

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

D. H. O'NEILL, Publisher. O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

Differing opinions concerning the rights of Japanese naturalized in Hawaii to hold land in California have been expressed by Edward White, immigration commissioner, and R. U. Harrison, chief assistant state attorney of California. Commissioner White says the Japanese have all the rights of American citizens, as their naturalization has been upheld in accordance with the congressional act of May 9, 1918. Mr. Harrison holds that the state of California is not bound by the decisions of the United States district court of Hawaii, whereby they were granted citizenship.

Questioned in the house of commons as to why the American troops did not cooperate with the Japanese in the fighting at Bagovostchensk, Gliberts, Winston Churchill, the minister of war, replied that the American commander had said that the force which was attacking the Japanese might prove to be one of insurrectionary Russian peasants who were mistaken for belated allies. Churchill added that there was no doubt that the force which attacked the Japanese was a powerful and well armed bolshevist band.

Japanese who served in the United States army here during the war, thus becoming eligible for naturalization, are leaving Hawaii for California and other coast points as soon as they obtain their citizenship papers, according to Richard Halsey, United States immigration inspector here, says a dispatch from Honolulu. Several score already have left or have engaged passage. To date almost 200 Japanese have been naturalized, and it is estimated that almost 500 were made eligible by military service.

The report of the directors of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, made public Wednesday, says "the most serious problem which has been forced upon the railway during the federal administration is the enormous increase in wages, which has also been the prime factor in the increased cost of practically all materials. If these advances are to be permanent, railroad freight and passenger rates must again be raised to insure a fair return to the railroads."

A prominent weekly, in a description of the Texas oil fields, says: "People in overalls are riding in limousines, women in calico dresses, with diamond rings and necklaces, horny handed farmers with hickory shirts and weather beaten faces, upon whose gnarled hands glow great gems, are some of the sights. All the evidences of immense wealth, with utter ignorance of how to use it, can be seen on every side."

At the conclusion of his first trip to France, the president, asked how soon a peace could be formalized, said that, like all gatherings of this kind, there must be "so much talk." "Finally," he added, "everyone becomes 'talked out' and then we get to results quickly." The president, according to all reports, feels that the stage of "talked out" has been reached, says a Washington message.

A prisoner paroled from the Nebraska penitentiary found the cost of living so high that he returned to the prison that week to plead with the warden to be allowed to serve the rest of his sentence. Fragments of two human skeletons dug up by excavators in Chicago last week, are believed to establish the first time definitely the burial place of the victims of the Fort Dearborn massacre in 1812.

Four hundred millionaires have been devalued from rag picking, in the estimate compiled from a recent report on waste reclamation in the United States. The waste reclamation service of the commerce department has discovered one Harvard man who gave up a \$10,000-a-year rag picking job to enter war work, and now he is going back to "talked out" work again.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Siberian minister of justice, in a report dealing with the atrocities committed by the bolsheviks, said that stress on the tortures inflicted on the clergy, Archbishop Andronique, it is asserted, was buried alive. Bishop Theophanus, after having suffered great torture, finally was drowned by successive immersions through a hole in the ice. Fifty priests were butchered at Perm.

When members of the legislative commission investigating the high price of building materials resumed their inquiry in Chicago today, an effort will be made to ascertain why the price of common building brick has increased 70 per cent, while the price of ornamental brick and other building material have not advanced more than 35 to 45 per cent.

The trustees of the Marshall Field estate have decided to sell the realty owned by the estate in Chicago, although it is valued at \$40,000,000, and is the largest aggregate held by any one owner in Chicago. The reason for the decision is that taxation is so high on large incomes that these properties yield less than 1-2-5 per cent on the investment.

British destroyers will cooperate with the American navy in patrolling the coast to be followed by American naval squadrons in the projected flight across the Atlantic ocean next month. From 40 to 60 British warships are on duty from the Azores to the British Isles, where, under present plans, the flight will end.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, chief of training and operations in the army air service, has been awarded the decoration of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the British government. This is the fourth decoration for meritorious service which General Mitchell has received during the war.

Swift & Co. say no change in the price of meat will result from the removal of the government's profit restrictions, as the government's maximum of 9 per cent had not been reached. Armour & Co. say heavy demands and the high cost of labor and live stock leave no means for reducing prices.

"That the German republic does not give the impression either at home or abroad of being the flower of a new dawn comes from the fact that it has retained most of the old figures which seem just as flourishing in the new atmosphere as they did under the Kaiser," admits Theodore Wolf.

A London correspondent says it is proposed to wait until April 15 before attempting the trans-Atlantic flight, and longer, if weather conditions are unfavorable.

The public welfare committee of Los Angeles is agitating the subject of a free camping ground, for the accommodation of automobile parties who are traveling overland.

Wisconsin labor organizations are quietly carrying out a new policy which requires members to be citizens of the United States in order to hold membership in a labor union.

Rhode Island has adopted a resolution directing the attorney general of the state to ask the United States supreme court for a ruling on the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

WORK IS RUSHING FOR ADJOURNMENT

Nebraska Legislators Have Busy Week In Prospect—Governor Has Signed 187 Bills.

Lincoln, Neb., April 16.—Every bill on the house general file has been cleaned up, and the last 16 ground out by the sitting committee were recommended for passage. Among these are those increasing the salaries of district court clerks under 16,000, and from 16,000 to 20,000 population; repealing the soldier voting law, increasing the salaries of county attorneys outside of Douglas and Lancaster from \$100 to \$250 a year; redistricting all of the rural schools of the state; memorializing congress and urging Nebraska's representatives therein to give each discharged soldier six months' pay; governor's bill, a companion to the rural school redistricting bill, requiring county boards to lay out roads to consolidated school houses where 10 or more grades are taught.

The house has about 20 senate bills to consider during the week. The senate has not yet acted on all of the bills from the house. The members of both branches are anxious to get through, and it is forecast that business will be expedited that it may be possible to adjourn at the close of the week. The civil code bill may prove a stumbling block in the calculations of the statesmen. The conference committee that is inserting into its redraft on the code bill all the new laws passed that change sections it picked up from the old laws, must wait until the senate gets through considering the passing of bills.

Bills Already Signed. One hundred and eighty-seven measures introduced during this session of the legislature have been signed by the governor. Fifty-six are senate files and 131 are house rolls. Fifty-seven of the house rolls carry the emergency clause and are now effective. Twenty-two of the senate files have the emergency attached. Thirty house rolls and senate files passed during this session and signed by the governor are pertinent to the code bill and are being written in that measure.

WOMAN IS NAMED ON STATE BOARD

Mrs. A. G. Peterson, of Aurora, Neb., Is Appointed by Governor McKelvie—Take Office July 1.

Lincoln, Neb., April 16.—Mrs. A. G. Peterson, of Aurora, formerly supreme president of the P. E. O. Sisterhood and once president of the state federation of woman's clubs, has been appointed by Governor McKelvie to succeed E. O. Mayfield, whose resignation takes effect July 1. She will be the first woman in Nebraska to hold such a place.

Mrs. Peterson has for many years been a director in the Aurora National bank and is active in the management of the mercantile business of Peterson Brothers Company. She was a member of the woman's committee of the state council of defense, and has acted as chairman of the finance committee and treasurer since Mrs. Keith Neville resigned.

It is rumored that with the retirement on July 1 of Leo Matthews, who acted as purchasing agent of the board, Mrs. Peterson will handle this work. It is claimed that because of her business experience she will be well fitted for the job. The governor recently expressed his willingness to name a woman for the board if one willing and competent could be found. Mrs. Peterson has lived in Nebraska since 1882.

Britain's Doctors Seek Entente With American Medicos

London Times cable service [Copyright 1919, by Public Ledger Co.] to The St. Louis City Tribune. LONDON, April 14.—The newly formed Inter-Allied Fellowship of Medicine is already accomplishing good work. It will be recalled that the body was constituted with Sir William Osler as its first chairman. What is not so well known is that a great deal of the organization of ways and means was accomplished, thanks to the enthusiasm and energy of J. Y. W. McAllister, the secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine.

The Royal Society of Medicine has taken another step toward helping forward the medical entente with America. Dr. MacLean and about 100 American medical officers from France, who mean to avail themselves of the new emergency post graduate scheme of teaching, were received as the guests of the society by the president, Sir Humphrey Rolleston.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this new spirit of comradeship which is being fostered between American and British medical men. The points of view of the two professions are being readjusted—for considerable differences do exist in methods of thought and work—with great mutual benefit.

The British voters has strongly expressed his objection to paying one-third of his income for the next 50 years in order not to hurt the feelings or pockets of the people who acclaimed the sinking of the Lusitania and great hospital ships with songs of joy, says the London Times. M. Lenzell, personal representative of Premier Lenin, is said to have arrived in Budapest and to have promised the Hungarians an army of 100,000 to aid them in strengthening their control of the country. Lenin is also reported to be making preparations to install bolshevism in Rumania and Bulgaria, thus directly linking Russia up with Hungary and Bulgaria.

LEGISLATOR'S WORK TO END SESSION

Farmers Win In House For Co-operative Banks—Code Measure Continues to Take Much Time.

Lincoln, Neb., April 12.—A gentleman's agreement was necessary between the supporters and the opponents of H. R. 501, the co-operative bank law, in order to prevent starvation descending upon the house at the Friday session. Only 50 votes could be rustled in support of the bill among the 77 members present, where 51 was necessary. The friends of the measure held the house under a call, and thus halted all further business, for two hours during yesterday morning's session. They were not strong enough to put the bill across, but they were numerous enough to prevent the call from being raised. Shortly after noon an agreement was entered into that the house would be at ease for an hour and a half and members would be free to rustle luncheon. Presumptively it took no recess, but actually it did.

The bill had been pruned down so that it was not particularly obnoxious, but every banker and every holder of bank stock opposed it like a rock, because they said it would be an entering wedge for co-operative banking, which would put them out of business. The republican party platform promised help to co-operative enterprises, and this was brought out as an argument for support. Most of its supporters, however, were members who had opposed the governor's code bill, another platform measure, and the argument failed to gain any votes.

When the house reconvened at 1:30 o'clock Frost and Williams, who had been absent from the morning session, appeared, and the bill was passed through the emergency clause by a vote of 52 to 29.

Code Bill Takes Time. The legislature will not be able to finish until next Tuesday or Wednesday. The code bill is to blame. When it was drawn it was necessary to "pick up" from the existing statutes all of the laws governing the various departments which are rearranged and incorporated these. The legislature, however, has been busy amending laws for the last three months, and its output includes a number of amendments to the old laws included in the code. The conference committee, therefore, has the job of hand taking each of these new laws and inserting it in the code bill, and then send the latter back to both houses for agreement. Thus, when the code bill finally becomes law it will include all of these new laws and they will have to be re-enacted when the conference committee report is adopted.

The house adopted the report of a committee which had been instructed to find out about fire protection given the workers at the packing house of the Swift company at South Omaha. This showed that a number of fire escapes were of wood and ran from the first floor to the roof. Defective wiring was also found. The company has been ordered by the fire commissioner to make the necessary changes. The report said that the Swift plant is better equipped from a fire hazard standpoint than any other South Omaha packing plant.

Wants Woman on Board. Governor McKelvie has ordered Dr. R. F. Williams, formerly superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Lincoln, to the board of control to take the place of former Governor Holcomb, whose resignation takes effect May 1. The interim appointment between May 1 and July 1, when Williams takes charge, has been filled by naming A. C. Allyn, of Hastings. Allyn had already been nominated and confirmed by the senate for the six-year term beginning July 1. This vacancy appointment will enable him to begin May 1 and continue through for six years after July 1. Dr. Williams' term is for two years. The governor has yet to fill the place to be vacated July 1 by E. O. Mayfield, whose removal was recommended by a legislative committee. He is hunting for a woman who can fill the bill. Dr. Williams is now a captain in the medical service at Camp Gordon, Ga.

The senate approved a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a custodial farm for women. The house had given the farm \$100,000, but the senate was more economical, and thought the smaller sum sufficient to start the farm on a cottage basis. It also approved a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the issuance of certificates of service to Nebraska soldiers in the world war. The senate passed the fence building bill, which requires the land owners who refuse to build to pay part of the cost by the one who does. It also passed a bill defining the qualifications of applicants for license to practice pharmacy, the bill, which was once passed, being brought back for amendment so as to provide that anyone who has had three years' experience under a graduate pharmacist may apply for license.

All mills in this region spinning American cotton will close down for 14 working days from April 10 to April 28, because of bad trade, says a cable from Manchester, England.

Resolutions were passed at a mass meeting in Tokio Saturday urging that Japan oppose the League of Nations if it does not stipulate abolition of race discrimination.

Two and a half years after peace has been signed the French government will declare legally dead all the 184,000 French soldiers and thousands of civilians, who have disappeared, leaving no trace behind them.

When the 25th (Yankee) division parades in Boston this week politicians will have no say as to how grand stand tickets shall be distributed. The officers and men of the division themselves will decide who shall see them march. Grand stand tickets, of which there will be 25,000, will be given only to the soldiers, and by them will be distributed.

One Paris correspondent regrets that since he came to Europe, President Wilson has had practically no contact with leading French publicists, many of whom are cultivated, open minded men, from whom the president might have acquired much useful knowledge, and who would logically have explained his conceptions, his principles to the French people.

BIG LAND HOLDER LOSES HIS POINT

Secured Large Tract of Nebraska Land By Making Use of Veterans of the Civil War.

Lincoln, Neb., April 14.—District Attorney Allen has received word from the circuit court of appeals that that body has decided in favor of the government in a suit to wrest from Everett M. Eldred, one of the wealthiest ranchmen in Nebraska, 4,000 acres of land he had secured by means which the government claimed were unlawful.

The land is located in Deuel county where a great development has recently taken place in winter wheat culture. The government submitted evidence showing that Eldred had induced a number of old soldiers to file on Kinkaid homesteads of a section each by promising to pay all their expenses and \$500 when they could make a deed to the land. Many of these had served three and a half years in the civil war and under the law this was deducted from the five years' residency required to get the land free.

Eldred alleged that the agreements were within the law, and that he was entitled to the land. The case has been a hard fought one, some of the biggest lawyers in the state having been retained by Eldred. The case will go to the supreme court.

WALTHILL WOMEN TO HAVE RELIEF CORPS

Walthill, Neb., April 14.—One hundred and fifteen women of Walthill have organized a relief corps. It was properly instituted last Monday evening by officers from Omaha. The first officers of the organization are: President, Ida Sears; treasurer, Ida Wroth; and secretary, Ida Johnson. Delegates elected to attend the state convention in May are Ida Wroth and Rose Griffith. The alternates are Drusa Caldwell and Julia Krippendorf. The corps was named J. W. Taylor Relief Corps in honor of a civil war veteran who died some years ago.

FREMONT PROFESSOR TO GO TO WISNER SCHOOLS

Fremont, Neb., April 14.—Prof. J. I. Ray, of Fremont Normal school, has been elected superintendent of the schools at Wisner. He is to receive \$1,650 and Mrs. Ray, who is a former Fremont teacher and a musician, is to have a position in schools. Professor Ray is a graduate of the Fremont Normal and for some years has been a member of the faculty.

JAPS DON'T WELCOME CHEAP LABOR, EITHER

Special Permit Required of Employers—Deport 800 Coolies Brought In Illegally.

Tokio, (by mail).—The prohibition of cheap immigrant labor, except under special permission of the authorities, is by no means a dead letter in Japan. Eight hundred Chinese coolies recently were sent back to Antung under police escort by the home minister. Commenting on this incident M. Zumoto, editor of the Herald of Asia, tells his countrymen that the policy that excludes Japanese labor from America and Australia, makes it possible for Japanese laborers to earn a living at home.

The coolies in question had been imported from Antung by an iron manufacturer at Hiroshima, who lost \$25,000 by the operation.

ENGLAND DISCHARGES 7,000 GIRL MESSENGERS

By Reciprocal News Service. London, April 12.—The discharge of 7,000 girl messengers from postoffices in London and the provinces has already begun. Day by day the efficient little ruffians are disappearing from their familiar haunts. It is a real loss to most of us who have become genuinely fond of these substitutes for the old familiar cheeky little boys with their pill box caps poised over one ear and their engaging worldliness. Not that the little girls are not just as wordly; indeed when we first came over we were continually standing agape at the unexpected sight of them sauntering always in pairs along the eastern edge of the sidewalk, spitting into the gutter with the correct traditional cock of their eye and exchanging side splitting jokes only possible of appreciation by their chum.

With the good natured fatality of extreme youth the youngsters are making no complaint at being kicked out of their jobs by the return of the boys. They were told when some temporary and carried no prospects.

An order of the inter-allied armistice commission prohibiting the sale of real estates belonging to the German government or local governments in the areas of occupation, has been received by the American army. The order is believed to have been prompted by reports that such transfers might be made to diminish the value of the security held by the allies for the payment of indemnities.

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce report shows that trade between the United States and Russia fell from \$428,000,000 in 1917 to \$28,000,000 in 1918.

New York representatives of large steamship lines engaged in trade with Buenos Aires say they stopped booking freight for that port some time ago, because of the continued labor disturbances there.

"A goat's reward for being fat and healthy is to become mutton and a kid that goes to a packing house might be consoled with the knowledge that his epitaph on the menu will read 'mutton,'" says a packer, in explaining that packers are awarded by the government to distinguish between sheep and goats in transaction with dressed meat retailers, but that the retailers are not required to so inform consumers.

Training Little Children

Suggestions by mothers who have been kindergarten teachers. Issued by The United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and The National Kindergarten Association, New York, N. Y.

PARENTS must not look down upon the child and consider his efforts, trials and sorrows petty; we must try to understand how sincerely they put all their hearts into their play and that the losses that seem so trivial to us are of great moment to them. We must learn to share all their experiences with them if we would develop the fine feelings we wish them to have at maturity.

Children must not be shut off in one part of the house to remain aloof until a certain age, but ought to be a part of the family circle, sharing its joys, work and minor sorrows. I do not mean that children should be pushed before visitors, have all their meals at the family table or remain up till their elders retire, but there are times and places when it is the children's right and privilege really to be members of the family.

Even when they are very young, children can assume responsibility for certain light tasks about the house and as their age and strength increase, more and more duties should be added. The great American idea has been to remove all responsibility from the child and to give him a care-free childhood. I would not take one second of joy away from any child, but I would make it a joy for him to feel that the home is his and that he, too, helps in the making of it by performing certain duties that need to be done for the comfort of all. The child of 2 can pick up toys, put away dishes and silver, help set the table, dust low furniture and run many errands up stairs and down, and he loves to feel that he is "mother's helper."

He brings his daddy's slippers. He picks up baby's toys. He shuts the door for grandma. Without a bit of noise. On errands for his mother. He scampers up and down. She vows she would not change him. For all the boys in town. (Songs: A Little Child's Day, by Emilie Poulsson and Eleanor Smith.)

Then the child can help prepare for the great festival days, birthdays, Thanksgiving and Christmas, those joyous days which bring the family very close together, and we can let him share not only in the preparation but in the joy of the day itself and here very early he gains a presentiment of the love and spirit of service that make home, and an ideal of the home that he will some day found.

As we would let the child share the labor and the festivals, so we must permit him to share the great family secrets and home joys. Let him know that he must never divulge anything that concerns only the family and I know that a child properly trained will never tell his playmates what he is told in a family secret.

So we begin very early to train him to keep his word and the sanctity of the home. When he has been thus prepared he is ready to share with the mother and father that greatest family secret, the coming of the new baby, and this confidence will bind the little one closer than anything else to the very heart of the home.

Children are so open-hearted and ready and respond so sweetly and quickly to faith and trust that we often miss great happiness by not sharing our hopes and joys more freely with them.

If we keep the bond very close our home will become the great meeting place of all children and this love and companionship between parents and children will be like a powerful magnet whose attraction the children cannot resist.

So from these beginnings the home tie will be so strengthened that we need never fear that the allurements of the world can draw our children from us, but can rest assured that they will always return to the "center of deep repose."

Please pass this article on to a friend and thus help Uncle Sam reach all the mothers of the country.

How to Know Fake Stocks.

From the Dearborn Independent. Hang on to your Liberty bond. Put the acid test to the promises of every promoter who tries to persuade you to part with your government securities. Don't sell your bonds if you can possibly avoid it, and in no case dispose of them for other securities until you are assured that you are not buying worthless paper. Don't take the promoter's word for the safety of the investment which he offers. Ask your government, through your bank—any bank—whether the stock offered to you is good stock.

The stock salesman who tells you he can't wait usually means that he doesn't dare to wait. He may be in a hurry because he is only a jump and a half ahead of the law.

The stock swindler, it should be noted, is not necessarily a J. Rufus Wallingford, resplendent in a white vest, a silk hat, spats, a cane and a few diamonds. The probabilities are that he in no way resembles the mental picture you may have of a promoter of worthless securities.

He has many ways of approach and most of them are copied from the methods employed by legitimate business. He may approach you personally, or he may do it through the mails. It is not even impossible that he may be a resident of your community, knowingly or unknowingly acting as the agent of sinister interests. And the chances are also that the stock shark who is after your Liberty bond is proceeding just within the law, not far within, but far enough so that after you have relinquished your bond or your money you cannot reach him.

There are, however, two marks of the swindler which are common and easy to see. Once you find them beware of the bait that is offered. These signs are, first: the very great willingness of the promoter to take your Liberty bond in place of cash; and second: his glowing promise that the investment which he offers will pay big returns immediately. The former is new but the latter is old.

If the stock broker who approaches you contrasts the return on which the investment he offers with that which you are getting on your Liberty bond, and depreciates the value of clinging to your government paper, shun him.

But there is a duty devolving upon you which will not permit you to drop the matter here. There is a better way of handling the graffer than by merely ignoring his advances. It comes in a suggestion from the federal trade commission and is the idea around which the campaign for eliminating these swindlers is built.

Go to your bank. Hand over to its officials the printed prospectus which you may have received, or lacking that, whatever data you have on the individual who has tried to get your bonds, together with the name of the stock he is offering for sale.

If the investment is a safe one your banker will tell you so. But if it is doubtful or if the banker has no information concerning it, he will report the case to the federal reserve board. When that report reaches Washington the government will interest itself. It will determine whether the stock offered to you is of value and whether the promises made for it are false or true. It will in this manner, be informed of new stock schemes and it can, through the federal trade commission, take up the case much sooner than will be possible if it is compelled to wait several months for complaints from investors who are finally convinced that they have been defrauded.

Do not under any circumstances be fooled by the stock swindler's statement that the banks and "big business" are against him and depreciate his stock because they want to seize control of his company. That is another old dodge. The legitimate stock broker will not object to government investigation. Such men and concerns do not fear investigation. They welcome it because they are anxious to protect their standing and their line of business by weeding out the crooks who live on borrowed reputations.

Enlarge Markets By Motors.

The following is quoted from a very interesting article, "Enlarging Markets by Motors," by Alton Secor, appearing in a recent issue of Successful Farming:

"The government had gross earnings of \$282,024.95 from 19 motor truck routes between July 1 and October 1, last year. Twenty routes between Philadelphia and Washington operate at a cost of \$800 a month and the gross earnings are \$16,000 a month. It pays like a gold brick scheme. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakely is so enthusiastic over the prospect of marketing by parcel post over motor truck roads that he wants congress to appropriate enormous sums and start road building everywhere at once, letting the roads be paid for out of the profits of the postal service over them."

But why wait for congress to act? The matter of farm transportation at this time is vital, and requires immediate attention. Arid besides, when one stops to consider that there are 2,198,000 miles of highways in the United States it is likely that a sufficient appropriation will be forthcoming for motor truck parcel post routes. It is a really worth while national proposition. A motor truck hauling rural express or parcel post could not be expected to cover more than 100 miles a day at the most. Therefore, in order to effectively cover the United States and benefit the prospects of every community alike, something like 22,000 motor trucks would be required, allowing only one truck for every 100 miles—and some sections of the country would require several dozen trucks for that distance in order to make rural motor transportation effective.

This appears to be a matter where the different communities can help themselves. If Uncle Sam can make \$15,000 gross profits per month at an operating cost of \$90, why shouldn't it be possible for the farmers to operate trucks on similar routes at \$800 per month and save themselves and the consumer the trifling sum of \$15,000 per month on a route hauling an equivalent amount of tonnage? Why not give Uncle Sam a lift on the big job ahead of him and help ourselves at the same time? The motor truck will greatly reduce the present high cost of living—with the farmers' cooperation. It makes possible the immediate and shorter haul transportation of farm

produce from the place it is produced to the place where it is needed most, thus saving great quantities of perishable produce that at present never reach the market. It enables the farmer to spend more time on the farm and less on the road, thereby increasing production capacity. Lacking ample transportation facilities, the farmer hesitates to produce to capacity for fear he will be unable to market his crops.

Gasp At Yankee Gallantry.

From the Kansas City Star. The following passage is quoted from an article about the soldiers of the American army of occupation in a Coblenz paper:

"These gentlemen from abroad * * * stand up in the crowded electric cars and offer their seats to any woman, even though they be peasant girls! This is a custom that surprises us, habituated as we are to the rough ways of war time, like a memory from the ancient past. They make way for ladies on the sidewalks and step aside to let them enter the shops first. Indeed, the ladies in Coblenz have been much astonished at the excessive gallantry of the Yankees."

TOP AND BOTTOM.

From the Detroit News. "There are very few who ever rise to the top anywhere," Rabbi Leo Franklin said that to the members of the Open Forum recently, whereupon someone demanded: "What is the top and what is the bottom?" "The top is the place where the man does an honest day's work for an honest day's pay," said Rabbi Franklin, "and through which honest day's work he reaches the best in himself and at the same time adds something to the earth in the meaning of life. The bottom is the place where the man does the least he can with the least thought of himself and the least thought of somebody else."