
botted the caucus, organized an oppobolted the caucus, organized an oppo-sition and spared no expense to defeat Niedringhaus. The result was a dead-lock, from which Major William Warner emerged as the successful candidate for Senator. Kerens has made many enemies, and they have opposed bitterly his appointment to office. Secretary Nagel is said to be against him. It was reported some time ago that he was to be made Ambassador to Austria, but the appointment was held up. Now it is reported that it is to be made. As he has no special and be made. As he has no special quali-fications for the diplomatic service, it will be distinctly a "spelle"

ago. Some pronouncement by the School Board on the subject is likely to be made

Navy Recruits Many.

Young America's love for a scrap is being illustrated in the goings-on these be substituted for the valuation of the lays at the recruiting station of the commissioners. After the first payment fulled States marines in this city. At the very first hint that marines might be landed in Nicaragua there was an in-crease of 20 per cent in the would-be enlistments, and when it was learned that the soldiers of the Navy were actually on the way to Zelaya's troubled land, there was such a rush that the officials in charge of the station had difficulty handling the men who came to recruit During November 100 men enlisted here Of those who seek to get into the serv-ice, many are seasoned chaps who have served heretofore and been honorably discharged. A large percentage are young farmers from the Middle West-strong. clean, sober, serious fellows of the sort that make the most acceptable marines. not more than one in a dozen can be ac cepted. This situation makes it possible to select the fittest men and to make a marine personnel that is irreproachable

Chicago's man of the hour is Charles E. Merriam, college professor, Alderman, searcher for municipal graft. Here is a young man of 35, who came out of a uni-versity faculty where men mix it with theory more than practice, with ideals more than with men. When he introduced n the Council last June his resolution for a searching inquiry into the financial methods of Chicago, "Bath House" Coughlin arose and with a contemptuous Coughlinesque disregard for 'high brows' sought to laugh the resolution out of court. But the young man from the uni-versity was ready for him. In utter coolness-he is famously cool under all ctr-cumstances-he informed the First Ward statesman that he already had consulted with Mayor Busse and that the latter had given his approval of the plan to scrutinize Chicago's methods of administration.

"The Bath House" sat down silently, plainly taken by surprise. Nearly every-body else in the Council chamber looked surprised. The "high brow" had shown himself the politician, the diplomat, the tactician, the practical man dealing with It was a natural sequence i have been named chair practical men. that he should have been named chair-man of the special commission. The wis-dom of the choice has been made clear. Professor Merriam is a dispassionate, alert; in-looking, able presiding officer. He sees that the inquiry hews to the line, that promising leads are followed to the end, that there shall be no re-specting of persons on account of official station, and that justice shall be done to inquisition proceeds with fruitful results that are surprising, not to say amazing. The \$60,000 appropriated to carry on the work will prove a little thing to the taxpayer if it result in the abolishment of abuses already uncovered.
It has been shown already wherein the city has been fliched of \$200,000 that would have been saved if the business nethods practiced by private corpora-lons had been followed by men elected er appointed to serve faithfully the in terests of the city. It has been ished beyond the shadow of a doubt by the restimony of engineers daily connected with the work that not a square fach of shale was taken from the sewer built by the McGovern Company, although some-body in the municipal service is responsihe testimony of engineers dally connected ble for paying the firm \$46,000 for ing shale. Whether this and like this and like disclosures all eventuate in penitentiary sen-tences, remains to be seen, but to the

street that outcome would

of the Exchequer April 29, the finance bill embodying on application within two years of the its provisions was issued May 28. payment. That old contained 74 clauses, and with On the first occasion on which the duty schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June cent of the "original site value," and on every subsequent occasion by 10 per cent of the site value ascertained on the preceding occasion, provided that the total value, remissions granted in a period of five 3. years do not exceed 25 per cent of the spaces antecedent site value.

Proposed Taxes for Increased Dreadnoughts, Land Increment to Bear for the First Time Share of Burden of Empire-Keeping-Famous Measure on Which Lords and Commons Have Quarreled

SOON TO BE PASSED ON BY PEOPLE

GREAT BRITAIN'S AMENDED BUDGET

was introduced by the Chan-

debate on the second reading began June

and the committee stage June 21. The

bill did not emerge from committee until

October 7. It then contained 97 clauses

and filled 87 pages: In the report stage,

more so, and the replated changes it has

New Taxes.

This is the longest, most novel, most complicated, and most confusing section

of the bill. It consisted originally of 28 clauses, with numerous subsections; it

now contains 42 clauses, and the subsec-

tions have much increased in number, length and complexity. The additions and

alterations have been introduced for the

most part to meet cases which were over-looked when the bill was framed and to

clear up obscure and ambiguous points, with which it abounded. They show how

much more difficult the subject is than

the authors of the bill realized; for all

attempts to improve it and bring it into

consonance with actual conditions have resulted in making it more and more

complicated. Only the main points can be

The proposed new taxes on land are

Increment Duty.

of 20 per cent levied on any increase in

by death. In the case of corporations, which do not die, the duty is to be paid

The amount (called increment value) of

ference between the "site value" of the

land last April, as fixed hereafter by the

the actual price paid for land in the case of a sale, the calculated value in the

"total value" equals "gross value" minus depreciation due to any fixed charges,

public rights of way, rights of common, or any agreement restricting the use of

The problem of assessing increment value is further complicated by a number of deductions from "site value" to be

made by the commissioners, who are to make allowance in respect of the follow-

ing items: Works executed or capital ex

penditure (including expenses of adver-

tisement) incurred by or in the interest of any person interested in the land, or

arising from the dedication of open spaces by the owner for the purpose of improv-ing the value of the land for building, or

for the purpose of any business excep agriculture; any expenditure on redemp

on of land tax or rent charge or on the

enfranchisement of copyhold land or cus-tomary freeholds, or for goodwill or any

ther matter personal to the owner; any

sums, which in the opinion of the com-missioners it would be necessary to ex-pend in order to divest the land of build-

ngs, timber, trees and the other things

which have to be deducted from total value to arrive at site value (see above);

any part of the total value directly at

tributable to the appropriation or gift of any land for the purpose of streets.

public spaces; works executed or expen-diture incurred for improving the land for agriculture which have actually im-

paths, squares, gardens or other

since the previous payment.

The knotty site value."

The duty on increment value is a tax

"site value" of land accruing after

land; (4) Duty on minerals.

so far as that is possible.

nder the following heads:

Land Values.

Stamp Duties. Customs and Excise

Liquor Licenses. Death Dutles

which began October 19 and ended yes-terday, it has been again greatly altered The duty is £1 for every "complete" £3 of increment value. The Chancellor of the Exchequer originally expected this tax to yield £50,000 in the first year, but and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the gov-In its original form the bill that amount has been reduced by one-half in the revised estimate issued on was exceedingly long, complicated, tech-nical, and obscure; it is now very much October 20.

Reversion Duty.

undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried This is a special form of increment to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly duty, payable on the determination of a lease of land. It is a tax on the inwhat it actually contains. In these ar-ticles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language. creased value of land accruing to the owner or lessee by the determination of a cre attached to houses and gardens a lease, and is charged at the rate of £1 not exceeding five acres are exempt for every £10 of that increased value. The a lease, and is charged at the rate of Et not exceeding tive acres at for every £10 of that increased value. The increased value is the amount (if any) by thick the total value of the land at the ed to protect private gardens and is of determination of the lease is ubject to degreat importance to many household. which the total value of the land at the determination of the lease (subject to deductions for permanent works executed by the lessor and for any compensation payable by him) exceeds the total value at the time of the original grant. Where the lessor is not the freeholder the assessment is to be reduced in proportion to the difference between the value of his respectively. New or increased taxation is proposed seesment is to be reduced in proportion to 30, 1968, the difference between the value of his tontinues, interest and that of the freehold.

9. Agricultures.

Exemptions. 1. Leases of agricultural land.

2. Leases for not more than 21 years. 3. Cases in which the lessor's reversion ary interest is a leasehold interest not

exceeding il years.

4. Cases in which a reversion was purchased before April 30, 1908, and the lease determines within 40 years of that date; but this exemption does not apply where the lease is determined within 40 years by any agreement not contained in the lease liself.

Where a lease is determined by

for at least 21 years beyond the expiry date of the old one, the Commissioners shall make an allowance of 2½ per cent of the duty for every year of the original term unexpired at the time of determination. It is obvious that cases will arise in which increment four:-(I) Duty on increment value; (2) Reversion duty; (3) Duty on undeveloped duty and reversion duty will both be payable on the same values. To meet such cases and to prevent payment twice over provision is made for allowing either duty, which has already been paid, to count as payment of the

last April. It is to be paid whenever the land is sold or let on lease (for more than 14 years), and whenever it changes hands other or of part of the other.

The reversion duty is to be collected as a debt to the crown. This tax is expected to yield £100,

Duty on Undeveloped Land.

periodically every 15 years, beginning with 1914, instead of on transfer through death of the owner. This is one of the most difficult and intricate forms of taxation in the bill. which this duty is to be paid is the dif-The proposed duty is an annual tax on the site value of undeveloped land Commissioners of Inland Revenue (called "original site value") and its "site value" at any subsequent time when the duty becomes payable, assuming that there is any difference and that it represents an increase. If there is no increase or a decrease nothing is due. No allowance is made for decreases but if a piece of land has been bought or mortgaged within the agriculture (but including glasshouses or greenhouses), or is not otherwise used bona fide for any business, trade or industry other than agriculture."
Land which has once been developed but has reverted through the buildings last 20 years and its total value at the time of purchase or mortgage was higher being "derelict" or through its ceasing to be used for any business, etc., is to be considered undeveloped at the end of a year after it has lapsed in the manner stated. On the other hand, developing land by making roads o point is the meaning of It is arrived at by taking sewers it shall be considered developed fee simple might be expected to realize to the extent of an acre for each com-plete £100 expended, although it is not. as a matter of fact, developed. But that grace only lasts for ten years from the time of the expenditure, and case of a lease or transfer on death, and it is withdrawn if the land after having been developed reverts to the undeveloped state.

(A condensation, finade by the London limits newspaper, of the present complexion addition to the estate duly. When the consideration for sale or lease is received in periodical payments the duty has been paid on undeveloped land five times the amount paid is to be made every five years. Where increment can be consideration for sale or lease is received in periodical payments the duty has been paid on undeveloped land five times the amount paid is to be taken off the site value. Undefined in the single of the site value. Undetended the minerals.

Exemptions.

1. Land of which the sife value is not more than \$50 an acre is exempt. 2. Agricultural land with a site value of more than 550 an acre is only liable on the amount by which the site value exceeds the "agricultural

Public parks, gardens and open spaces are exempt.

4. Woodlands, parks, gardens and open spaces, to which the public have reasonable access and the Commissioners think such access beneficial, are

exempt.

5. Land kept free of buildings, in pursuance of any definite scheme of development, is exempt, subject to the approval of the Commissioners. 6. Land used for games or other

less than five years duration, or other conditions which make its continued use probable, is exempt 7. Plots of ground not exceeding an

recreations, under an agreement of not

 Agricultural land occupied and cul-tivated by the owner or the holder of a lease of not less than 50 years is exempt, if the total value of the land, to-gether with any other belonging to the same owner, does not exceed \$500.

Undeveloped land duty, together with "ungotten minerals," was originally estimated to yield £350,000 in the present financial year. That has been reduced on the revised estimate by £25,000.

Duty on Minerals.

This is an unusual tax, at the rate of Is in the pound charged on the "rental value" of all rights to work minerals agreement before the expiry of its and of all mineral wayleaves, excluding full term and a fresh one is granted brick clay and earth, sand, chalk, limeand of all mineral wayleaves, excluding

nining lease or mineral wayleave, the amount of rent paid by the working lessee in the last working year. But if the rent so paid exceeds the rent "cus-tomary in the district" and partly rep-resents expenditure by the proprietor. the rental value is reduced accordingly in the case of a proprietor himself working the minerals, the rental value is the customary rent of the district which the proprietor would have re-ceived if he had let the rights. Where there are sub-leases the inci-

dence of the tax is adjusted by pro-portional deductions of rent. Mining leases, having to pay this spe-

cial duty, are exempted from increment duty on being granted and from re-version duty on being determined. version duty on being determined. Minerals worked under a lease or by the proprietor previous to April 38, 1969, are exempt from increment duty at the rate of a halfpenny for every 20s. What is undeveloped land? It is land which "has not been developed by the erection of dwelling houses or of buildings for the purposes of any business, trade or industry other than not to be estimated as a capital sum of the purpose of the purpose of any business, trade or industry other than not to be estimated as a capital sum of the purpose of the p but as the amount by which the rental value at the time exceeds the annual equivalent (namely, two twenty-fifths) of the original capital value or the capital value when the last increment duty was paid. Increment duty so paid covers the minerals duty for that year

up to the amount paid.

Here new values are introduced. The "capital value" of minerals is the "total capital expenditure. And "total value is the (hypothetical) amount which the "if sold in the open market by a will ing seller." The "original capital value

is that fixed at the general valuation to

be made on the passing of the act.

The financial result of the min rights duty is estimated to be an addition of £175,000 a year to the Chan cellor of the Exchequer's original esti mate of the yield from undeveloped land The two together nov

the hypothetical value ("if sold in the open market by a willing seller") in the Island over the selection of H. U. Mudge up 11/2 cents from the wholesaler, while as president of that road under the new ase of the commissioners' valuation, and electricity. others advanced the price only 5 cents. rallway deal. Every one in the office hen making a number of deductions. At first blush the retailers see War Prices Seen Again. For the purposes of this tax the site "Site value" equals "total value" minus vindicated when the first report of busiany buildings, machinery or other struc-tures, growing timber, fruit trees, fruit value is that fixed by the Commission ers (see above) at the first valuation and minerals. Memories of war prices, when money sess operations by Armour & Co. ever ers (see above) at the first valuation represent \$500,000, according to the re and subsequently at each later periodibushes and other things growing.

from the messengers to the vice-presi dents, seem to have a kindly feeling for the new executive head. Mr. Mudge to was not worth so much as it is today as well disposed toward those who came back to Chicago when quotations for have labored at his side. He announces he is not going to make a "cleaning" of prime steamed lard in Chicago shot up to \$14.15 a hundred pounds. The mark was the force, but that things will run along pretty much as they were, so far as per the highest reached in 34 years, or since nnel is concerned. Typical of the regard feit for Mr. April and May, 1875. None of the active traders on the board today had ever experienced such prices and did not know Mudge as man and official is that shows a telegram of congratulation sent him to get their bearing in the crisis. by a friend in Kansas City. The mes-sage spoke of the man "whose hatband has been the same size for 25 years." It was a naive way of saying that Mr. Lard went up beyond \$12 in 1893, but the fact, all previous high-water marks were nade by virtue of some market manipula-Mudge never has been afflicted with "swell head" by virtue of any promoion, while the recent aviation was due to normal causes, according to the trade tions that have come to him. There will be very little red tape in reaching Mr. Mudge. About the only obstacle that onsumption. In the words of one trader, getting right up to the slaughtering lace and to the bottom of the pan. Fancy will stand in the way will be the time

factor. Mr. Mudge has a way of keeping busy, and the day ought to have slump in the demand from the consumer, ence something of an adjustment of defew more hours to gratify his appetite hand to supply. Hogs are coming into he Chicago market in limited numbers, is a man of physical vigor, inher partly due to shortage in the crop and ted from his boyhood days when, as a partly to bad roads. It is being argued all over again—the lad, he was strong enough to do an or-dinary man's work and was paid a man's cause of the Chicago fire of 1871, which swept away \$200,000,000 worth of property. wages for his industry and muscle. cause he could swing a pick with the hest of his older co-workers, he was quickly graduated from water boy to track workman. He "overlooked no bets," as the railroad men say of him, bets," as the railroad men say of him. ause he could swing a pick with the Mrs. O'Leary's cow either did or did not kick over the lamp and start the fire from a stable on the West Side. O'Leary, the stockyards saloonkeeper, vindicates both his mother and her cow, and when he had a chance to learn teleg-

sweeping floors, cleaning curtains and draperies, scrubbing woodwork, ironing

shirts, running sewing machines and do-ing all sorts of household tasks. Brid-get, operated by electricity, will be seen

and the flatiron. There will be no less than six new motors running washing

in electric flatirons. There also will b

house telephones and whatnot,

of toasters, brollers, hot-water heaters, vi

It is said the last year has been pro-uctive of an unusual number of elec-

nes, and a number of novel kinks

vibrators

get, operated by electricity, will busy at the washtub, at the baking ov-

through the personal interest of a he grabbed it. In the same endeclaring the fire originated in sponta-neous combostion due to damp hay which neous combustion due to had become overheated. thusiastic and serious way, he appropriated other opportunities, and almost before he himself knew it, he was "handy 'My father and mother went to their "My father and mother went to their graves," said O'Leary, "under the weight of sorrow the world put upon them through believing their poor old cow was to blame. The cow yarn is the monumental fake of the last century."

The Rev. John D. Leek started the about a lot of things." Electricity Replaces Bridget.

One who attends the electric show to the Coliseum in January trouble and discussion anew by saying in a sermon that he had it from a man long might make a sane guess that the electric current is going to solve the ser-cant-girl problem. Every year this show exemplifies new and strange devices through the medium of which the myssince dead that the fire was caused by two boys who went into the barn with a lamp to steal milk for a whisky punch. was a temperance talk the preacher terious fluid, or whatever it may be, go was delivering and he little dreamed of he storm he was to stir up. One Mrs. Bridget Kelly, of Indianapolis promised the coming exhibition will show compact devices for washing dishes, weeping floors, cleaning enriains and

who used to be a neighbor of Mrs. O'Leary, and talked over the back fence with her many a Summer night, aversire was an eye-witness to the incident and that the cow really did overturn the lamp. She declares, however, that Mrs. O'Leary was not the milkmaid that night. Old Brindle objected to being filched by a stranger and showed her resentment

Retailers Gouge Consumers.

Speaking of high prices for table articles, Secretary Wilson "got a rise" out-of the meat retailers by his statement

the convenience of the lease-holder. It | be glad to retire from business and rest was thought a year or two ago that the highest notch had been reached in equipping apartment-houses, but new avenues of improvement are opening up. Most of these are based on some use of up 1½ cents from the wholesaler, while

> made public showed earnings of 35 pe cent on the capital stock of \$20,000,000 for he year ending October 23, 1909. J. Ogden Armour made a statement a year or two ago that the big packing concerns do bust, ness on a margin of profit of something over 2 per cent. This statement is borne out by the fact that to make 25 per cent on the capital stock the firm did an aggregate business of \$250,000,000. In other words, if only the funds represented by the capital stock were used in the busi-ness, it would be necessary to turn these funds over 1215 times in the year. There was no such turning over, as the Armours always have been large berrowers of

Taking the Armour report as its cue. the Chicago Federation of Labor adopted a resolution at its last meeting to investigate the relative size of dividends and the discussion that ensued. Margaret Haley, woman champion of or-ganized labor forces in Chicago, declared that the big packing concern was paying taxes on only \$5,000,000 for all its interests in the country.

A local newspaper made inquiries about prices of table articles, going first to a arge retailer, who gave out his quotations on the condition his name should not be used. The reporter then interviewed a woman who keeps a large coarding-house and trades with the reshe had paid for butter, eggs, meats, po-tatoes and other staples that morning. Her figures were 20 to 100 percent higher than the storekeeper's. For instance, the grocer said best creamery butter was self-ing at 18 cents. The landlady said she ing at 18 cents. The landlady said she paid 54 cents. She paid 43 cents for eggs which the retailer quoted at 35 cents. One grocer admitted he was charging 48 to 50 cents a dozen for a particularly ce brand of eggs rushed on Twentieth entury schedule from hen to consum His customer laughed a scornful little laugh and observed the eggs must have gone by way of the storage plant. Chicken is cheaper than beefsteaks. Milk is a

Sectarian Teachings Bother. The old question of sectarian teachings in the public schools has come up again in the form of a concerted protest on the part of Jewish citizens against the singing of religious hymns by the pupils. It is complained that the words of the hymns now sung are diametrically op-posed to the religious doctrines of the Jews, and that the children of Jewish parents are being weaned away from their fathers' faith. At a mass meeting held in Temple Beth-el a dozen sneaker declared that no stone would be left un turned to bring about the abelishment or any kind of sectarian influences in the of the meat retailers by his statement that the men who sell beefsteaks to constructed developments affecting the household. In the latest era of flat-building in Chicago and New York stress is laid by landlords and agents on the number and kind of labor-saving and healthness of the conserving electrical devices installed for the meat retailers by his statement that the men who sell beefsteaks to consumers make about 45 per cent on the transactions. It was to be expected the corner meat dealer would resent the statement, which he did, saying that if he were able to make 19 per cent he would the same subject in New York two years seem unavoidable.

from the soldier viewpoint Merriam Man of Hour.

proved it for building or any business other than agriculture. Exemptions. The following are exempt from the in-

Agricultural land, so long as it has no higher value than its value for agri-cultural purposes. (This value is not defined nor is any means indicated for arriving at it.) Land for sporting and allied purposes is classed as agricultural land, except where its value for such purposes exceeds the agricultural value

2. Small houses occupied by their owners for 12 months previous to the collection of the duty and not exceeding £40 a in London, £26 in any other of 50,000 inhabitants. £16 elsewhere, Owner includes the holder of a lease granted for 50 years or more. Agricultural holdings of not more

acres and £75 annual value, occupled and cultivated by their owners to 12 months. Owner includes leaseholder 4. Land held by any corporate or incor-

porate body for the purpose of games or recreation without view to profit, and on conditions which render its continued use for such purposes probable, is exempt from the periodical payment explained above.
5. Crown lands. This does not include sales and leases to the crown.
6. Buildings used for separate tenements

Payment is to be made by stamps. In the case of land passing on death the

Statement of the Hetch-Hetchy Question and an Appeal to the Country. available sources. In this respect, probably, no large city in the world is more favorably situated.

The General Federation of Women's

Clubs, the California Federation and many other state federations have adopt-

ed resolutions protesting against this de-

structive plan. Anyone desiring complete

information on this important subject car

Preserve a Magnificent Park

HE Yosemite National Park is not BY JOHN MUIR only the greatest and most wonderful National playground in California, but in many of its features it is without a rival American people and is among their most priceless possessions. In world-wide in terest it ranks with the Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Yosemite Park embraces the headwaters of two rivers—the Merced and the Tuol-umne. The Yosemite Valley is in the Merced basin, and the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne and the Tuolumne Meadows are in the Tuolumne basin. Excepting only the Yosemite Valley, the Tuolumne basin is the finer and larger half of the park. Practically all of the Tuolumne basin drains directly into Hetch-Hetchy Vailey, which is a wonderfully exact coun-terpart of the great Yosemite, not only in its crystal river, sublime cliffs and waterfalls, but in the gardens, groves and meadows of its flowery park-like floor. This park-like floor is especially adapted for pleasure camping, and is the focus of all the trails from both the north and the south which lead into and through

this magnificent camp ground.

The Yosemite National Park was created in 1896 by Congress in order that this great natural wonderland should be preserved in pure wildness for all time for the benefit of the entire Nation. The Yosemite Valley was already preserved in a State Park, and the National Park was created primarily to protect Hetch-Hetchy Valley and Tuolu Tuolumne meadows from invasion.

In spite of the fact that this is a Na-tional property dedicated as a public park for all time, in which every citizen of the United States has a direct interest, cer-tain individuals in San Francisco contain individuals in San Francisco con-ceived the idea that here would be an opportunity to acquire a water supply for the city at the expense of the Nation.

A bill to accomplish this object has been introduced and will be urged at the preent session of Congress. Let all those who believe that our great National wonderlands should be preserved unmarred as places of rest and recreation for the use of all the people, now enter their protests. Ask Congress to reject this destructive bill, and also urge that the present park laws be so amended as to put an end to all such assaults on ou ystem of National parks.

If San Francisco could not obtain pure water elsewhere this great National sacrifice might be justified, but hydraulic engineers of unquestioned standing have reported on many other adequate and YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

stantially the area of the drainage which would be affected by the Hetch-Hetchy grant.

obtain it by writing to John Muir, president of the Society for the Preservation of National Parks, 302 Mills Building. San Francisco, Cal.

OPPORTUNITY.

I'm sought for oft in anxious haste r hopeless quest shalf-heartedly ways unwise and place unfit To meet me most contentedly

I often stand close by your side Unrecognized, because you look or greater objects than I hide For you inside my future-book

But when I meet the faithful man Who works unwatched and carefully make for him a place unsought. Beyond his hopes, most cheerfully.

JOHN L. VESTAL.

Ninth street North.