

FAMINE FUND WORK AT HALF-WAY MARK

Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman,
Tells of Relief Administered
and Task to Be Completed.

The American Committee for China Famine Fund, according to a statement issued by Thomas W. Lamont, chairman, has reached the second stage of its mission of mercy of sending funds from America to feed the millions of starving famine victims in the far eastern republic. At the lowest estimate, the statement says, just as much more is needed to carry "the last 5,000,000" through to the June harvest as has already been sent.

Mr. Lamont points out that quick response by America to appeals made by President Harding and his predecessor, President Wilson, has resulted in such prompt distribution of relief that the threatened magnitude of the famine has been checked to a marked extent. A continuation of the efforts so far made, it is declared, will place the famine relief for China among America's most effective philanthropies.

The Waiting Millions

There remain, however, the statement shows, a "last 5,000,000" to be saved, and these people can be saved only by continuous and voluminous relief resulting from American subscriptions.

The statement, in part, follows: "Quick response to the appeal of the American Committee for China Famine Fund gives us at the half-way point in our work the cheering assurance that the subscriptions from generous Americans already have served a great humanitarian purpose, inasmuch as relief already administered has held the famine in bounds and made it possible for America to save a multitude of human beings."

"Whereas early estimates made it seem that millions must perish, we now are advised that instead of the 15,000,000 who, it was originally feared, were doomed to death from hunger, relief at present in sight from all sources, American, Chinese and foreign, is sufficient to provide scanty rations until the June harvest for all except 5,000,000 people. These 'last 5,000,000' are destitute, according to our latest reports from the American Advisory Committee in Peking and are dependent for existence upon new help coming from outside sources, and this means America."

From All the People

"It is the earnest hope of the Committee that the number of contributions made as well as the aggregate will be such as to make our humanitarian gift, in a real sense, a gift of the American people as a whole."

"One way to make individual effort and generosity contribute toward saving China's starving population is for every one responsive to China's need, in effect, to 'pick a pul in China for a day.' The thought behind this special appeal in connection with the latter part of our effort will be for American men, women and children to choose, figuratively, a Chinese famine victim as a friend for a day and to send what they spend one day on themselves or an American friend to the China Famine Fund either through local committees, banks or churches or direct to Vernon Munroe, treasurer, Bible House, New York City."

"No American is so poor that he cannot save a life at the lowest rate ever quoted, one dollar a month. Life's quotations fluctuate, sometimes in one nation, sometimes in another, but the lower the quotation the greater the opportunity of humanity, the opportunity of human beings to save human life. China is far away—6,000 miles—but hunger is hunger, whether around the corner or beyond the Pacific."

"We appeal to America to make effective the work already done in checking the China famine disaster by saving until harvest those already saved from death."

"CHINA WEEK" IS SUPREME EFFORT OF FUND WORKERS

As a practical and popular demonstration of the sympathy of the nation for a sister republic, a "China Famine Week," to be observed throughout the United States, has been set for the eight days from Sunday, May 1, to Sunday, May 8, inclusive.

In this week it is hoped that the churches and civic, commercial and professional bodies will take an active part. The success of this week will determine largely the amount of relief which can be sent through personal sacrifice to 5,000,000 starving people still dependent on outside aid.

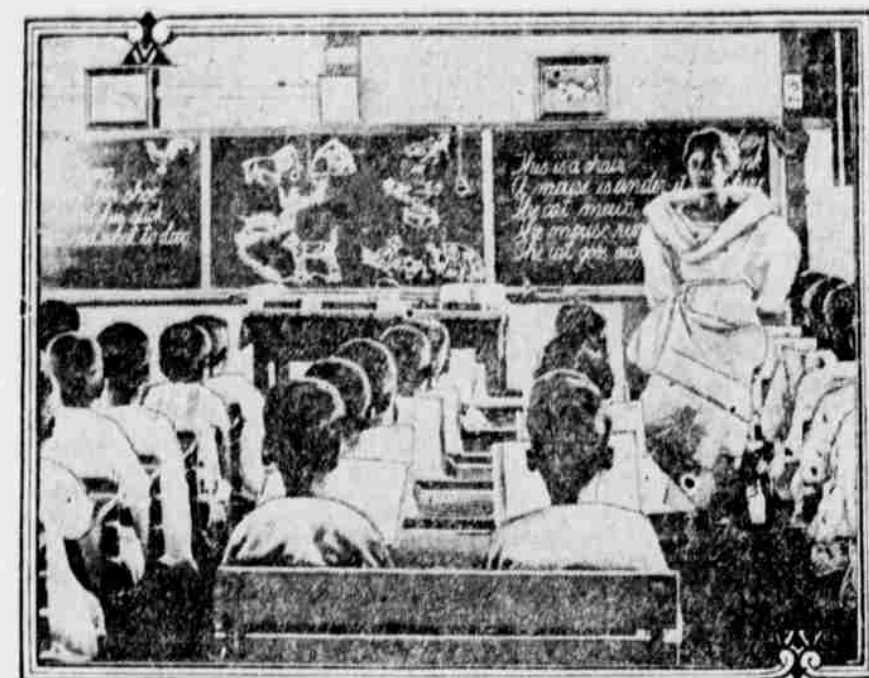
SEND What You SPEND ONE DAY To China

5,000,000 Chinese Famine Victims
Still Need American Help Before June.
\$1 will save one life one month.

PICK A PAL IN CHINA FOR A DAY

To hasten the work of relief, this newspaper will forward contributions to the local Treasurer, or to the National Treasurer, China Famine Fund, Bible House, New York City.

Schools Are Making Filipinos An English Speaking Race



This is the type of schoolroom that is rapidly making an English speaking nation out of the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippines.

If a teacher in a public school in the Philippines desires to punish a child, she doesn't have to apply the ruler. She simply sentences the offending pupil to remain away from school a few days!

This is the most severe punishment she can inflict, for Filipino children take an almost abnormal pleasure in going to school and acquiring an education. The all-Filipino legislature, in response to the popular demand for "schools, and still more schools," is constantly increasing its appropriations for education, but the schools can scarcely be constructed fast enough to care for the ever-increasing enrollment. The school enrollment is now \$82,000 without any compulsory attendance laws. When Dewey sailed into Manila Bay there were 2,100 private schools in the islands. Today there are 6,500 schools and colleges, with 17,000 Filipino teachers and about 1,000 other teachers, 341 of whom are Americans.

The University of the Philippines is the center of learning of the entire Orient, and is the pride of the Filipino people. It has an enrollment of 3,500 students. Santo Tomas university of Manila, older than Harvard, is another famous seat of learning.

The school system includes normal schools, agricultural colleges, twenty-seven farm schools, a nautical school and a school for the deaf and blind.

The Filipino pupil, in addition to learning English and in addition to his regular studies, learns basket making, embroidery and hat weaving, the trades peculiar to the islands, as well as the domestic sciences and pedagogy. There are more positions than can be filled by the trade school and commercial college graduates. The trade and agricultural schools produced \$1,176,850 worth of goods in 1919.

There is nothing that the Filipino people take more pride in and that

they are more grateful to the United States for, than their school system, which has been declared by many competent critics to be one of the finest in the world. While the system was implanted in the islands by Americans, every cent of the cost has been cheerfully borne by the Filipino people. The schools are making an English speaking race of the Filipino nation. English is the official language, and it is declared will continue to be when independence is granted.

"The Filipino boys and girls are well balanced, docile and industrious

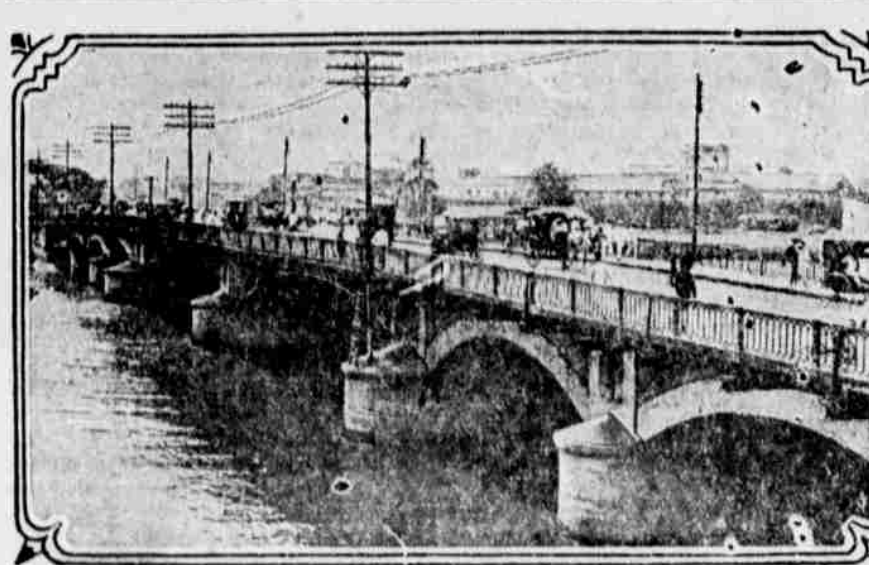


University of the Philippines which has an enrollment of 3,500 students.

pupils," says Julius B. Wood, who was sent to the islands by the Chicago Daily News to investigate conditions there. "To attend school is a privilege to a Filipino child or young man, not an unwelcome duty. In the cities those who work days go to school at night."

"Today there is hardly a barrio where youngsters cannot be found who speak English. One-third of the house of representatives and eighteen of the twenty-four senators speak English. In the next election, in 1922, the young men of the new schools will be stepping into control, and the first great goal of the public school system will have been reached."

A Passing Landmark of Old Manila



This is a photograph of the famous old Bridge of Spain, Manila. It is now a departed landmark of the Philippines, for its place has been taken by one of the finest bridges in the entire Orient, the new Jones bridge.

The Jones bridge is named in honor of the late Congressman W. A. Jones of Virginia, author of the Jones law of 1916 which promised the Philippines independence upon the establishment of a stable government.

The old Bridge of Spain is called "the mother of Manila's bridges." The original bridge was built of pontoons sometime between the years 1500 and 1600, being known as the Bridge of Boats. The stone bridge shown above was built about 1630. It was twice damaged by earthquakes, and was once partly demolished by a flood.

PRESS COMMENT ON PHILIPPINES

The Philippines!
(Shenandoah (La.) Post.)
Our idea of the Philippine question is to get out as quickly as possible and stay out. What do you say?

Our Little Brown Cousins
(Argus, Rock Island, Ill.)
There is no mistaking that Filipinos want their independence. And it is just possible, as they insist, that they in the islands, better than we Americans over here, are the best judges of whether they are fitted for independence. The United States wants no outburst in the Philippines as England faces in Ireland. The wisest way to head off a rebellion is to give the

islands their independence before they have cause to rebel.

Shall We Let Philippines Go?
(Cedar Rapids (La.) Republican.)
The United States cannot continue to hold the Philippines unless this nation wants to give the lie to its own professions in the matter. The United States must keep faith with the world. The American people do not want the Philippine Islands to become their Irish question.

Filipinos Are Making Headway
(Mt. Vernon (O.) Republican-News)
The Filipinos are making an intensive and intelligent campaign for independence. They are urging their claims with shrewdness and vigor. They declare that they have proven beyond question that they are capable of self-government, and they believe that with independence the Filipinos will so conduct themselves as to gain the respect of the world.

THREE PRESIDENTS ASK AID FOR CHINA

Harding, Wilson and Taft Appeal
to Americans to Help Stricken
Millions of Sister Republic.

The President and two ex-Presidents of the United States have joined, for the first time in the history of the country, in an appeal for a philanthropic enterprise. President Harding, ex-President Wilson and ex-President Taft are all in the forefront of the movement to send aid from America to the famine victims of China.

One of President Harding's first official acts after his inauguration, taken when he had been in the White House less than two weeks, was to renew the appeal made by his predecessor in behalf of America's sister republic in the East. President Harding said in part:

"At this, the earliest practicable moment in my administration, I desire to add my own to the many appeals which have been issued heretofore in behalf of the starving people of a large section of China."

"The picture of China's distress is so tragic that I am moved, therefore, to renew the appeal heretofore made and to express the hope that the American people will continue to contribute to this humanitarian cause as generously as they possibly can."

In appointing the American committee for China Famine Fund, with his own immediate predecessor in the White House, ex-President Taft, as one of the members, and Thomas W. Lamont of New York, as chairman, President Wilson said in his proclamation:

"Not only in the name of humanity, but in that of the friendliness which we feel for a great people in distress, I venture to ask that our citizens shall, even though the task of giving is not today a light one, respond as they can to this distant but appealing cry for help."

LIFE SAVING STAMPS HELP FAMINE VICTIMS

Each "Mercy" Sticker Purchased
for Three Cents Provides Food
for One Day for a Chinese.

Sales of "Life Saving Stamps" by the American Committee for China Famine Fund for the benefit of China famine victims have reached a total of thousands of dollars at the end of the first month, and already the money is actually saving lives in China. Orders during the first month aggregated more than 10,000,000 stamps, which will mean—at the rate of 3 cents for each stamp—\$300,000 for the Chinese when the complete returns have been made. The stamps are intended to secure a multitude of small contributions from persons who will not have an opportunity to contribute in other ways. The campaign for China is the greatest single philanthropic effort now before the American people.

Every state in the Union is now co-operating in the life saving stamp sales, and special committees are at work in more than 2,000 cities throughout the country. The circulation of the stamps is being effected by sales organizations composed of officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, assisted by commercial organizations, schools, churches, Boy and Girl Scout Camps, Y. M. and Y. W. Christian Associations, fraternal lodges, hotel associations, boards of education and other volunteers interested in the movement to extend a helping hand to a sister republic in distress.

House to house canvassing for the sale of the stamps—which are intended to be placed on the backs of letters and packages—has proved the most effective method in the smaller communities. In the big cities the stamps have been sold to business houses, which are using them on their outgoing mail and packages. A nominal quota of ten stamps for every adult has been set by the committee, but in many centers this already has been passed. If unable to obtain stamps through a local committee write China Famine Fund Committee, Bible House, New York.

BUY CHINA LIFE SAVING STAMPS

CHINA
LIFE SAVING
STAMP



If each person buys ten stamps at a cost of 30 cents, this community will go over its stamp quota.

Stamps can be secured from the local China Famine Fund Committee or directly from China Famine Fund, Bible House, New York City.

ROBBERIES OF THE MAIL (Written for The Herald by Rev. C. R. Lowe.)

I am going to limber up the Underwood once more to speak of the news item of Sunday's paper, which was one of the most interesting to me. It has to do with the robberies of the mail. You say there was a price of \$5,000 put on the head of every mail robber that is brought to account. The mail clerks are to be armed, and they are to see, in so far as they are able, that the mails are protected. "Mail robberies must stop," says Postmaster General Hays. We throw up our hat for Hays. It may be a bit early, but we will trust Hays to do what he says.

What a lot of this sort of crime there is. One would think there is no mail at all which was not rich in valuables, and would furnish rich loot for the man with the nerve and the criminal ambition to go and get it. It may be these robbers have some way of finding out which mails are the ones that are good for plunder. If this is so, it ought not to be so. The way then to stop this game is to have a bit more secrecy in the handling of the mail. We have noticed this, that there are few men who are working with the mail which are ever caught in crookedness, they are occasionally. From what I know of mail workers, they know the chances for being caught is too great to take the risk, even though they should have the criminal desire. Now, if this is the case, we ask why other men cannot be made to feel the same thing? We do not believe the mail clerks want to be held up and robbed any more than the public wants to be preyed upon.

But while the chances of escape is good and the booty is rich, these things are going to be done, for there will be found some who are too lazy to work and who are willing to take the risk. We observe in the news items that the haul is usually a fairly good one, to say the least, and there is seldom the news of any being caught. Some are. More of them ought to be. Why should these men get away? We do not hear so much of the express companies getting robbed for they have a way of preventing it. That way is to go after the robbers till they get them. One of these companies has a record of having caught every robber who has robbed them. That is a mighty good deterrent. Have the criminals any special grievance at the mails and a love for the express companies that they go for the mails? We guess they want the money and they go where they can do the best and run the least risk. Like every other class they follow the line of least resistance, and go for the mails.

You seldom see an expressman who does not have a gun on his hip, and especially so if there are valuables in the car. If there is an unusually valuable shipment, they have several men to go as a special guard and these men are armed for business. But you never saw a mail clerk in your life that was armed, though their oath of office requires them to defend the mails. If there is a specially valuable package to be carried, and if the mail service is in the carrying business, as it is, why should not they have a special guard, too. If that were the regulation, shippers would tell the postal authorities of the value of the parcel as quickly as they would tell the express company. Then there might be some safety provided.

A \$5,000 reward will help a lot in bringing men to justice. The mail clerks are not cowards any more than other men, and they will do their best. Hays says, "We are going to use every power possible to do this (stop robberies), no matter how drastic. The west knows how to handle these criminals, just as they used to in the old Wells-Fargo days." Now, we all know what that means. It means that some one is going to get shot if he is not careful. From what Mr. Hays says we rather get the impression that "bringing in" a mail robber means dead or alive. We believe in going after these men just this way. Make them know the department means business and they will divert their attention to some other line of business. We do not believe in letting the postal service become inefficient nor demoralized by a few criminals nor that the public should repeatedly suffer out of regard for their worthless lives. Suppose a dozen robbers should lose their lives at the game. That would be a small price to make the mails safe. If the next twelve men who attempt to rob mails would be shot dead in their tracks, that would all but end the mail robbing business, too dangerous. Mail thieves are not anxious to die.

Government is to preserve the safety and life of the governed, and the man who imperils this safety has to be punished. The fear of punishment is a deterrent whether the criminal is such because he has an abnormal mind or whether he is purely criminal. The purely criminal ought to be shot in his tracks if he cannot be taken alive, and may be any way, just as you would shoot a man who entered your home to rob you; the other man ought to have some consideration, but it is hard at the time to inquire into the case and the man will have to take his chances as a part of the game, and this he expects to do when he goes into it.

With the arming of the railway mail clerks and the reward, and the order to bring them in, we look for an immediate slump in the business of robbing the mail. We trust Mr. Hays to bring this about, and if he

does half as well as he did in the managing of the recent republican presidential campaign a mail robbery story will shortly be a piece of real news.

LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. March 31, 1921—3w.

NOTICE

Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester will take notice that on the 19th day of March, 1921, Sherman W. McKinley, County Judge in and for Dakota County, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$55.43, in an action pending before him wherein John Ryan is Plaintiff and Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester are defendants; that property of the defendants consisting of a tractor has been attached under said order. Said case was continued to the 9th day of May, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN RYAN, Plaintiff.

First Pub. March 31, 1921—3w.

NOTICE

Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester will take notice that on the 19th day of March, 1921, Sherman W. McKinley, County Judge in and for Dakota County, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$107.90 and interest in an action pending before him wherein Thomas F. Crosby is Plaintiff and Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester are defendants; that the property of the defendants consisting of a tractor has been attached under said order. Said case was continued to the 9th day of May, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS F. CROSBY, Plaintiff.

First Pub. April 7, 1921—3w.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska) ss.
Dakota County,)

To Catherine Riley, Matilda Hendricks, Nellie Burk, Angeline Noile, Frank Riley, Loretta Roe, and Thomas Riley, and to all persons interested in the estate of Miles T. Riley, also known as Miles T. Reilly, deceased.

On reading the petition of Catherine Riley praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 2nd day of April, 1921, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed, and recorded as the last will and testament of Miles Riley, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to Mike O'Neill as executor.

It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 23rd day of April, A. D., 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in the Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 2nd day of April, A. D., 1921.

SHERMAN W. MCKINLEY,
County Judge.

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