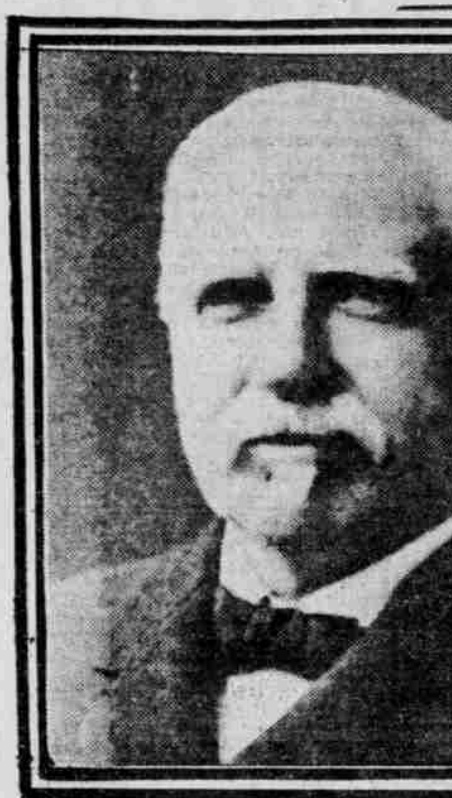


NEWS CHRONICLES OF THE CURRENT WEEK BRING THESE PROMINENT PERSONS INTO PUBLIC VIEW

GREAT BRITAIN'S AMENDED BUDGET SOON TO BE PASSED ON BY PEOPLE

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.



R.C. KERENSKY



PROF. THOMAS JANESCO
Copyrighted, 1909 of Geo. G. Bain

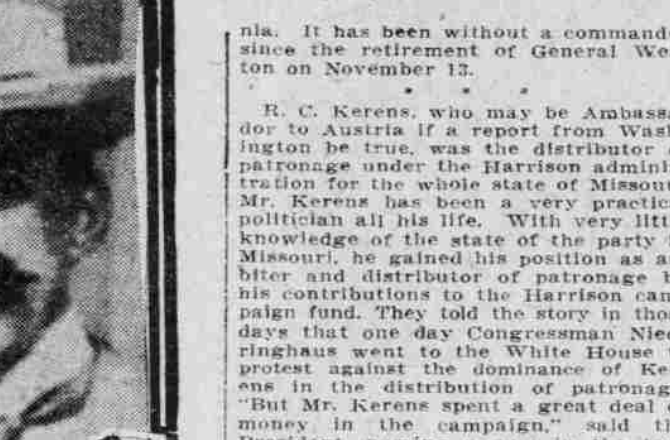


GEN. THOMAS BARRY

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—All the world wondered when Dr. Thomas Janesco, of Bucharest, performed an operation in London recently on a man who remained conscious while the doctors were cutting him open, and said he was entirely free from pain. The anesthesia was obtained by the injection of a mixture of strychnine and stovaine. It is thought this discovery may lead to the development of a new method of anesthesia.



COUNT DEVRIES



FRANK GOULD

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. Ronald Gould," which proved to be a canard. It served to bring into the not unwelcome limelight, however, a "showgirl" from the United States. Now the suit is on. Devoe against Mr. Gould is being dismissed. During the divorce suit, Miss Devoe's name was mentioned because she was said to have been the one who got perjured testimony associating her with Gould. Now she has brought suit against Gould for damaged affections. It is said, and again one of her 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 attention of that capitalist his proposition for the draining of the Zuyder Zee. Being denied the privilege of seeing Mr. Rockefeller in the usual way, he drove to the house in an automobile with two guards. He was expelled from the house without seeing Mr. Rockefeller, but later he saw him and laid his plan before him—with what result does not yet appear.

General Thomas Barry has been ordered to San Francisco to take command of the Department of California. It has been without a commander since the retirement of General Weston on November 13.

NEW PRESIDENT OF ROCK ISLAND HAS WORN SAME SIZE HAT FOR 25 YEARS

President Mudge No Lover of Red Tape—Electricity Rapidly Replacing Bridget in Household—Market Conditions Bring About War Prices in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Manifestly there is no jealousy nor resentment in the offices of the Rock Island over the selection of H. T. Mudge as president of that road under the new railway deal. Every one in the office, from the messengers to the clerks, seems to have a kindly feeling for the new executive head. Mr. Mudge is quite as well disposed toward those who have labored at his side. He announces he is not going to make any "cleaning" of the force, but that things will run along pretty much as they were, so far as personnel is concerned.

War Prices Seen Again. Memories of war prices, when money was not worth so much as it is today, came back to Chicago when quotations for prime steamed lard in Chicago shot up to \$14.15 a hundred pounds. The mark was the highest reached in 34 years, or since April and May, 1875. None of the active traders on the board had ever experienced such prices and did not know how to get their bearings in the crisis. Lard went up beyond \$13 in 1893, but the Chicago market had to do with that. In fact, all previous high-water marks were made by virtue of some market manipulation, while the recent aviation was due to normal causes, according to the trade. Consumption in the words of one trader, is getting right up to the slaughterhouse place and to the bottom of the pan. Fancy values established have caused a sharp slump in the demand from the consumer, hence something of an adjustment of demand to supply. Hogs are coming into the Chicago market in limited numbers, partly due to shortage in the crop and partly to bad roads.

Merriam Man of Hour. Chicago's man of the hour is Charles B. Merriam, Chicago professor, Alderman, searcher for municipal graft, and a young man of 35, who came out of a university faculty where men mix it with the masses of the land for more than more than with men. When he introduced in the Council last June his resolution for a searching inquiry into the financial methods of Chicago, "Bath House Coughlin" arose and with contemptuous Coughlineque disregard for "high brow" sought to laugh the resolution out of court. But the young man from the university was ready for him. In utter calmness he is famously cool under all circumstances—he informed the First Ward Alderman that he had already consulted with Mayor Busse and that the latter had given his approval of the plan to scrutinize Chicago's methods of administration.

Electricity Replaces Bridget. One who attends the electric show to be held in the city on Saturday night might make a sane guess that the electric current is going to solve the servant-girl problem. Every year this show exemplifies new and strange uses of electricity through the medium of which the mysterious fluid, or whatever it may be, gets its work as a mute laborer. It is promised the routine will show compact devices for washing dishes, sweeping floors, cleaning curtains and draperies, scrubbing woodwork, ironing shirts, running sewing machines and doing all sorts of household tasks. Bridget, operated by electricity, will be seen busy at the washbasin, at the baking oven and the flatiron. There will be no less than six new motors running washing machines, and a number of novel kinks in electric flatirons. There also will be a jangle of toasters, waffle-makers, coffee makers, hot-water heaters, vibrators, house telephones and whatnot.

Retailers Gouge Consumers. Speaking of high prices for table articles, Secretary Wilson "got a rise" out of 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 meat dealer would resent the statement, which he said, saying that if he were able to make 10 per cent he would be glad to retire from business and rest on his oars after five years.

Local newspaper made inquiries about prices of table articles, going first to a large retailer, who gave him his quotations on the condition his name should not be used. The reporter then interviewed a woman who keeps a large boarding-house and trades with the retailer in question. She detailed figures she had paid for butter, eggs, meats, potatoes and other staples that morning. Her figures were 20 to 100 per cent higher than the storekeeper's. For instance, the grocer said best creamery butter was selling at 18 cents. The landlady said she paid 34 cents. She paid 45 cents for eggs which the retailer quoted at 35 cents.

One who attends the electric show to be held in the city on Saturday night might make a sane guess that the electric current is going to solve the servant-girl problem. Every year this show exemplifies new and strange uses of electricity through the medium of which the mysterious fluid, or whatever it may be, gets its work as a mute laborer. It is promised the routine will show compact devices for washing dishes, sweeping floors, cleaning curtains and draperies, scrubbing woodwork, ironing shirts, running sewing machines and doing all sorts of household tasks. Bridget, operated by electricity, will be seen busy at the washbasin, at the baking oven and the flatiron. There will be no less than six new motors running washing machines, and a number of novel kinks in electric flatirons. There also will be a jangle of toasters, waffle-makers, coffee makers, hot-water heaters, vibrators, house telephones and whatnot.

One grocer admitted he was charging 45 to 50 cents a dozen for a particularly nice grade of eggs, run on Tuesday. Century schedule from hen to consumer. His customer laughed a scornful little laugh and observed the eggs must have come by way of the storage plant. Chicago is cheaper than beefsteaks. Milk is 3 cents a quart.

It has been shown already wherein the city would have been saved if the business methods practiced by private corporations had been followed by men elected or appointed to serve faithfully the interests of the public. It has been established beyond the shadow of a doubt by the testimony of engineers daily connected with the work that not a square inch of shale was taken from the sewer built by the McGovern Company, although some of the men in the street that outcome would seem unavoidable.

A condensation, made by the London Times, of the present condition of Lloyd-George's plan to collect revenue from which expenses of government can be met. THE Budget has now taken its final form in the House of Commons. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer April 28, and the finance bill embodying its provisions was issued May 28. That bill contained 74 clauses, and with schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June 7 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, which began October 19 and ended yesterday, it has been again greatly altered and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the government. In its original form the bill was exceedingly long, complicated, technical, and obscure; it is now very much shorter, and the amendments which have undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly what it actually contains. In these articles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language, so far as that is possible.

THE Budget has now taken its final form in the House of Commons. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer April 28, and the finance bill embodying its provisions was issued May 28. That bill contained 74 clauses, and with schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June 7 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, which began October 19 and ended yesterday, it has been again greatly altered and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the government. In its original form the bill was exceedingly long, complicated, technical, and obscure; it is now very much shorter, and the amendments which have undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly what it actually contains. In these articles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language, so far as that is possible.

THE Budget has now taken its final form in the House of Commons. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer April 28, and the finance bill embodying its provisions was issued May 28. That bill contained 74 clauses, and with schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June 7 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, which began October 19 and ended yesterday, it has been again greatly altered and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the government. In its original form the bill was exceedingly long, complicated, technical, and obscure; it is now very much shorter, and the amendments which have undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly what it actually contains. In these articles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language, so far as that is possible.

THE Budget has now taken its final form in the House of Commons. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer April 28, and the finance bill embodying its provisions was issued May 28. That bill contained 74 clauses, and with schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June 7 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, which began October 19 and ended yesterday, it has been again greatly altered and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the government. In its original form the bill was exceedingly long, complicated, technical, and obscure; it is now very much shorter, and the amendments which have undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly what it actually contains. In these articles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language, so far as that is possible.

THE Budget has now taken its final form in the House of Commons. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer April 28, and the finance bill embodying its provisions was issued May 28. That bill contained 74 clauses, and with schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June 7 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, which began October 19 and ended yesterday, it has been again greatly altered and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the government. In its original form the bill was exceedingly long, complicated, technical, and obscure; it is now very much shorter, and the amendments which have undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly what it actually contains. In these articles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language, so far as that is possible.

THE Budget has now taken its final form in the House of Commons. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer April 28, and the finance bill embodying its provisions was issued May 28. That bill contained 74 clauses, and with schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June 7 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, which began October 19 and ended yesterday, it has been again greatly altered and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the government. In its original form the bill was exceedingly long, complicated, technical, and obscure; it is now very much shorter, and the amendments which have undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly what it actually contains. In these articles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language, so far as that is possible.

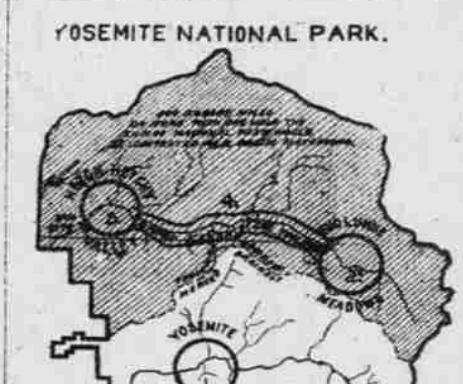
THE Budget has now taken its final form in the House of Commons. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer April 28, and the finance bill embodying its provisions was issued May 28. That bill contained 74 clauses, and with schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June 7 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, which began October 19 and ended yesterday, it has been again greatly altered and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the government. In its original form the bill was exceedingly long, complicated, technical, and obscure; it is now very much shorter, and the amendments which have undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly what it actually contains. In these articles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language, so far as that is possible.

THE Budget has now taken its final form in the House of Commons. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer April 28, and the finance bill embodying its provisions was issued May 28. That bill contained 74 clauses, and with schedules filled 62 folio pages of print. The debate on the second reading began June 7 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, which began October 19 and ended yesterday, it has been again greatly altered and extended by the insertion of a very large number of amendments by the government. In its original form the bill was exceedingly long, complicated, technical, and obscure; it is now very much shorter, and the amendments which have undergone have had a confusing effect upon the mind of any one who has tried to understand it. Yet it is most important that the public should know clearly what it actually contains. In these articles an attempt will be made to set out the main provisions in plain language, so far as that is possible.

Preserve a Magnificent Park

Statement of the Hetch-Hetchy Question and an Appeal to the Country.

THE Yosemite National Park is not only the greatest and most wonderful National playground in California, but in many of its features it is without a rival in the whole world. It belongs to the American people and is among their most precious possessions. In world-wide interest it ranks with the Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The Yosemite Park embraces the headwaters of two rivers—the Merced and the Tuolumne—and the Yosemite Valley in the Merced basin, and the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, and the Tuolumne Meadows in the Tuolumne basin. Excepting only the Yosemite Valley, the Tuolumne basin is the finer and larger half of the park. It is a park of the future, a park of the past, a park of the present, and a park of the future. It is a park of the future, a park of the past, a park of the present, and a park of the future. It is a park of the future, a park of the past, a park of the present, and a park of the future.



THE Yosemite National Park is not only the greatest and most wonderful National playground in California, but in many of its features it is without a rival in the whole world. It belongs to the American people and is among their most precious possessions. In world-wide interest it ranks with the Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The Yosemite Park embraces the headwaters of two rivers—the Merced and the Tuolumne—and the Yosemite Valley in the Merced basin, and the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, and the Tuolumne Meadows in the Tuolumne basin. Excepting only the Yosemite Valley, the Tuolumne basin is the finer and larger half of the park. It is a park of the future, a park of the past, a park of the present, and a park of the future. It is a park of the future, a park of the past, a park of the present, and a park of the future. It is a park of the future, a park of the past, a park of the present, and a park of the future.