

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

According to New Jersey farmers, workers who are being discharged from service are making conditions that promise to revolutionize living conditions in most rural communities. Eighty per cent of them demand shower baths, and such things. Many families have made sudden and unexpected sanitary improvements in order to prevent the son of the household from rushing back into the army, or to the city, where bathing conveniences were nonexistent.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission to feed Russia, has returned to Christiania without receiving a reply from the messenger sent to Nikolai Lenin, to communicate the entente's plan for feeding Russia through neutrals on condition that the belligerents cease fighting. The Russian commission in Paris has sent to the entente powers and the United States a formal protest against the plan, saying that it would be a recognition of the right of bolsheviks to expend Russian government funds.

Utah is celebrating the golden jubilee of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. Upon this occasion, 50 years ago, the last spike—a golden one, made from 23 \$20 gold pieces—was driven by Senator Island Stanford. Among a number of veterans who worked on the road before its completion were three Chinese from San Francisco, all over 90 years old.

The Independent British labor party (socialist) has declared: "We strongly denounce the document as a misnamed peace treaty. The terms violate the conditions of the armistice and are opposed to every public statement of allied aims, exposing the real aim of smashing Germany politically and economically and involving the impoverishment and economic ruin of Europe."

The latest thing in strikes is that of the "schlepper," who is the husky gentleman who helps you move when they put you out for not paying your rent. Schleppers have been getting 60 cents a room, but, considering the h. c. of 1, they say it is now worth \$1.50 a room.

Just what is going to happen to the liquor traffic in Ohio after May 27, when the prohibition amendment to the state constitution becomes effective, is a problem that is bothering state and local officials. The state faces the situation of having to "dry" a constitution but no statutes to enforce it.

High prices continue without the slightest reason under the sun. A. W. Douglas, chief statistician of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the representatives of 1,000 American trade organizations in convention in St. Louis this week.

General Ironside, in command on the Archangel front, has adopted original methods of preparing his soldiers. Prisoners are allowed to talk freely to the Russian national army and exchange notes relative to the conditions existing.

A cablegram from President Wilson says that unless congress acts to protect the American potash industry, other government departments will be unable to guard it against foreign competition. Both Germany and France have potash for export.

There are 200 Canadian commercial agents in Europe seeking orders.

China today says that the wheelbarrow and sedan chair are giving way to the carriage and automobile in that country.

A motor truck company at Wabash, Ind., has established an aviation transportation division for the purpose of delivering parts of its products by airplane to users in various parts of the country.

Medals for all Alaskans who served in the allied and American armies and navies during the great war would be awarded by the territory of Alaska under the terms of a bill introduced in the territorial legislature.

According to Russian newspapers, discontent in the bolshevik army is increasing. Five regiments on the Ural front have mutinied and drowned a number of the bolshevik commissaries, including Leon Trotsky's secretary.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway's annual report for 1918, shows that while the government guaranteed the roads \$27,846,000, only \$2,241,000 has been received and that a floating debt of \$14,788,000 has been incurred.

The "First Passage at Arms," the French editorial writers term the exchange of notes between Germany and the allies, in what Le Journal calls a "paper guerrilla" by the Germans against the allies' terms.

The Hamburg stock exchange closed for two days, as a result of the situation created by the publication of the peace treaty.

The city authorities of New York have pitched tents on school sites in Brooklyn to provide shelter for families evicted for failure to pay rent.

The Wellington city council has passed a resolution of thanks to the citizens of the United States for their hospitality to New Zealand troops at the Panama canal.

The credentials of the German delegates to Paris were written on parchment.

Under a decision in the federal court the Missouri public service commission is powerless to interfere in establishments of increased telephone rates in Missouri.

Reporters found no telephones in the Trianon palace, and correspondents at Versailles were obliged to walk half a mile through the mud in order to telephone to Paris.

It will require an army of 100,000 men to handle the Kansas crop, and Kansas City is already planning to close up industry during the wheat harvest in order to garner the crop.

One out of every seven adults in the United States can neither read nor write. Of this number, 3,762,000 are native born, and 11,300,000 foreign born.

The Barracelli circus, in Dresden, has had to close because nearly all the animals of its menagerie have died of hunger.

Major General Glenn has been asked to take steps toward the elimination of gambling in Camp Sherman, Ohio, following an alleged admission by a New York soldier that he had won \$20,000 in 18 months there in dice games.

German helmets, made for the anti-aircraft grand assault in the Paris campaign, are worth from \$2,000 to \$2,500 any place in the Victory loan market in El Paso, where one was offered each night to the largest purchaser of the notes.

About 15 commercial travelers, chiefly American, French and Belgian, are visiting Cologne with the object of finding a market for their goods in the district occupied by the army of the Rhine.

Wm. O. McAloon has purchased a 30-acre tract on Mission Ridge, Santa Barbara, for \$60,000. It is reported, without confirmation, that he bought the property with a view to giving it to the University of California.

NEBRASKA HAS BIG FUND TO RUN ON

Automobiles Will Yield Large Sum For Road Improvement

—Governor's Office Expenses Increased.

Lincoln, Neb., May 20.—A big bulge in the cash funds of the state for the biennium is shown from computations made in the office of State Auditor Marsh. This is due to the fact that the state will get three-fourths of all of the automobile license money collected, which is estimated at \$2,250,000. The total cash funds will be close to \$4,000,000. The cash fund income is derived from the proceeds of fees, sales of products and the like, and thus distinguished from the money raised by taxation. The money derived from automobile licenses will be expended by the state highway commission in the construction of improved roads.

Indicating how the expense of running the state is growing, the appropriations made for the office of the governor for the biennium show that the item is more than double compared with two years ago. The present appropriation is \$153,458 against \$72,500 two years ago. The big increase, \$80,958, is for law enforcement, principally prohibition, the total being \$100,000. The appropriation of \$25,000 for welcoming the soldiers is charged to the governor's office.

FIFTH CONVENTION TO WORK ON CONSTITUTION

Lincoln, Neb., May 20.—The Nebraska constitutional convention which will meet in Lincoln in December will be the fifth one held in the state. The first movement came in 1850, when Nebraska was a territory. This was defeated by the voters themselves. In 1866 the territorial legislature passed a joint resolution for a constitution, and a legislative committee framed a skeleton draft, with offices and salaries cut down to the minimum. It was submitted to the people at a special election and adopted by the narrow margin of 100 votes. A few weeks later a bill was passed by congress admitting Nebraska as a state into the union on this constitution, but President Johnson withheld his signature.

At the next session of congress the bill was passed again, but this time made it a condition that the Nebraska legislature should amend the constitution by striking out the word "white" in the suffrage clause, and permitting the negro to vote. President Johnson also vetoed this bill, January 29, 1867, but it was passed over his veto. The legislature promptly made the amendment at a special session the latter part of February.

The next constitutional convention was held June 13, 1871. At that prohibition and woman suffrage had become live issues. Both were defeated by heavy majorities. At the fourth constitutional convention held in 1875 it steered clear of prohibition and woman suffrage, these issues being neatly and effectively dodged.

Woman suffrage was submitted for the second time on an amendment in 1882. It lacked over 25,000 votes of reaching the goal. In 1914 the suffrage amendment was lost by less than 10,000 votes. In 1890 the prohibitionists tried it again, but the amendment was defeated by over 30,000 votes. It was in 1916 that prohibition won, by a vote of 146,674 to 117,522.

NEBRASKA SUPREME COURT IN DECISIONS

Lincoln, Neb., May 20.—The following cases were affirmed by the supreme court today:

Charles Kluge, appellant, vs. Emma Kluge, Lancaster district.

First National Bank of Omaha vs. Hunt, appellant, Morriss district.

Anderson et al vs. Millre et al, appellant, Kearney district.

Hunter vs. Weiner, appellant, Douglas district.

Vincent Grain Company vs. English, appellant, Lancaster district.

Carlson, appellant, vs. Anderson, Douglas district.

Barnett, appellant, vs. State Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, Lancaster district.

Webster Thompson, administrator, appellant, vs. Wabash Railway Company, Douglas district.

Weichel vs. Weichel, appellant, Cass district.

Rose vs. Vaught, appellant, Nance district.

Margaret Brown was denied a writ of habeas corpus against the health officials of Omaha, the court upholding an ordinance permitting the detention of persons suffering from venereal diseases until cured.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS TO MEET IN OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., May 20.—June 10, 11 and 12 are the dates named for the annual meeting of the Nebraska Funeral Directors' Association. A. H. Hastings, of Arcadia, is president of the association, and E. A. Miller, of Kearney, is secretary. The Hotel Loyal will be headquarters of the convention, and all meetings will be held in the Swedish auditorium.

OMAHA—The Omaha federal land bank made a record by loaning more than \$1,000,000 in February, March and April.

OMAHA—The grand lodge of the A. F. & M. will meet in Omaha at the Masonic Temple on June 8 at 10 o'clock. A full delegation is expected to be present, and the attendance will probably reach 100.

NEBRASKA CONVENTION OF LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

Omaha, Neb., May 20.—The Nebraska convention of the League to Enforce Peace will meet in Omaha Saturday, May 31, at the auditorium. Such prominent educators and speakers as William Howard Taft, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Capt. Thomas Shaw, Capt. Thomas C. Chamberlain, W. Rabb Stephen S. Wise and Herbert S. Houston, editor of "World's Work," will be present.

TO EXPEND VAST SUM ON HIGHWAY

Nebraska State Auditor Makes Compilation Showing Appropriations Made By the Legislature.

Lincoln, Neb., May 19.—Auditor Marsh has completed his compilation of the appropriations made at the recent session of the legislature. Including the cash funds that are handled by the various state institutions, which consist of produce sold and fees collected, the treasury will disburse \$20,108,795 the next two years. In addition there will be \$3,000,000 more coming from the national government as the state's proportion of the good road fund. This will make a total, including the \$2,250,000 that the new automobile license tax will produce, of \$9,000,000 that will be expended on roads the next two years.

Deducting the cash funds, which are not usually included in the appropriation figures, the new capital building special levy of \$1,703,000, the good roads appropriation of \$3,093,000, the deficiencies and claims, the total is slightly in excess of \$12,000,000, as opposed to nearly \$10,000,000 two years ago. In addition the legislature raised the school tax maximum all over the state and the salaries of most county officers, which will be reflected by a considerable bulge in the total of taxes paid.

Among the large items in the appropriations are \$8,835,957 for the maintenance of state government. This includes \$4,959,000 for the 15 state institutions, \$3,029,000 for the state normal schools, \$1,107,000 for salaries of state officers and employees, and \$1,231,000 for the maintenance of state officers. The cash fund of the university amounts to \$700,000 and that of the state institutions to \$800,000. The regular levies and cash fund will raise \$9,199,000, and the special levies \$9,125,000.

GOVERNOR TO NAME NEW DEPARTMENT HEADS

Lincoln, Neb., May 19.—Governor McKelvie leaves Monday for Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Farm Papers. After that he will go to New York to help welcome the Nebraska soldiers in the 89th division. Their transports are expected to begin to arrive on the 25th.

The governor has decided not to name any special reception committee, but he has asked those who intend going to report at Nebraska headquarters in New York, 125 West Forty-second street, on arrival.

The governor will be accompanied by Adjutant General Paul and members of the congressional delegation. They will take a tug to meet the boys, and after a day spent in camp the soldiers will be given a reception at headquarters, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Arizona, which are largely represented in the division, will join in the welcome.

Before going the governor expects to announce six new secretaries of trade and commerce, finance, agriculture, labor, public welfare and public works. These are \$5,000 a year jobs created by the code bill, a referendum on which is threatened. The governor says he cannot take it for granted that the referendum will get enough signatures, and he must have his organization prepared so that, if the law is not suspended, business may proceed on July 18.

NEBRASKA KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ELECT

York, Neb., May 19.—The Knights of Pythias and sisters have ended their session.

Officers elected were: Dr. Roy A. Dodge, of Omaha, grand chancellor; grand vice chancellor, L. W. Stayer, McCook; grand relate, Dr. E. B. Hanna, York; grand keeper of records and seals, Will E. Love, Lincoln; grand master exchequer, John B. Wright, Lincoln; grand master at arms, C. H. Pedert, Ravenna; grand inner guard, Wiley Riddell, Hickman; grand outer guard, J. J. Gallagher, Benkelman; grand lodge trustees, Leon Lowenberg, Albion, C. J. Sherman; supreme representative, Harry E. Simon, Winslow; past grand chief, Anna Barber, Fullerton; grand chief, Nellie Dudley, Lincoln; grand senior, Carrie Yarmon, Central City; grand junior, Jessie Smith, Schuyler; grand manager, Bruce Caldwell, Waltham; mistress of records and correspondence, Mrs. Anderson, Omaha; mistress of finance, Duella Pedler, Loup City; grand protector, Mrs. Hollister, Elkhorn; grand guard, Rose Barnes, McCook; grand trustee, Melbie Platt, Omaha; grand press correspondent, Alice Dierworth, Holdrege.

The 1820 grand lodge of Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters will be held in Lincoln.

YOST TO RETIRE AS HEAD OF PHONE COMPANY

Omaha, Neb., May 19.—Casper E. Yost will retire from the presidency of the Nebraska Telephone Company and become chairman of the board of directors. He will be succeeded by W. F. T. Belt, who is now vice president and general manager.

This announcement was made by local officials at a meeting held at the headquarters of the company at 10 o'clock today. The meeting was held at 10 o'clock today.

CHICKEN PICKERS AT WAKEFIELD ON STRIKE

Wakefield, Neb., May 19.—Employees of the Wakefield poultry concern went on strike, Tuesday. The men had been getting 35 cents per hour, and the directors offered to advance wages to 40 cents, but the men demanded 50 cents and on the 16th and being refused they walked out.

Several carpenters also quit work this week, their convention being that the present active state of the trade was rents higher wages.

HOLD WHOLE PARTY AS AUTO THEVES

Three Men and Two Women Taken Near Friend, Neb., Believed to Belong to an Omaha Gang.

Friend, Neb., May 17.—Three men and two women, giving names that are believed to be fictitious, were arrested here on a telephone message from Lincoln asking that they be taken into custody as automobile thief suspects. They were found by the roadside eating a lunch. They said that they came from Omaha, and while at the depot at Lincoln were approached by a tall, fair haired man they had never seen before, who offered them \$50 to drive the car to Hastings. They accepted the offer as affording a nice trip.

Lincoln officers came after them, and took them back on the charge of stealing a car from William Waxham. The theft took place early the morning of their arrest. The officers say that when questioned separately the members of the crowd began telling on one another, and that they have reason to believe they are members of a gang engaged in the business and operating from Omaha.

NEW ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR PHONE COMPANIES

Lincoln, Neb., May 17.—The state railway commission has issued a formal order upon all telephone companies in the state doing a business of \$50,000 or less annually requiring them to put in a uniform system of accounts that its expert has devised. These forms have been printed under contract, and can be secured only by the bidder.

The companies' representatives were called into a conference some months ago, and the system discussed with them. The suggestions and objections then made resulted in a revision that is now ready to be installed.

The commission will send out examiners to instruct the companies in the manner of keeping them. The system is as simple as could be devised, and anyone with a little knowledge of bookkeeping, it is asserted, will be able to handle them. The object is primarily to shorten hearings and investigations on rate hearings in the future, as from them can be secured all the knowledge of plant values and revenues that are necessary. The commission has found, by past experience, that many of the companies keep few books of account, and often check stubs are the only reliable data.

TO GIVE NEW LIFE TO THE POTASH INDUSTRY

Lincoln, Neb., May 17.—The American Potash Company, of Delaware, has been formed by Nebraska capitalists, with a \$4,000,000 capital, for the purpose of taking over the plants at Antioch, Neb., of the American and Western Potash companies. W. E. Sharp, of Lincoln, is at the head.

All of the Nebraska potash plants, in which \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 of Nebraska money almost entirely is invested, have been closed down since the first of the year. The fertilizer companies, the chief purchasers of potash, have been holding off their usual purchases as long as possible in the hope that German potash would come in. Their failure to buy has brought down the price of potash from \$5.25 a unit to \$2.50, which disposes of the glittering profits once made. One company, the original in the field, made as high as 100 per cent a month dividends for a time.

Mr. Sharp says that with the decreased costs of production now possible and the success of an experiment by which the seven other chemicals that are contained, with the 20 to 40 per cent of potash, in the solids obtained by the reduction process, the industry will have no fear of German competition. It is proposed to start the plants again on July 1.

Lincoln, Neb., May 17.—In order to insure farmers the best possible price for their wool, farm bureau cooperative sales have been arranged for at least a dozen counties. The wool will be collected in carload lots at central points and buying houses invited to send bidders on a certain day. This method was employed extensively last year for the first time and brought in nearly every case several cents a pound over the bid of local houses. Cooperative sales have been arranged for Falls City, Pawnee City, Beatrice, Lincoln, Seward, Columbus, Battle Creek, Neligh, Kearney, David City and Lexington.

NEBRASKANS WOULD SEE THEIR TROOPS PARADE

Lincoln, Neb., May 17.—Governor McKelvie has asked the adjutant general of the war department if it is possible to arrange to have the 89th division, or that part containing Nebraska men, to be demobilized at Camp Funston and the Nebraska contingent routed through Nebraska to Camp Funston, with permission to stop for a day at Omaha and Lincoln, where they may be given a public welcome.

PAGE—Page is now working under the old time, having set the clocks back one hour, Monday. A petition for the old time was circulated Saturday and nearly everyone signed it.

LINCOLN—The Nebraska grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star held a memorial service Tuesday afternoon for its deceased members. During the past year 258 members have died, the largest number in any one year in the history of the lodge in the state.

NEBRASKA CITY—Thomas Ryan, an employe of the Burlington railway for the past 45 years, 47 of which he served as conductor, has tendered his resignation to take effect at once. Failing health is given as the cause of his resignation. Tom Ryan began as a brakeman for the Midland Pacific on March 24, 1871, when that road was about 20 miles long and ran from Nebraska City west to where Syracuse is now located.

OSBORN—Superintendent H. S. Harris was selected at an increased salary as school head by the board of education at a special meeting.

Training Little Children

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

It is the Ideals Held Before Little Folk and Spirit Infused Into Work and Play That Help to Make Them Useful Men and Women.

BY MRS. JANET W. MCKENZIE.

KINDERGARTEN training is often begun at home unconsciously by both mother and child. It has its beginnings in the answers to the first questions familiar to every mother, such as "Mother, what color is this?" "How many are there?" "Which is my right hand?" "Which is heavier?"

If mother will take a little time to play with her children, as Froebel urges, the first question about color can be made the nucleus of a little game. Let the child find something of the same color as that which first interests him, then something in each of the six standard colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet; count the articles found; classify them as smooth or rough, heavy or light, and so on.

In the same way the three type forms of solids—the sphere, cube and cylinder—can be shown the child, and articles around the house classified as cubical like the cube or block, round like the sphere or ball, or cylindrical like a barrel. The size of objects should also be noted.

Color, form and number can easily be made into games if mother has time to play with her children.

When mother is busy with the pressing routine of housework, perhaps a box of cranberries and a long thread in a coarse needle would entertain a dear little meddler, and give mother a free hour to work. Cranberries may be scarce, but buttons flourish in every home; also inch pieces of macaroni which can be combined with circles or squares of colored paper cut out of bright advertising pages.

When baking is under way, and little hands have to be kept from interfering, a piece of colored string one yard long with the ends tied together will afford much delight. Wet the string and make as perfect a circle of it as possible on a flat surface. By pushing a point in the circle to the center, we change what looked like a full moon into a crescent; pushing in three places makes a clover leaf. The variations are endless. And the child can learn with an occasional suggestion from mother, to make familiar symmetrical outlines in this way.

Perhaps it is bread that is being baked. What possibilities in a small lump of dough! It can be made into a loaf just like mother's, or rolled into tiny biscuits.

Toothpicks have many possibilities as play material. With them pictures can be made in outline of houses, fences, furniture, boats or stars, and it is material that can be used over and over again.

Chains of paper are made by slipping one short strip within another and pasting the ends. Colored strips

may be alternated with the white strips that have been saved from rolls of narrow ribbon.

Coloring with crayons, cutting out pictures and pasting are all kindergarten activities that can be carried on at home.

A blank-book in which pictures of furniture have been pasted for each room of a house give delight that I have seen last all summer. How eagerly the advertising pages in magazines are searched for the kitchen cabinet, bath tub, parlor suite, crib or bed! How carefully the selected pictures are cut and pasted on the proper page!

With a hat-box as the frame for a doll-house, and cardboard partitions making four rooms, a child's interest and attention may be occupied perhaps for several months. The house can be furnished as to occupants and rugs from the magazines while curtains can be made for the windows from paper lace used in candy-boxes. The furniture can be made from folded paper or built with small blocks of dominoes.

These suggestions only touch the rim of activities that kindergarten training opens up to the little child. What the mother may do at home will be helpful, but what the kindergarten does every day for three hours, will be far more so. In kindergarten the child is a member of a social group and learns the valuable lesson of consideration of others and the spirit of team work.

May I say to mothers who are not within reach of a public kindergarten, that your best course is to agitate and co-operate to have one if it is a possible thing.

If that cannot be done and some kindergarten material can be purchased, a catalogue from Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass., or E. Steiger & Co., 49 Murray street, New York, will be helpful in selecting the list of materials desired.

However, the spirit is more important than the material. "Come, let us live with our children," says Froebel, and "Come and play with us," say the children themselves.

Look back in memory to your own childhood. What are your dearest recollections of your mother? Her unceasing care for your food, clothes, teeth, eyes, health? Or is it not rather that happy day you took your lunch, mother and the rest, and went for an unexpected picnic? Did the shopping trips, the church-going, the calling, the occasional matinee, leave the deepest impress, or the quiet hour when mother was alone with you and read or told you stories?

Dear mothers, cumbered, like Martha, with many cares, can you not see that the practical and necessary services which you render your child minister to the physical, which passes, but the hours of play and mental effort which you share and encourage—the ideals you set up for emulation, these are the meat of the spirit of your child, which nourish the very essence of his life, developing in him that intangible something we call personality, and forming his contribution to the race.

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

Now "the" League Only.

From the New York World.

The covenant of the League of Nations is now a definite fact, to be accepted or rejected as such, together with the entire treaty of peace.

The action of the conference leaves no room for further speculation and conjecture. American critics, especially those who are members of the United States Senate, can no longer pretend that they favor a league of nations but are opposed to this particular League of Nations. Either they are in favor of this league or they are not in favor of any league.

Although some of the changes made in the text of the original covenant make for clarity of expression and more precise limitations of responsibility, the most important amendments were drawn to meet American objections. The purpose was not to make the covenant a more workable instrument of international law and general peace, but to dispose of the senatorial complaints that the United States, which has suffered least of all the active belligerents, was surrendering too much into the hands of its associates in the league.

So far as American opposition was coherent or honest, it has unquestionably been met in the amendments suggested by Mr. Taft and adopted through the influence of President Wilson. The conference has given extraordinary proof of its belief that no league of nations is possible without the United States, and that every legitimate criticism that might imperil the acceptance of the league by the American people must be met.

To have gone further would have been to put in jeopardy the whole structure. The president has adequately met his responsibilities in Paris and the American people must now meet theirs at home.

"Stones Cracking on the Roof."

In his great speech in the House of Commons Premier Lloyd George used this picturesque language to describe the troubles of the delegates to the peace conference:

I doubt whether any body of men ever worked under greater difficulties, stones cracking on the roof and crashing through the windows, and sometimes wild men screaming through the keyholes.

Another Englishman, Mr. Kipling, a few years ago expressed the same idea in a striking poem. "If"

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good nor talk too wise—

Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And— which is more— you'll be a Man, my son!

The moral being that it isn't merely at peace conferences that a man needs to keep his head and do the job in spite of distractions from the outside.