O'NEILL FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN

O'NEILL,

NEBRASKA

In official documents sent to con-gress, Secretary Hughes this week rec-ommends rigid restriction of immigraommends rigid restriction of immigra-tion. The report says 606,292 passport vises were granted by American con-suls in Europe for 1920. "The director general of police of Rumania," the re-port adds, "has issued an order ex-cusing Jews from military service and permitting their discharge from the army if they desire to emigrate to America." In Rumania 1,500 persons are awaiting an opportunity to come to America." In Rumania 1,500 persons are awaiting an opportunity to come to the United States; there are 35,000 awaiting accommodations in Poland. In the Russian Caucasus it may be accepted as nearly literally true that every Armenian family which has emough money will endeavor to emigrate to America. The great bulk of emigrants to the United States from this district are highly undesirable, says Mr. Hughes.

Scandinavian countries are disapprove-

Scandinavian countries are disapprov-ing the steps being taken by the en-tente nations to compel Germany to pay the war reparations, lest they, as a re-suit, be swamped by German manufac-tures to the detriment of their own. tures to the detriment of their own, Bays a prominent Hollander: "This is then the triple curse of the present European situation: Germany will not pay and cannot pay, as much as France must insist upon to escape her own economical destruction. The antente is justified in demanding indemnity, but cannot for interior reasons accept German goods, the only real means of repayment."

Seventy Salvotion Army delegates from 15 central states in Chicago last week reported that there was "Pienty of work for women, but no jobs for men." "The situation seems to be the result of changed industrial conditions," said Commander Peart. "During the war period thousands of women entered the industrial field for the first time. Many of them stayed and apparently are giving such satisfaction that ently are giving such satisfaction that their employers are glad, not only to retain them, but to employe more."

A publicity campaign in Georgia to acquaint the people of the state with alleged peonage conditions is urged by Governor Dorsey. The governor presented suggestions designed to improve relations between the races in Georgia. Among them were compulsory education for both races, formation of two state committees, one white, the other negro, to hold conferences on racial matters; assessment of a fine on each matters; assessment of a fine on each county in which there is a lynching, and laws providing for the governor to remove county efficials held to have permitted lynchings by negligence.

Probably the most important question in the world today is whether man is capable of directing intelligently the civilization he has created and organized said Dr. Stewart Paton before the American Philosophical society last week. He also remarked that "bolshevism, radicalism, and the tendency to think in terms of class distinction are defense reactions of inadequates afraid of facing their own personal problems."

A blind and deaf girl in Janesyllad.

A blind and deaf girl in Janesville, Wis., catled "The Helen Keller of Wisconsin," is able to carry on a conversation and to distinguish colors. She takes part in conversation by placing her hand on any part of the head of the person talking. She distinguishes colors by the sense of smell. She has been totally blind less than two years, and totally deaf only about seven months.

Dutch papers are insisting upon the punishment of the man who ruined the photgraphic negatives of the Hohensolierns taken during the ceremony incident to the romoval of the body of the former empress. Many people of Dorn suspect the former emperor's detective as the guilty party.

Paper is so scarce in Russia that a special sowiet government institution has been created to deal with the shortage. Thousands of women have been

age. Thousands of women have been employed by the government to search in old archives and record offices for clean sheets of paper, or paper used only on one side, which may be util-ized for soviet office correspondence.

Work on the largest dirigible ever designed continues at the Philadelphia navy yard, but has been retarded through lack of appropriations, and those in charge of the construction of the great craft of the clouds say it probably will be a year before she is

Paris restaurant men, who have been colding prices as high as possible in expectation of a rush of American tourists this summer, have been warned to prepare for trouble if reductions are not made.

recently for whistling, singing or hum-ming the "Internationale," were saved from punishment by a psychological ex-pert who testified it was done sub-con-Investments and loans of American

eitizens' exporters, business men, farm-ers and of the United States government in foreign countries nov than \$18,000,000,000, official re-

German representatives signed the armistice is, with Marshal Foch's con-sent, to be given a place of honor on the terrace of the Invalides, beside the trophies of the Crimean war. A Massachusetts man by the nam-

of M'Menimen is wearing a new hat, which he won from President Harding on a bet that Mr. Harding would be nominated by the Chicago convention for the presidency.

ing themselves of provisions of the re-habilitation law in greater numbers than was anticipated, the federal board for vocational education has informed

Two native witch doctors have just been sentenced to prison for 18 months each after they pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing the body of a Eu ean woman from a grave to mal harms, says a Johanesberg dispatch.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle," hith-erto held as about the most futile thing plished by a firm of French exporters, because of the miners' strike.

There are 286 more new companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1920 than in 1919, and 3,586 more than in 1913. Transport and transit com-panies exceed all others as a class.

A University of Wisconsin lecturer says it was the shape of the German head that caused the war.

The British Museum is the largest li-brary in the world, with 3,750,000 vol-umes and 60,000 manuscripts (1912 fig-

New York has noted a decided slump in marriages, beginning with April, which it attributes to economic condi-

Vancouver firm has received a rush order for brandled chocolates, following the ruling of a Seattle judge that candy finvored with liquor does not come under marginals of the Volstead law.

BIG VERDICT FOR LOSS OF CATTLE

Railroad Company Must Pay For Animals Hit By Delayed Train.

Kearney, Neb., May 9 .- J. W. Lawson was awarded damages to the sum of \$2,400 in district court for losses sustained through the killing of 43 head of cattle by the Union Pa-

While the cattle were being unloaded and driven across the track to feeding grounds a passenger train, operating behind schedule, ploughed through the herd. The damage suit was taken into federal court but ordered back to district court for de-

FIFTH BROTHER INTO NEWSPAPER BUSINESS

Scribner, Neb., May 9 (Special) .-G. A. Mayfield, formerly of the Stanton (Neb.,) Picket, and later of a Randolph, Ia., newspaper, has bought the Scribner Rustler from Charles E. Majers. Mr. Mayfield is one of five brothers in the newspaper game. Three of them are located in Ne-

GOB'S BEST FRIEND



thousands of "Gobs" and officers of the Atlantic fleet, Paymaster General Rear Admiral David Potter

************ THE TRAIL MAKER.

Henry Woodward Hulbert. To be a worthy trailmaker one must see in imagination the thousands who will follow the path he has the temerity to mark out. Sympathy for them will af-fect every rod of his work. He must be quick to note the points where there may be confusion on the part of the climber. No one can miss a path cut through heavy underbrush. But out in the open forest or on long stretches of treeless ledges he must take particular pains. Trees must be blazed, footpaths, made Cairns of stones be placed like well marked sign posts. A trailmaker must have it on his conscience that even a single traveler might fall because of his failure to make the path certain. If this is true of one how much greater the responsi-bility on him who undertakes to blaze the way into those higher ranges of human activity. Honor to those who made thacross the uncharted trackless wastes, but still more honor to those who have dared to lead out into the unknown regions of mind and heart along line of intellectual and +++++++++++++

JUDGE "PASSES BUCK" IN LINDSEY SENTENCE

Denver, Cole., May 9 .- Judge Warren A. Haggott, of the district court, handed down a written opinion here today declaring he had no right to issue a writ of execution in the case of Juvenile Judge Ben B. Lindsey who under sentence to pay a fine of \$500 or go to jail, following Lindsey's conviction on charges of contempt of court. Judge Haggott said the matter was up to the district attorney.

District Attorney Phillip S. Van Case, on whom the final ruling and last court action in the case devolved. said he would apply to the clerk for a writ of execution of the sentence within 10 days. Judge Lindsey declined to say what action he would take. He implied, however, that he would make a decision before the

writ was put into execution

HOTEL CLERK ROBBED. Omaha, Neb., May 9 .- Two armed bandits held up the clerk of the clerk of the O'Brien hotel in the business district early today and escaped with a small amount of money.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY SIGN TRADE AGREMENT

Berlin, May 9 .- Germany has concluded a preliminary trade agreement with soviet Russia, and the conven-tion became effective May 6, according to the official text made public here. The text shows the pact will continue to be operative until a commercial treaty is completed, and provision has been made that either party may terminate the agreement by giving three months' notice.

COLLEGE SURVEYS FARM CONDITIONS

Study of 58 Farms in Gage County, Neb., Shows the One Who Keeps Books Is Most Successful.

Lincoln, Neb., May 7 (Special) .-On the theory that farming may be approaching pre-war conditions, Nebraska college of agriculture has made public an analysis of the incomes from 58 Gage county farms in 1914. The farms are graded according to their losses and profits and an attempt is made to analyze some of the reasons for the variations, the purpose being to encourage farmers to keep books and check up their operations from time to time, as is the practice in the business world.

The figures make no allowance for interest on investment, which in some instances was large. Also, the income allows the farmer no wages. In other words, the profits as set forth in the report represent the annual salary of the farmer, and in addition must cover interest on investment. Allowances are made for depreciation.

Six of the 58 Gage county farms lost money in 1914, some of them as much as \$1,500. Not only did the man who operated the farm receive nothing for his year's work and capital invested, but he was worth \$1,500 less at the end of the year than at the beginning. Twenty farms made less than \$500 each. Eighteen of them made less than \$1,000; only five farmers received more than \$2,000 for their year's work, and only two received more than \$3,000.

The farms ranged in size from 191 to 408 acres, but the college analysists do not consider size as one of the important factors in the profits and losses in this instance. The analysis shows that the men who had a low income made less efficient use of man and horse *labor. The farmers making the most money farmed almost twice as many acres per man and per horse as did those who lost money. Likewise, the efficient man-agement of live stock stands out rather prominently on the more successful farms. On the three highest classes of farms, where the livestock inventories were between \$2,200 and \$2,300, the sales of live stock varied from \$772 to \$2,064, a difference of 169 per cent. On these same farms the sales of crops varied from \$2,179 to \$3,500, or an increase of 60 per cent Crop yields were also materially better on the farms making the most

HE TRIED TO BUY BOOZE; WAS SOLD SHELLED CORN

Hartington, Nez., May 7 (Special) -It has just been revealed here in County Judge Bryant's court how Ray Vernon, of Laurel, was sold two barrels of shelled corn, supposed to be liquor, said to have been bought from Louis Johnson, of Dixon. This unusual transaction was brought to light when the Jackson State bank, of Dixon, sued to recover the amount of two drafts from the First National bank, of Laurel, and the Laurel National bank. According to the testimony at the trial it was alleged Vernon had given the checks on the Laurel banks in payment of drafts which he gave to Johnson. The drafts had been cashed in the Jackson banks, them by the banks because Vernon had stopped payment on the checks after discovering the barrels did not contain liquor. The Jackson bank then sued to recover payment and was resisted on the grounds that Vernon had never endorsed them. After hearing the evidence Judge Bryant decided the drafts had not been properly endorsed and that the Laurel bank would have to pay. The Jackson institution will not lose as the drafts had been guaranteed.

............... DEADLIEST OCCUPATION

From the Milwaukee Journal. To be a member of a railway train crew has always been re-garded as an extra hazardous job. Do you know that he has an average chance of living a year longer than the office man who breathes vitiated air and his physical resistance run n by failure to get exercise out in the open?
The United States department

of labor, after investigating the causes of death in 196,736 cases in 20 occupations, puts the average age of death for the office assistant at 36.5 years; enginemen and trainmen, 37.4 years; plumbers, gasfitters and steam-fitters, 39.8 years; compositors and printers, 40.2 years; team-

42.2 years.

Thus the list runs upward until coal miners are reached. In their dangerous occupation under-ground, subject to mine gas, exosions, fires and stones falling om the mine roof, they are found to have an average span of 52.8 years, thus besting the office worker in the fight for life by 16.3 years. The farmer lives longest, with 58.5 years to

Conclusion—the security of a shut-in office is the most hazardous way to make a living.

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ABANDON FUNERAL BASE. Cherbourg, France, May 6 .- As a result of orders received from American military authorities at Antwerp, the American funeral base here, organized a year ago has been abandoned.

Minnesota now requires a permit from anyone wishing to set fire on newly cleared land or other plots, after the snow has left the forests. Last year more than 50,000 permits were issued, and 50 arrests were made for failures to obtain them.

is a sales tax advocate because he has concluded that the moral strain of pre-paring a true income tax report at the existing rate of taxation is so tremendous that it is making a nation of liars out of the people of the United States. If continued, the tax will amount al-most wholly to "a tax on honesty," he

DAHLMAN RESIGNS U. S. MARSHALSHIP

Mayor-Elect of Omaha Asks To be Relieved as Soon as Possible.

Omaha, Neb., May States Marshal James C. Dahlman, mayor-elect of Omaha, sent his resignation Wednesday as marshal to Attorney General Daugherty to take effect as soon as possible. Federal Judge Woodrough, with the consent of Judge Munger, who is out of the state, appointed Chief Deputy J. B. Nickerson, for 15 years deputy, acting

ALLIANCE RANCHER HANGS HIMSELF WITH HALTER

Alliance, Neb., May 6 (Special) .-John A. Gregory, 50, of Alliance, committed suicide Tuesday night by hanging himself with a halter in the barn on the Kilpatrick ranch, 25 miles west of here where he was employed. He was found by a ranch hand. Gregory was well supplied with money and owned half a section of land in this county and had land in

A brother lives in Creston, Ia.

BROKEN BOW MEN HEADS

M. W. A. OF NEBRASKA Lincoln, Neb., May—Judge Dwight Ford, of Broken Bow, county judge of Custer county, was elected state consul, and George E. Merriman, of Omaha, state clerk, at the quadrennial state camp of the Modern Woodmen of America here Wednesday. Omaha was selected as the 1925 camp

TOO MANY WIVES FOR THESE 3 MEN

"Millionaire" Murray Has 3, Newton, Dashing Actor, Has 3, and Casper, a Mechanic, Has 2.

New York, May 4. - One of the three wives of John William Murray took active steps Wednesday to sever herself from the man who headed west when the marital storm threatened to break about his head. Slender dark little Marie Dougher-

ty visited the office of a prominent attorney, who later announced: "I am convinced it will be a comparatively easy matter to obtain an annulment of Miss Dougherty's marriage of July 15, 1918. She has a very clear case. It is strengthened by the fact that she never lived with Murray. Papers will be signed by the

action will be begun next week."
Wives Take "Shots" at Him. Meanwhile, the three wives have given thumbnail statements of their opinion of the man to whom at one time or another they were or believed

themselves to be joined. Wife No. 1—Marie Pavis Murray-"He was a man who would talk to you in millions and then borrow 50 cents of you." Wife No. 2-Marie Dougherty

Murray -"I guess he's plumb crazy, but no one would guess it unless one knew him for a little Wife No. 3-Ann Southwick

Murray—"He was so handsome and I thought him wealthy, liberal and sweet-until I tried to live with him-then-oh, my! Here's Murray's Story.

Murray, who is in San Francisco "I did not live with Marie Pavis be cause I learned she had a husband living in London and a daughter by In July, 1918, I married Marie Dougherty on a dare. When I got back I discovered things that con-

vinced me that my second marriage

also was illegal. My third wife is the only legal Mrs. Murray. I can prove it, though I don't want to make trouble for any of the girls." Acting District Attorney Banton said Tuesday no action will be taken by his office unless formal com-

plaint is made by one of Murray's

NEWTON'S THREE WIVES MEET HIM; HE'S ARRESTED

New York, May 4.-Harry A. Newton a dashing young vaudeville actor, got off a train Wednesday in Grand Central station. A dashing young woman threw her

arms about him and said: "Hello hubby."

Another dashing young woman repeated the same action. A third followed suit.

Then a detective took his arm and led him to the Tombs with his "wounded" wives. Florence Madiera, as No. 1; Genn

Argoe as No. 2, and Iva Edmondson as No. 3, all met on a tour of booking agents in a quest for work. They got to talking and No. 2, told them that she had left Boston when she learned that her husband was going to marry another woman.

More confidences and they learned they were all in the same trouble. A telegram to Boston from No. 3 the arms of the detective.

Newton was held in \$3,000 bonds in Tombs police court on a charge of bigamy.

CASPER LEFT WIFE, EIGHT CHILDREN FOR GIRL, 20

Seattle, May 4.-Desertion of his wife and eight children in Saginaw, Mich., and a bigamous marriage to a 20-year-old girl with a perjured license, were the charges against Theodore P. Casper, 42, mechanic, arrested here Wednesday afternoon.

The arrest of Casper, who has been using the name of George P. White, came as a distinct shock to his pseudo-bride. When detectives forced him to admit he was the father of eight children, she swooned.

Old Concepts Explode.

We Need a Scientific System of World Economy to Guide Us to Prosperity-Even the Man of the Stone Age Worried Over New Markets in Which to Dispose of His Surplus Wives, Women Being the First Medium of Exchange-Salvation in Endless Capacity for Consumption-Tomorrow the Fiji Islander Will Want Shower

From Bulletin American Exchange National Bank.

No body of ideas ever elevated to the status of "natural law" or science has disintegrated as rapidly as our own "political economy." We have seen concept after concept long embraced in what some of us have regarded as a fixed system explode before our very eves. The truth about what we call political economy is that it was never a fixed science and never will be a fixed science. Our ideas about the interworkings of foreign trade have been almost exclusively drawn from Great Britain, whose economy is essentially as different from ours as ours is different from the economy of the Man in the Moon. We discovered our mistake only recently, because until recently we were not overly interested in foreign markets. Now we are faced with the necessity of looking the future of our foreign trade in the face and it is apparent that we shall have to revise our ideas and try to evolve an economy

The problem immediately before us in our foreign trade relations is concerned with the disposition to be made of the debt owed to us by our allies in the great war. We are told that if we insist upon the payment of this debt we shall thereby limit our future trade with our debtors and perhaps with the rest of the world. That is said to be so because if we insist on the payment of what is due us, our debtors will be forced to liquidate their debt with goods that they might otherwise exchange for a part of our excess product during the coming years and will therefore, be unable both to pay us and exchange for our new goods, too. It has been suggested that we eliminate this handicap by cancelling the debt our allies in the great war now owe us, so that they may start in to pile up a new debt which some time in the fu-

ture we may be called upon to concel, so that we might start over again. Before the war we were the interest payers and had to send more goods to pay fixed charges against us than we received. The bulk of the old debts upon which we paid interest has been wiped out and the position reversed, Europe owing us much more by billions than we ever owed her. The an-nual interest charge on the debt to us now exceeds the total value of all the goods we imported from France, Italy and England in any year preceding the war. In addition we have cut down our payments to England for shipping, for insurance and for banking services. Suppose we wiped out the war debt and started in to let Europe pile up a new debt? Where would that get us? Evidently, it would get us right back where we are now. Suppose w took the balances due us in investments in the countries to which we sent our goods? Clearly, it would not be long until the interest charges against Europe would consume her entire ability to pay and force us to cut our production to fit reduced markets. Why, then have we ever thought of doing these things? Because the economy we have been taught is English economy and not American economy. England is a convertor, a consumer of raw materials produced in other countries, and her ability to import is limited only by her ability to convert. Hence, our notion that riches are to be get

We are producers and converters, too, and there is very little that the rest. of the world converts or produces that we do not convert or produce for our-selves. Therefore, the world has nothing to give us that we want and we cannot get rich through trade. What we need is an economic survey for the plotting out of the things we can do with profit and the things we cannot do with profit. We need a system of world economy that will give every nation a place in the sun, and particularly every European nation. not allow Western Europe to disintegrate; Western Europe is the ultimate barrier between the Asiatic and ourselves, and our self-interest commands us to preserve that barrier, even though kinship sentiment does not. We have the time, for the world is young yet—we have the ability, for we have dumb-founded the gods with our accomplishments—all we need is the will; if we have that, it is given to us to do a thing that no race of men has ever done, and that is to preserve a civilization.

Back in the Stone Age when a producer of stone hammers accumulated a surplus he probably climbed around the adjacent hills looking for a customer, hoping to swap an extra hammer for an extra wife or club. Sometimes the trader was a man with a surplus wife-women were the first medium of exchange, the first money, and the Stone Age men were probably the only men who ever found it possible to accumulate too much money. But whether he wanted to sell hammers or wives, there is no doubt that he complained about his limited market, felt in his bones that a day would come when the consumptive capacity of his neighbors would be exhausted, and he would be forced to sit and twiddle his thumbs and listen to the surplus talk of his surplus wives. It is quite possible, of course, that the Stone Age man never had a surplus of anything and that he would not have traded it if he had, but if not he is the only link in the human chain that has not worried about the exhaustion of markets at one time or another during the progress of the world. But each age has developed a new culture and each new culture has developed new needs and the world that once rolled on tree-rounds now rolls along on rubber tires, or soars on wings of silk. There is still a wide gap between the man who today enjoys the utmost in material comforts and the man who is content with less. That gap is not always the gap that lies between the rich man and the poor man, it may also lie between rich man and rich man. As a result of habitual use or cultivated taste a thing may become a necessity to one man that would be a luxury or a nuisance to

Even the simplest livers of today are luxurious in their needs as com-pared with the most luxurious livers of 100 or so years ago. Time makes new consumers out of old ones. The Fiji Islander may not need a shower bath today, or if he does he possibly could not be induced to take it, but he will need it tomorrow. Our home market is practically inexhaustible. Thousands in this country have yet to find their way even to the primary comforts. They live simply because that is the only way of living they know. Candles are burned in thousands of homes and not for faddists' reasons either, but because the simple home economy of 100 years ago has survived. Values are relative. The division of labor today is a complicated thing, and economists in plenty will tell us that the labor of the average man will never be worth the sum of all the luxuries of today. But the economists of 100 years ago said the same thing and more, and today the meanest laborer lives in more comeconomists of that day ever dreamed of. And what is more, the laborer of today probably works less than the thinker of 100 years ago presses a button and some steam thing or other digs into the earth and scoops up a ton or so with as little effort as is required in crooking a finger. The machine has made all this possible; it has not done away with cessity for labor nor justified idleness-it has simply made it probable that the meanest laborer of 100 years from now will be enjoying the luxuries now enjoyed by the rich alone, that is, if we all work.

"General" Coxey's Financial Plan. From the Columbus Dispatch.

The war proved able to change a good many things, but it left Jacob S. Coxey and his financial hallucinations just where it found them. The failure of a northwestern state to find a market for an issue of bonds, he thinks, could never have occurred if his "plan" had only been in operation. Under this plan any state in the union could print bonds, take them to Washington and exchange them for legal tender money in any amount desired, and apply this money to relieving distress, wherever it might exist. Whether the bonds had any dependable provision for edemption or not would make no particular difference, apparently, to Mi Coxey. It is hard to see, from thi point of view, just why bonds should enter into the matter at all. To men of his way of thinking, if the United States simply prints across a strip of paper the words "This is a dollar" and then makes it legal tender, it at once becomes a dollar, with no necessity for a fund of gold or anything else stored away somewhere for its redemption. If prices get too high, just print more, an if paper begins to run out, make the bills of higher denomination. All Mr. Coxey's scheme needs to make it workable is to devise some kind of paper money that we can eat and wear, in place of ordinary food and clothing. But for some reason or other Mr. Coxey finds the senators and representatives at Washington strangely uninterested in

his financial propositions. Wrong Time to Primp.
From Birmingham Age-Herald.
"So your experiment with a woman traffic officer was not a success?"

"No."
"What was the trouble?"
"She started to readjust a hairpin at the busiest hour of the day. The result was a traffic jam that three policemen work an hour to straighten out.

Major General MacReady, replying to Major General Mackeady, replying to the Cork Harbor board resolution pro-testing against the execution of four Sinn Feiners under a "recognized state of war." declares that a "state of insurrection" is what really exists in IreBryan Answers Questions. From the New York Times.

"Is there any hope for the democratic party?" was asked Mr. Bryan.

'It is entirely possible for the democrats to gain the next congress. I think our fight will be made on economic issues. The chief one will be taxation. Second, in reducing taxes, shall the preference be given to the rich or the poor? The consumption tax is, of course, an income tax with the heaviest rates on the poorest people. The plan now is to take the tax off the profiteer the income the larger percentage of it would be taken under this tax. But I

sales tax passing. "Opposition from the public had in-creased so rapidly as to reduce its chances greatly," he said.
"What do you think of the passage of the Colombian treaty?

Well, I made it. Naturally I favor Mr. Bryan was asked what he thought of the appointment of Colonel Harvey. "I don't care to be personal," said Mr.

Beats Even lowa. From the Springfield Republican. South Dakota leads all the states in

what may be called automobile satura-

tion. That is to say, that purely farmer state has one car to every 5.2 persons of its total population, beating even Iowa which has a car to every 5.5 per-

An Expert's Views.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A woman is the finest scenery, but

depends upon the view. We remuch depends upon the view. We re-call the feminent investiture of 25 or 30 years ago, and we have always considered the severe straw sailor, the plain shirtwaist, the stiff linen collar, the ballon sleeve and the long trailing skirt the heaviest cross beauty has been called upon to bear.

Demonstration Needed. She-Do yuh love me, John?

He-Sure She-Then why don't your chest go up and down like the man is the movies?