

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

A government regulation against gambling in foreign money, especially marks and francs, already has curbed the practice in Markon, and amounts to a craze. Marks fell to 15 pesetas for 100 marks, francs to 56 pesetas per 100 and the dollar from five pesetas 17 centimes to five pesetas. It is estimated that upward of 3,000,000 marks were bought during the past few weeks. The decision to arrest this wild speculation in foreign exchange spells the ruin of many Spaniards. Thousands of persons were engaged in the gambling from small shop keepers who in some cases mortgaged their businesses to large dealers. When the craze started marks were as high as 100 pesetas and with a drop to 15 many fortunes were wiped out.

The interrelated military mission to the Baltic state, appointed to deal with the complications caused by the continued presence of German troops in the Baltic region, has left Paris for Riga, Brig. Gen. Sherwood A. Cheney, the American member of the mission, will accompany the instructions simply to assist in obtaining the withdrawal of the German troops. He is instructed not to take a hand in internal politics as the United States does not desire to interfere in Russian domestic affairs.

Copies of the legal evidence for the surrender of 1,200 Germans, as they stand trial for offenses committed in Belgium during the war, have been forwarded to the peace conference. The indictments are principally based upon the executions of Belgian civilians at Louvain and other towns, upon the deportation of Belgian workmen, upon the forced labor exacted from prisoners of war, upon the treatment of young men who attempted to cross the frontier to join the Belgian armies and upon instances of pillage.

The body of Count Di Celler, the late Italian ambassador, will be taken aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower, some time next Monday for the trip to Newport News, from where the warship North Dakota will carry the remains to Italy. An investigation in all California high schools, to ascertain if "radical literature of the bolsheviks and I. W. W. type," has gained circulation among the students is requested by Will C. Wood, state superintendent.

The central conference of American rabbis meeting appointed a committee to confer with various Christian church bodies on closer cooperation and especially for the purpose of launching a movement to prevent alleged discrimination against Jews in certain social organizations. An effort to be made, it was announced, to discourage reported plans of some Christian churches to convert Jews to their faith.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt refused to be a candidate for any office in the American Legion, because of his engagement in politics. He leaves Saturday for the convention in Minneapolis. It would be a calamity for the legion to have in any of its officers," Col. Roosevelt said, "a man actively engaged in partisan politics. No matter how clean the individual action might be suspicions and resentments would unavoidably arise."

The first international working women's congress considered a plan for permanent organization, before adjournment, in Washington. Another international meeting will be called within the year, at the same time and place as the meeting of the international labor conference of the League of Nations. Legislation safeguarding mothers and babies secured a majority approval; it approved legislation prohibiting the employment of women in industries in which poisonous materials were used.

Forty high school teachers of Kansas City, Kan., have applied for a charter from the American federation of teachers which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The teachers now are temporarily in New York by custom officials pending a ruling from Washington, on the status of the first airplane to land in the United States from a foreign country. Vice Admiral Mark Kerr, pilot of the British airplane, had violated customs regulations. It was said.

The leather men of France have made a proposition assuring the cut of \$1 in shoes. The French Association of Leather Merchants proposed that M. Loucheur, minister of reconstruction, hand over the commissariat stock of leather, sufficient for 1,000,000 pairs of shoes. They will sell this for \$5 as equal for what is now sold at \$12.

Voters at the Toledo, Ohio, polls, yesterday voted to cast the street cars from the streets by night. The Toledo Railway & Light Company has operated for several years without franchise. Recently fares were increased to 7 cents and city authorities submitted the ouster question to the voters.

Motion picture directors are at last becoming enthused over the possibilities of aircraft. California has now three completely equipped commercial flying fields, all operated by picture magnates. Cecil De Mille, the Chaplin brothers and Thomas Ince have established fields bearing their names. Ince offers \$50,000 for the first man to fly to Australia.

The present measure of economic pressure on Russia will continue until a democratic government is established in Russia which can be recognized by the allies according to a statement made by the house of commons today by under secretary for foreign affairs Harmsworth.

The 12 German delegates to the international labor conference in Washington still hope to reach Washington for the closing sessions. Having been unable to secure accommodations on a ship sailing from Germany, the delegates now are seeking passage across the Atlantic from a neutral port.

John Wanamaker yesterday was elected chairman of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association to succeed the late H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburgh.

Establishing a record for immunity from failure, national banks of the United States have gone through the last 22 months with only one enforced closing, according to an announcement tonight by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency.

Only indoor meetings will be permitted in Berlin by Minister of Defense Noske, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution in Berlin, Sunday. In a restricted zone of the inner city, all meetings are forbidden. Noske has balked every attempt to observe the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

GOVERNOR INSISTS ON POLICE PROBE

Believes People of Omaha, of the State and Himself Have Right to Know Actual Conditions.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 17.—Governor McKelvie insists on police probing, in a letter to Mayor Smith and other members of the Omaha city council. He says that this investigation should follow the adjournment of the Douglas county grand jury that has been investigating the riot of September 23. He calls attention to the appointment of Judge Ralph F. Wilson to conduct an investigation for the purpose of finding out what officers have been neglectful of their duties, if such is the case, that the state may satisfy itself whether it shall take further action.

The council is asked to permit Judge Wilson to participate in the examination of witnesses and to that end that he be given space in the city hall. The governor says that he feels that such an investigation is necessary in order that the people of Omaha as well as himself, may be informed whether the law enforcement officers of Omaha performed their full duty during the riot.

HIS BRIDE WAS TOO ATTRACTIVE FOR HIM

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 17.—David Chapman told Judge Morning of the Lancaster county district court that he was much put out during their honeymoon trip when he observed his beautiful young wife flirting with men at the railway station and on the train. He said that he could hardly blame the men because Betty was one of the most beautiful girls he had ever met, but he did think that it was quite unbecoming on the part of his bride. He had written to his parents over in Centerville, Ia., if he could get married, and they had given their consent. The newly weds then went to Centerville to visit the old folks. Then the bride began to exercise her spells on the young men of Centerville where she became something of a sensation, according to the young husband.

When the couple moved to Lincoln the bride is alleged to have again exercised her flirting ability and soon had a devoted band of admirers about her. David said he stood for her flirting tactics until he found her on a dancing floor with a student, and the student had his arms around Mrs. Chapman. He hit the student on the nose and took Betty home. After this, Lincoln palled on Betty. She told him that she would not live with him even if he was covered with diamonds. She informed him that she was going to leave him, and that her name was not Goldberg, but Schutt. Then she and a couple of other girls took a train for Kansas City and the romance was ended. Judge Morning granted the husband a divorce.

INCREASED PRODUCTION IS VITAL NECESSITY

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 17.—The seventh annual convention of Nebraska manufacturers closed after the biggest and best session in the history of the organization. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of the national labor conference board, and O. G. Smith, president of the Farmers' National congress, were on the program. In resolutions passed by the Nebraska association the vital necessity of increased production was emphasized. The open shop was endorsed, the coal strike condemned and strikes, boycotts and lockout were frowned on. It was declared that the decrease in the hours of employment means the increased cost of living. The right of employers and employees to join organizations was recognized, but the individual freedom of contract was endorsed. Better working conditions for employees were insisted upon. The manufacturers will meet at Omaha in 1920. Officers elected for the ensuing year were president, R. A. Leuser, Omaha; vice presidents, J. W. Steinhart, Nebraska City, W. J. Monaghan, Omaha, Herbert E. Gooch, Lincoln, C. C. Smith, Exeter; secretary, J. M. Silver, Superior, and treasurer, A. C. Scott, Omaha.

USURY CHARGED, MONEY LONER LOSES INTEREST

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 17.—C. W. Sanford, a Lincoln money lender, was deprived of \$5,000 interest on a note by a supreme court judgment finding it was usury. It is the first case of the kind in years. Other opinions filed are as follows:

Hammond vs. Hammond, Douglas county, affirmed.

Barrett, appellant vs. Selden Breck Co., Douglas county, affirmed.

Neigh vs. Niernow, appellant, Antelope county, affirmed.

Steinberg vs. Skinner Co., appellant, Douglas county, judgment reduced to \$2,600.

Fox vs. Fox, Lancaster county, affirmed.

Seymour vs. Larsen, appellant, Wheeler county, reversed.

England vs. Omaha Light and Railway company, appellant, Douglas county, affirmed.

Sanford vs. Hawthorne, appellant, Lancaster county, reversed.

LINCOLN PREACHER MADE DEFENDANT

Young Woman Asks \$5,000 Damage For His Refusal to Keep His Promise to Marry Her.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—Allen K. Williams, pastor of the Home church, Lincoln, is defendant in a \$5,000 breach of promise suit case brought by Miss Nevada H. Wilson. The plaintiff says that they became engaged on the first of September last, but that later the defendant came to her and said that he had prayed over the matter and that it was the Lord's will that they should not wed. Whereupon Miss Wilson says she began to sit up and notice things, and now is of the opinion that the preacher is making the Master a scapegoat. As a result of her investigations she says she found that Miss Elsie Eichelberger, a young woman of much charm of face and figure, has come to Lincoln to assist in evangelistic services at his church, and that he has become vastly enamored of her.

Miss Wilson says that she had looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to marrying Williams, who is well to do, young and healthy, and estimates the damages to her feelings at \$5,000, which judgment is asked.

STATE MUST PAY PART OF SUFFRAGE CONTEST COST

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—Secretary of State Amsberg will not appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the district court of Lancaster county assessing the state for half of the \$2,300 costs in the suffrage referendum case. Two years ago the suffragists began an action to enjoin the secretary of state from placing a referendum on the ballot, claiming the petition was fraudulent in character. Attorney General Reed defended for the state and a group of wealthy Omaha men and women, anti-suffragists, intervened. The suffragists won after long litigation, and now the state and the intervenors must pay the costs, representing in most part money the suffragists had advanced to investigate the character of the petitions. The anti-suffragists compelled the state to spend most of the money in the special fund to advertise the referendum that was never held, and the state cannot now pay his judgment.

SAYS SOUTH OMAHA YARDS SELL BAD HAY

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—James M. Clafin, a cattleman of Knox county, has asked the state railway commission to cite the Union Stockyards Company of Omaha, to appear and show cause why an order should not be issued commanding its officials to cease furnishing rotten hay to cattle men who patronize that market. Clafin says that on two occasions recently cattle that he sent there were fed hay that was dead when cut and which was so black and rotted that the cattle lost weight and their gaunt and shrunken appearance cost him a lot of money, that he would have received if the hay fed them had been good stuff. He thinks it ought to be at \$40 a ton, the price he paid.

Clafin has sent two sacks of the hay to the commission as proof of his claim as to its character.

OMAHA LIBRARIAN NOW AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 16.—Miss Edith Tobitt, who has been head of the Omaha public library for a number of years, was admitted to American citizenship this week by District Judge Wakeley, presiding over the naturalization court in the court house.

Miss Tobitt's witnesses were Miss Jessie Royce, 826 North Forty-second street, and W. J. Connell, attorney, Blackstone hotel.

Miss Tobitt stated that the enfranchisement of women and patriotic reasons in connection with the war prompted her to become a citizen of the United States.

She was born in Hawkhurst, Kent, England, and came to this country when she was a child. She has been in Omaha since 1887.

GOVERNOR WANTS GUARD REQUIREMENTS CUT DOWN

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—Governor McKelvie has written Secretary of War Baker asking that he reduce the requirements for national guard companies from 100 men to 65. The latter figure is about the limit of young men that can be secured in the smaller cities of the state for membership in a guard company, and 100 would greatly reduce the guard. The governor says that the home guards and the men subject to riot call are ample to cope with emergencies, but it is desirable to reorganize the guard as soon as possible.

OMAHA—All records in the number of marriage licenses issued in Douglas county have been broken so far this year, according to "Cupid" Stubbendorf. To date, 2,709 licenses have been issued since January 1, 1919, as against the previous high record of 2,216 during 1917. In 1918 a total of 2,427 licenses were issued.

ORD—The board of education of the Ord city schools has voted a bonus of \$10 per month for the remaining seven months of the school year, to all grade teachers. The bonus is conditional on faithful service during the year and will be paid at the end of the term.

OMAHA—An unidentified person living in Homestead addition on the south side, who poisoned their dog with turpentine, is held responsible by Mr. and Mrs. George Galatin, Forty-ninth and W streets, for the death of their daughter, Lanora. The child died Wednesday from hydrophobia contracted when she handled the dog after its death.

LINCOLN—Miss Lulu Wolford, who for many years has been in educational circles in Nebraska, has been appointed head of the state certification department under State Superintendent Clemmons.

STATE SATURATED WOBBLY MEMBERS

Gov. McKelvie's Letter to County Attorneys Warns and Urges Immediate Drastic Action.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 15.—Governor McKelvie has issued a letter of instruction to all county attorneys in the state to immediately cause the arrest of all members of the I. W. W. wherever found in the state. This action was determined upon after information had been received indicating that among the many construction camps in the state a number of these workers were employing force to compel the other workmen to join the one big union movement. The governor came into possession of a bulletin issued by the association in this state, from which these are extracts:

"Stromsburg—Anyone coming this way should stop off, as sentiment toward the I. W. W. is good."

"York—No use here for the I. W. W. but a few live men could make this safe for the order."

"Oakland—Fifty per cent of workers here I. W. W."

"Craig—Some wobs on the job now. Ought to get 100 per cent."

"Norfolk—Some live delegates should get on the job here and make this safe for the I. W. W. and show the slaves better things to eat than dogs and beans."

"Scribner—This is a scissors bill outfit, but a few live men could make it safe for the one big union."

Wobblers are reported in this bulletin as working on construction jobs in Geneva, Osceola, Fremont, Humphrey, Madison, St. Edward, Aurelia and Julian in addition to the towns reported.

The Governor's Letter.

County Attorneys: Judging by information that has come to me from all over the state, and upon the theory that conditions here are not wholly unlike those in other states, it is reasonable to assume that revolutionary radicals are operating in Nebraska.

It is our intention that all such enemies of the government should be apprehended and dealt with in the most vigorous manner that the law provides. Among these revolutionary forces, the members of the I. W. W. are no doubt the most active, and every effort should be made to apprehend and take into custody the members of that organization wherever they may be found.

There is a great deal of construction work going on in Nebraska now, both in the conduct of public and private improvement, and you will, no doubt, be surprised to know how many members of the I. W. W. are scattered throughout the construction camps and among the industrial workers in this state. These men are with us for the specific purpose of carrying on the propaganda of I. W. W. which is revolutionary industrial unionism and embraces forceful opposition to the law.

I, therefore, request that you feel it an imperative duty upon your office to take cognizance of this situation and take into custody any member of the I. W. W. who may be found within your jurisdiction. Such ones will be prosecuted under the state law which relates to criminal syndicalism.

Informed by the attorney general that he is prepared to co-operate with you to the fullest extent in making such prosecutions. Also, the state law enforcement agencies at your disposal in taking such ones into custody. I urge your earnest and prompt attention to this matter and trust you will not delay in providing assistance from the state whenever you feel that your own forces are inadequate to handle the situation."

DRAWING OF IRRIGATED LANDS EARLY NEXT YEAR

Gering, Neb., Nov. 15.—The first government land drawing within the limits of the Gering and Fort Laramie irrigation project is slated to occur early in 1920. All the legal descriptions and necessary information has been forwarded to Washington by the project engineers, and the date and rules of the drawing will be promulgated at the earliest possible date.

This land will be parceled out in tracts of not more than 80 acres, and all is under irrigation from the first unit of the Gering and Fort Laramie canal on the south side of the North Platte river. It is presumed that the usual homestead rules will prevail in every respect save that the holders of the lucky numbers will have to pay down not less than 5 per cent of the appraised value of the land and assume the purchase price of the perpetual water right from the government. This purchase price, however, will be distributed over a period of 20 years without interest on the deferred payments.

It is not definitely known what this water right will cost per acre, but it will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$75 an acre. All the land in question lies in the Goshen Hole of Wyoming, just across the line from Nebraska. Irrigated land of similar quality on the south side of the river and wholly unimproved, is selling at \$250 to \$350 an acre.

FARMERS PROPOSE TO BUILD ROAD THEMSELVES

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 15.—Farmers living in Chase and Dundys counties have raised a pot of \$600,000, and have asked the state railway commission to use it in building a 35-mile railroad connecting Benkelman, Dundys county, on the Burlington, with Champlin, in the Burlington. They say they have vainly tried to get the Burlington to build the line, which taps a rich wheat country, and now are determined to build one themselves.

They propose establishing both freight and passenger service, one train each way a day, and have a novel plan of financing. Instead of selling bonds to build the road and give common stock as a bonus, they propose to issue stock to the amount of \$600,000, and bonds of the same amount, and then retire the bonds as fast as they can from the surplus earnings, leaving the stock as the basis of issue.

BEEF GROWERS GIVEN OVER \$3,000,000

Gering, Neb., Nov. 15.—Tuesday was the second "beet check" day in the North Platte valley, and the Great Western Sugar Company paid out over \$3,000,000 to beet raisers in the territory of the company's three factories at Gering, Bayard and Scottsbluff.

The beet crop in the valley this year will put about \$5,500,000 in the pockets of the beet raisers, 80 per cent of whom live in Scottsbluff and Morrill counties.

Training Little Children

Every Mother Can Learn to Tell a Story—She Can Also Play Games With Her Children and Supply Them With Good Music and Books.

Suggestions by mothers who have been kindergarteners, issued by the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York.

—BY MRS. ONA B. KRITTER

KINDERGARTEN methods, whether begun by the mother in her own home, as should be the case in the home of the right kind, or by the trained teacher in school, are of inestimable value to the child, for character building is always made their principal aim and object.

Perhaps mothers may not have been trained in kindergarten methods, but at least they can learn how to tell a story; anyone can read a story but telling one is much more effective and much more enjoyable to the child. Every mother should learn how to tell a story. Use your own words and choose simple and forceful ones. A bare plot is interesting to the tiny child, but many details should be supplied for the older boy and girl; they love them. Use direct discourse when possible. Be enthusiastic. Be dramatic. After the story is finished, talk it over freely with the children. Choose some stories which teach kindness to animals and some which give training in morals or good habits, but never point the moral. Let the story bear its own message.

A taste for the best literature is often formed in early childhood through a wise choice of stories. This is also true of music. The songs and music used in the kindergarten are always carefully selected by the kindergarten teacher, and should be just as carefully selected for the home by mothers. Allow your children to hear only the best. There is plenty of good, simple music now published, simple enough for children to enjoy and good enough to lead into a love of true music.

Besides story-telling and music, there are also pictures. Those which interest the child most show action and movement. Pictures are helpful because they develop the imagination and arouse creative faculties. Care

should be taken as to the subject matter of the pictures. They are teachers and comrades when rightly understood. Although my son is only fourteen months old, he enjoys his picture-books much more if a little story is told about the pictures.

Games also aid in the great work of character-building. They help to develop self-expression and originality and can also be used to teach helpfulness toward others. Through games children may be led to discover the evil effects of self-will and the good resulting from self-control.

But again we say, "Do not moralize. Let the game make its own impression." Play a story with your child. See how attentive he will be and what powers of self-expression he possesses. Childhood is the time of "make believe and let's pretend" and play means more than anything else to a child. If only more mothers would learn this! Some mothers can, in a degree, give the training that is necessary for little children. But how much better it is, if possible, to have the help of a trained kindergarten teacher. She has the proper materials to work with. Then, too, in a kindergarten, the child mingles with other children of his own age. These experiences with his equals are of special benefit to him. A child will not learn many needed lessons by merely being told to, but he soon learns them through contact with others, who have the same needs and wants as himself.

Mme. Montessori says, "In every child, I see a possible Christ." No person, besides a mother, realizes this as much as about the kindergarten. Please pass this article on to a friend and thus help Uncle Sam reach all the mothers of the country.

A Wages and Capital Debate.

From National City Bank Bulletin.

The National City Bank of New York, New York City, N. Y., June 18, 1919.—Dear Sirs:—Your issue enclosed "Economic Conditions," etc., under date "New York, June 1919," on page 11 states that in 1914 "the amount of capital in manufacturing within the United States amounted to \$2,848." This when discussing labor conditions.

Has it never occurred to you that the capital used in the business to the same extent as is capital invested in the business plant; and that the use of that capital is an absolute essential to the business?

If this be conceded, is it not reasonably certain that employees have contributed to, used in, the business of manufacturing a larger amount of capital than have those whose moneys have provided the industrial plants? That is, is it not reasonably certain that the average "production cost" of the employe has been in excess of \$3,847?

I would be very much pleased if your ideas in this connection shall be expressed in your next issue and a copy mailed to me. Yours truly, George W. Towle, 24 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

The value of an individual in a given occupation is not related to his production cost, but to his ability and willingness to produce goods or services. Nobody ever hires a man on the basis of what his father has expended on him. Capital in like manner is rewarded upon the basis of service rendered, as we see by the fact that some investments pay more than others and many are unprofitable.

We fear that our correspondent above missed the point of the statement relative to the increasing use of capital in industry, which called forth his letter. The census report shows that in 1899 the amount of capital employed in manufacturing was \$1,770 to each person employed, while 15 years later, in 1914, the amount of capital so employed was \$2,880 to each person employed. What was the effect of this increased investment of capital? It put more effective equipment at the service of labor, increasing the output, besides having the effect in many cases of reducing the amount of hard manual toil. Moreover, the money wages of wage earners increased. The census table shows that in the five year from 1899 to 1904, the number of wage earners in manufacturing establishments increased 16 per cent and the total wage payments increased 30 per cent; in the five years, 1904-1909, number of wage earners increased 21 per cent and wage payments increased 31 per cent; in the period of 1909-1914, number of wage earners increased 6.4 per cent, and total wage payments increased 19 per cent. These figures and all other industrial reports are so uniform and consistent that they demonstrate the workings of economic law.

We give the table from the official census report again, as it cannot be published too often, showing as it conclusively does the increase of production and the steady distribution of benefits to the wage earning class from the investment of capital in industry. We would repeat that the figures for 1914 over 1909 are doubtless affected by the demoralization of industry in five months of 1914, resulting from the outbreak of the war. The first effect of the war was to cause much unemployment.

	1904 over 1909	Percentage of Increase	1909 over 1914	1914 over 1909
Capital employed	1899	1904	1909	1914
Primary horsepower	31.2	45.4	23.7	20.7
Wage earners, average number	16.0	21.0	6.4	19.0
Total wage payments	30.0	31.0	19.0	17.3
Value of products	29.7	39.7	17.3	15.8
Increase added by manufacture	30.3	35.7	15.8	15.8

The Economic Law.

These figures furnish proof of what the leading economists have always asserted, viz: that the profits of capital which are left in industry, or returned to industry for its development, inure to the benefit of wage earners and consumers, increasing the demand for labor and the distribution of products to the latter. Nothing inures to the capitalist personally except the earnings which he withdraws from business and spends upon himself. The unusual profits, the profits which excite antagonism, and are denounced as "profiteering" as a rule go back into industry for its development. It is true that in instances they may be unfairly obtained, but when they are used in industrial development the public has offsetting benefits. Nothing justifies injustice, but the natural economic law has its own way of correcting injustice. It doesn't always take care of individuals, but it takes care of society. The surplus profits of capital and excess earnings of individuals when invested in production for the public market become public capital, devoted to the common welfare as truly as though paid into the public treasury.

The sum of it all is that labor, or to put it differently, the mass of consumers, the residuary legatee of all surplus wealth above what the rich actually consume. The consumption of the rich is an insignificant share of the total production.

The Great Opportunity.

By John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
The parties to industry are four in number: they are capital, management, labor and the community. Never was there such an opportunity as exists today for the industrial leader with clear vision and broad sympathy permanently to bridge the chasm that is daily gaping wider between the parties to industry, and to establish a solid foundation for industrial prosperity, social improvement and national solidarity. Future generations will rise up and call those men blessed who have the courage of their convictions, a proper appreciation of the value of human life as contrasted with material gain, and who, imbued with the spirit of brotherhood, will lay hold of the great opportunity for leadership which is open to them today. Upon the heads of those leaders—it matters not to which of the four parties they belong—who refuse to reorganize their industrial households in the light of the modern spirit will rest the responsibility for such radical and drastic measures as may later be forced upon industry if the highest interests of all are not shortly considered and dealt with by a spirit of fairness. Who, I say, dares to block the wheels of progress and to let pass the present opportunity of helping to usher in a new era of industrial peace and prosperity?

An air postal service is to be inaugurated between Tokyo and Osaka.

Hard on Good Clothes.

From London Answers.
The "pictures" were a great novelty in Slowville; any traveling outfit was sure of crowded houses.

Recently old Mrs. Brown yielded to her husband's persuasions, and paid her first visit to the cinema. She put on her Sunday bonnet and cloak in honor of the occasion.

As they entered, a thrilling cowboy film was being shown, in which men, cattle and horses were well mixed.

Mrs. Brown gripped her husband nervously by the arm.

"Bill," she whispered frantically, "I'm going straight out. Just look at the dust! I can't see a thing! My eyes are smarting and my clothes will be ruined!"