

O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

In special documents sent to congress, Secretary Hughes this week recommends rigid restriction of immigration in Europe for 1920. "The director general of police of Rumania," the report adds, "has issued an ordinance causing 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 the opportunity to come to the United States; there are 25,000 awaiting accommodations in Poland, in the Russian Caucasus it may be accepted as nearly literally true that every Armenian family which has enough 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 disapproving the steps being taken by the entente nations to compel Germany to pay the war reparations, lest they, as a result, be swamped by German manufactures to the detriment of their own. Says 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 economic destruction. The entente is justified in demanding indemnity, but cannot for better reasons accept German goods, the only real means of repayment."

Seventy Salvation Army delegates from 15 central states in Chicago last week reported that there was "Plenty 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 such satisfied workers that their employers are glad, not only to retain them, but to employ more."

A publicity campaign in Georgia to acquaint the people of the state with alleged peonage conditions is urged by Governor Dorney. The governor presented suggestions designed to improve relations between the peon and 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; amendment of laws on each county in which there is a lynching, and laws providing for the governor to remove county officials held to have permitted lynchings by negligence.

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

A blind and deaf girl in Janesville, Wis., called "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 is totally deaf only about seven months.

Dutch papers are insisting upon the punishment of the man who ruined the photographic negatives of the Hohensohn taken during the ceremony incident to the removal of the body of the former emperor by placing people of Dorn suspect the former emperor's detective as the guilty party.

Paper is so scarce in Russia that a special soviet government institution has been created to deal with the shortage. 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 utilized 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. Those in charge of the construction of the great craft of the clouds say it probably will be a year before she is completed.

Paris restaurant men, who have been holding 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.

Several persons arrested in Budapest recently for whistling, singing or humming the "Internationale," were saved from punishment by a petshop expert who testified it was done subconsciously.

Investments and loans of American citizens exporters, business men, farmers and of the United States government in foreign countries now total more than \$18,000,000,000, official reports show.

The railway carriage in which the German representatives signed the armistice is, with Marshal Foch's consent, 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 name of M'Neilmen 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.

Disabled ex-service men are availing themselves of provisions of the rehabilitation law in greater numbers than was anticipated, the federal board for vocational education has informed congress.

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 European woman from a grave to make charms, says a Johannesburg dispatch.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle," hitherto held as about the most futile thing an earth, has actually been accomplished by a firm of French exporters, because of the miners' strike.

There are 288 more new companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1920 than in 1919, and 2,558 more than in 1912. Transport and transit companies 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 library in the world, with 3,750,000 volumes and 60,000 manuscripts (1912 figures).

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

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

COMMUNITY WILL HAVE BIG PICNIC

Commercial Club at Hartington, Neb., Plans for Unusual Event Next Friday.

Hartington, Neb., May 17 (Special).—The Commercial club is making extensive plans for a great community picnic to be held on the fair grounds on Friday, May 20. The program will be started at 3 o'clock by the national guards giving an exhibition of military maneuvers, including drilling, and putting up tents and giving a sample of how military life is carried on. Then will follow a program of short talks by Claim Agent H. E. Grochan, of St. Paul, and a number of others. From 5 to 6 o'clock a big free lunch will be served to all. At 8 o'clock in the evening Harry Moss, of Omaha, of the chamber of commerce will deliver the principal address on "The Nation's Wheel of Progress." The remainder of the evening will be given over to a dance given by the American Legion in their new dance pavilion on Broadway.

TERRIBLY INJURED BY KICK OF A HORSE

Hartington, Neb., May 17 (Special).—Joseph Hamilton, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamilton, of near Crofton, narrowly escaped death when a horse kicked him, which tore a great gash in his abdominal cavity and penetrated the intestines. He owes his life to the presence of mind of his little sister, who happened to be near the scene of accident and rendered first aid.

HARTINGTON—The contract for the grading of the Federal-State aid road running from Hartington to Fortyce has been awarded to a Denver contractor. The contract calls for 35 cents a yard for the removal of all dirt. Under the terms of the contract work is to be started within 30 days.

HOLDREGE—Earl Frickey, town marshal at Funk, Neb., pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful possession of liquor and was fined \$100 and costs.

ARNOLD—A steer was stolen from the feed yards here and butchered in a nearby field. The hide and horns remained the next day as a souvenir.

PHONE COMPANY IS GIVEN BUMP

Concern Operating in and Out of Stanton Found to Have Been Too Liberal With Its Dividends.

Lincoln, Neb., May 16 (Special).—The Stanton Telephone company got a raking over the coals when the state railway commission handed down an opinion in a case where it had been cited to appear to answer the charge of spending too much money on dividends and not enough to maintain the property.

The evidence showed that the company had been paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends for the last 12 years, but that this was on a stock issue of only about half the value of the property investment.

The commission said that the company had undoubtedly charged too high rates in the past, but that it would make no order as to them until price conditions became more until price conditions became more settled, except to decrease the individual line, residence, from \$2 to \$1.75 a month and increase the two party business rate from \$2 to \$2.25 net. The other rates are: Individual, business, \$3; party line, residence and farm, \$1.50.

The commission said the company has \$30,000 worth of property, but it will not authorize all of the additional stock because a surplus is a handy thing to have around. Five thousand of stock to be prorated among stockholders as \$5,000 more stock is sold for reconstruction purposes was authorized. The company will be limited to 8 per cent. dividends hereafter and must set aside \$4,500 a year to take care of maintenance and depreciation, the commission finding that it had been able to pay high dividends largely because it had not laid aside enough for replacements.

RANDOLPH MAN HIT BY SPEEDING GAS CAR

Randolph, Neb., May 16 (Special).—Milt Samalson, 31, was seriously injured here Wednesday when he was struck by a rapidly moving gas car on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha tracks. Samalson's team of horses was standing close to the tracks near the depot when he heard the car coming and fearing a runaway ran to cross the tracks. Before he reached them the car sped by. He then attempted to cross the tracks again and was struck by a second gas car which was closely following the first. His condition is considered serious.

BRITISH PATROLS BUSY AROUND CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, May 16.—British patrols are busy suppressing nationalist bands which have been raiding villages in the outskirts of this city.

FINE STALLION LOST IN FIRE AT BLOOMFIELD

Bloomfield, Neb., May 16 (Special).—Fire which broke out in the old Jewell livery barn here at an early hour Thursday morning completely destroyed that structure, together with a large barn on adjoining property and several other smaller buildings.

A Percheron stallion, another horse and four automobiles which were in the livery barn were consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TO SAVE CLIENT FROM JAIL TERM

Lincoln Attorney Says His Advice Was Followed by Man Sentenced for Contempt of Court.

Lincoln, Neb., May 16.—H. H. Wilson, prominent Lincoln lawyer whose client, F. E. Schaaf, hotel promoter, drew a sentence to jail for contempt of court for following the attorney's advice, was in supreme court Friday asking for a reversal of the order of the district court. Schaaf, after being enjoined from interfering with the hotel company property, tried to get it away from the receiver or trustee by having the directors admit bankruptcy, which would have given the federal court jurisdiction.

Mr. Wilson said that he believed his client had the right to go into bankruptcy court, and that no court order could prevent his exercise of that right. He believed that to be the law, and said that if attorneys were to be criticized and their clients fined for following their advice on a reasonably disputable question of law, this would compel young lawyers to face other dangers, on entering the bar, than obscurity or poverty. If the same principle applied trial judges reversed by the supreme court should sentence themselves to jail, while supreme judges who reverse themselves ought to contribute some fines to the school fund.

TOWNLEY WILL DEBATE TWICE IN NEBRASKA

Lincoln, Neb., May 16.—Half a dozen debates will take place in Nebraska during the last week in May, between A. C. Townley, president of the national nonpartisan league, and former Attorney General William Langer, of North Dakota, according to announcement made from the league's state headquarters here.

One of these debates probably will take place in Beatrice and another may be held in Omaha. The date and place of each will be announced later. The series is to start May 25 and terminate on the 31st. It is expected that local posts of the American Legion in towns where the discussions take place will make arrangements in Mr. Langer's behalf.

Langer and Townley are now making a tour of Kansas presenting the facts about nonpartisan league rule in North Dakota from their opposite points of view.

SUES TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR HUGE SUM OF MONEY

Aurora, Neb., May 16.—A suit against the Western Union for \$1,400,000 damages has been filed here by J. H. Stokesbury in district court. Stokesbury alleges that he lost that amount when the telegraph company delivered a message, telling his agent to sell his California orange crop, to the wrong name. E. P. Goff at Pomona was the agent and Stokesbury alleges he wrote the telegram himself and that there could be no mistake. The company tried to deliver the message to E. S. Good but could find no such man.

SHE GETS HER COIN BACK.

Lincoln, Neb., May 14.—Fannie E. Griggs of Raymond, alleged to have been insane when she purchased \$44,255 worth of stock of the Nebraska Building & Investment Company, was awarded a verdict for \$43,410.72 by a district court jury here Friday. The suit was brought by Mrs. Griggs' guardian, C. D. Coe.

WOMAN IS HELD AS ALLEGED FORGER

Mrs. Clyde Potter, Arrested in Michigan, Said to Have Operated in Iowa.

Sturgis, Mich., May 14.—Accused of having passed worthless checks in nearly a dozen cities in the state a woman giving her name as Mrs. Clyde Potter and believed to be one of the most notorious confidence women in this part of the country, was arrested late Friday at Klinger Lake, near here.

She was turned over to the Lansing authorities and was taken back there for trial on a charge of having victimized Lansing stores. The woman is believed to be the one who had been passing worthless checks in Michigan since the summer of 1918. The woman is also alleged to have operated in Alabama, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa.

TYNDALL LAD WINS FIRST IN ORATORY

Yankton, S. D., May 14 (Special).—Howard McBurney, representing Tyndall high school, won first place and Spencer Shaw, representing Irene, won second place in the 19th annual high school oratorical contest held under the auspices of Yankton college here Friday. There were 12 contestants.

Figures compiled from special reports by 288 insurance companies doing business in the United States show total insurance in force December 31, 1920, of \$43,319,573,742. Payments to policy holders for the year of 1920 were \$682,472,913. Fraternal and assessment companies are not included, nor is the business of the war risk bureau.

Eloquent.
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
"Are these lace collars good value?"
"Yes, sir," said the pretty saleslady.
"I wear them myself."
"How about this silk stockings?"
"Utter silence."

A Warning, Girls.
From the Boston Transcript.
"Maud is sorry now that she took Jack's ring back to the store to be valued."
"Why?"
"From the jeweler kept it. He said that Jack hadn't been in to settle for it, according to his promise."

NEBRASKA PRISON GUARDS RESIGN

Killing of One of Their Number Brings Crisis—Slayer Admits Planning His Crime.

Lincoln, Neb., May 14.—With the killing Wednesday night of Robert L. Taylor, a guard at the Nebraska penitentiary, by James B. King, a negro convict, 11 other guards resigned their jobs Thursday morning. In explaining their actions to Warden Fenton they said their hours were too long and their pay insufficient.

The resignation of so many guards, Warden Fenton said, will not bring about any serious consequences. He said 15 loyal guards still remained and that there were seven other employees at the prison who could be pressed into guard duty if necessary.

The Nebraska penitentiary, built to house approximately 350 prisoners, now has a population of 632. At no time in history have there been as many prisoners confined as there are now.

Warden Fenton says he does not fear an outbreak, although admitting that the prisoners are more or less upset over the murder of a white guard by a negro prisoner.

Since making his confession last night King had been under the constant watch of two guards. King is a negro of unusual intelligence and some education. His replies to questions were carefully worded. He offered no defense, saying he carefully planned and executed the murder for two reasons, because he did not like Guard Taylor and because he wanted to make sure he would be put to death "according to law" and without pain.

DAVIS IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NEBRASKA PHYSICIANS

Lincoln, Neb., May 14.—Dr. E. B. Davis of Omaha was elected president of the Nebraska State Medical Association here Thursday. Other officers elected are: Dr. Porter F. Dodson, of Wilber, vice president; Dr. P. R. Howard, of North Bend, vice president; Dr. E. R. Manning, of Omaha, secretary treasurer, short term; Dr. R. B. Adams, of Lincoln, secretary treasurer, long term. Dr. W. P. Wherry, of Omaha, was elected delegate to attend the national convention to be held in Boston in June. Dr. F. C. Long, of Madison, was elected editor of the Nebraska State Medical Journal. Omaha was selected as the 1922 convention city.

AIDING PRISONERS TO ESCAPE SERIOUS MATTER

Fremont, Neb., May 14 (Special).—Because after serving 30 days each in the county jail, Leslie McLaughlin and Lee Stewart tried to aid Craig Chesterfield and Marion E. Lunn, convicted check forgers, to escape from jail, the two youths will spend an additional 60 days apiece behind the bars. McLaughlin and Stewart tied a bundle of saws to a rope leading to the cells of the jail on the top floor of the courthouse, according to their confession when the plot was discovered.

FORMER S. C. MAN TO RUSSIA TO TRY TO FIND MOTHER

Hartington, Neb., May 13 (Special).—Peter Dudek, a shoemaker employed in a Hartington harness shop, plans to journey to Russia this fall and make an effort to locate his mother whom he has not heard from since the outbreak of the world war. Letters addressed to her have been repeatedly returned. Mr. Dudek left Russia six years ago and came to America and when this country entered the war he entered the United States army and served nine months.

He was later employed in Sioux City but for the last few months has been making his home here. His army record gave him citizenship in this country. He says he has no fear to return to his native land. At last reports his mother and two brothers were located in Minsk, the scene of many encounters during the early days of the war.

WAYNE DEBATERS WIN FROM WYMORE TEAM

Lincoln, Neb., May 13 (Special).—Eight school debaters of Wayne, Neb., were given the unanimous decision of the judges Thursday night in their contest with representatives of the Wayne high school. The Wayne orators—Ruth Ringland, Valdemar Peterson and Leila Mitchell—had the negative side of the question on "Repeal of the Literacy Test Restrictions of Immigration." Wymore was represented by Selma Moulton, Mildred Short and Robert Shields. Judges were prompt in their decision in awarding the honors to Wayne, representing the northeastern section of the state as against Wymore, the southeastern. By the drawing of lots Wayne will Friday night take the affirmative side.

CHICAGO.—True bills charging five persons with conspiracy were returned Thursday by the special grand jury which has been investigating building conditions here. The indictments which will be returned next week, it is said, will charge to extort and conspiracy by means of intimidations and threats to cause boycott.

A report from Athens last week mentions the discovery of a buried Greek city which probably prospered about 2,000 years before Christ.

How Germany Can Pay Indemnity

Stephen Bell, in Commerce and Finance.
Dr. B. M. Anderson, the economist of the Chase National bank of New York, has performed a notable service to the allies, to Germany, and to the world at large by explaining in the clearest language the method by which the German reparation indemnity can be paid, if it ever is to be paid. The first condition necessary, he says, is a sound currency in Germany. Stability in the mark is needed both to make possible an industrial revival so that a surplus of goods and services can be created and to serve as an instrumentality for the transfer of the value of these goods and services in cash to the British and French treasuries. In the Chase Economic Bulletin issued by the Chase National bank Dr. Anderson thus describes this process:

To stabilize the value of the mark by gold redemption at the pro-war basis is doubly impossible. Measures could be devised, however, for stabilizing the value of the mark by gold redemption, if the fact of depreciation be accepted, and stabilization attempted at a low level. One essential in this process is the balancing of the German budget, so that taxes will equal public expenditures.

Given sound currency and going industry in Germany the process of indemnity payment would be as follows: (1) additional taxation of the German people, with the accumulation of surplus bank balances in Germany to the credit of the German government; (2) the transfer by the German government of these surplus bank balances to the governments receiving the indemnity; (3) the sale by these creditor countries of their German balances in the foreign exchange markets to credits in the purchase of German goods.

Thus the whole program comes around to the truth known to all real economists, that the reparation indemnity can really be paid in nothing other than German goods and services. To be sure, these credits might be sold to buyers from other nations and so secure goods other than those Germany could furnish, and a large part of them undoubtedly would be so disposed of, but that does not alter the prime fact that German goods and German services alone can pay the debt, for these credits would be ultimately redeemable only in such goods and services.

Dr. Anderson could have gone on and pointed out that this is the method which must be adopted for the settlement of other international debts. Great Britain, France, Italy, et al., must raise the funds by taxation, transfer the ownership of these funds to the governments to which they are due, who may then sell them in the exchanges for the purchase of goods or payment of bills in the debtor countries.

International commercial debts are paid in this way, except that there is no governmental action and no taxation involved in the matter. American English Smith and vice versa, and the credits in all countries from which such payments are made are created by the importation and sale of foreign goods. In the absence of imports, or in a great excess of exports, such credits are not created and there are no funds from which payment for further purchases can be made.

This is what is the matter with the world's trade today. Europe, unable to buy the supplies she needs in sufficient volume to go ahead with production on a normal scale, is unable to export the goods which would create the credits for further purchases. America, too busy supplying Europe in her markets for manufactured goods, has neglected to supply to Europe the raw materials that would have enabled her to continue as a buyer. And we have "financed" our exports of manufactures until we are at the end of our rope in the way of supplying additional credit.

This is the pass to which trade obstructionists in all nations have brought the world. It will continue bad for a while and then worse again, until the world wakes up to the fact that goods imported only make a larger market for goods exported and that trade across a boundary is as profitable and beneficial all around as trade within the state.

This is the root of the trade impasse. We are intelligently radical. We want that root destroyed, that prosperity and peace may come to and abide with a distressed world.

A New Variety of "Pork."

From the Searchlight, Washington, D. C.
The opening session of the House was a "scream" in one respect. All told, 2,344 bills and resolutions were introduced. Of these almost 10 per cent. were the veriest local and private "trash"—just such measures as should properly come before a city council or a board of county commissioners. An analysis of these first day bills reveals that only 249 can be characterized as of general public importance, while 2,095 were of the pork barrel or campaign variety.

The captured German cannon bill is the latest expression of pork. And practically every congressman is "doing it," not moderately, but by the wholesale. Page after page of the Congressional Record is filled with these political advertisements. It is hilariously funny, but so expressive that the joke is on the people. For example, take Congressman Begg, of Ohio. On April 11, he put into the hopper a whole batch of bills of this modern campaign type. All were in this form:

A bill (H. R. 316) authorizing the secretary of war to donate to the town of Birmingham, state of Ohio, one German cannon or field piece; to the committee on military affairs.

There followed identical measures for 43 other towns in his district. If Mr. Begg's modest demands and those of his colleagues are met, it will necessitate a revival of the Krupp works in Germany—to say nothing of the expense of transportation, installation, etc.

It should be understood that the industrious authors of these captured German cannon bills do not expect that any considerable number of them will be enacted into law. That, however, in no material way deters their introduction, nor does it thwart the political purpose of their sponsors. When such a measure is introduced it is printed at public expense. The legislative father then franks it out, at public expense, to the voters in and around the community named in the bill, which renders the incident of political value. It advertises the member. It proclaims to recipients that he has them in mind and is active in their interest. In politics publicity counts beyond performance.

Even as early as the third day these captured German cannon bids for re-election had reached so great a flood that Senator Moses submitted the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That legislation dealing with pensions, either original or increases, with private claims, with the distribution of war trophies to municipalities or organizations, and with matters of public nature shall hereafter be initiated by petition upon suitable forms provided for that purpose, which petition shall be referred to its appropriate committee without printing other than by title in the Congressional Record, and that any bill originating therefrom shall be printed only when reported favorably by the committee.

Mr. Moses did not directly attack this practice in the House, but he did say:

The purpose of the measure is to reduce the printing expense of the congress by about \$60,000 a year. Everything can be done just as it has been done heretofore, except that we will not have to print this mass of bills as they are introduced. I will say to the senator from Missouri that there were introduced in the last congress a total of about 13,000 bills of this nature and it cost \$7 a piece to print them.

Let us consider the cause of cannon bills. The fact that congress is 90 per cent. "trash" is directly the result of the boss system. A few "leaders" are in complete control of every activity. Only a "leader" has an opportunity to figure conspicuously in any outstanding event. The ordinary member represents about a hundredth part of nothing. He is "rawsh"—a mere serving man for the machine. Inasmuch as he cannot earn re-election through public service, he turns instinctively and naturally to petty private and local legislation. He must do something or get something for enough individuals, classes and communities to secure re-election on that errand boy basis. If every congressman were free of parliamentary shackles, there would be practically no such thing as a captured German cannon bill not any other kind of individual or community "pork."

Paterson's Bank.
From the Wall Street Journal.
Once a Scotch boy gathered some pieces of silver together—not many—the result of some years of saving as a plow boy on his father's farm. He walked to Edinburgh, where he invested his silver in linen, laces, beads, ribbons and gaudy things attractive to feminine fancy. He made a pack of them all which he heisted on his back, and he started out as a peddler. He trudged to London. He arrived in dirt and in rags, and—with a big idea.

This big idea has since proven itself the backbone of the economic world. It is the center, the nucleus of world rebuilding now. William Paterson was the lad's name and from his idea grew the Bank of England, which laid the foundation of British commercial prosperity and made a safe, sure and secure financial center for the commercial enterprise of the entire world.

William Paterson's motto was, "Not for self, for others." And every man, in every business everywhere, so long as our economic system lasts, is, whether he knows it or not, more indebted to this man's one idea for his own comfort and happiness than to all of his own best exertions. The great minds are the creators of the wealth of the world, the rest of us, reapers and users.

Accompanied Mail.
From the London Mail.
Brown—Hello! Have you been for a joy-ride?
Smith (bitterly)—No, jaw—I took my wife!

Phosphate in Texas.
From Commerce and Finance.
What may turn out to be one of the largest beds of phosphate rock in the world has been found in Texas, according to Dr. J. A. Udden, director of the bureau of geology in the University of Texas. It extends from Waco to the Rio Grande, a distance of 350 miles, and is from five to 25 miles wide and of great depth. The rock, which is in the same geological formation as the French deposits in North Africa, is of high commercial value and is only 40 feet below the surface. The bed was discovered in drilling a wildcat oil well 26 miles west of San Antonio.

Heretofore the phosphate fertilizers used in Texas came chiefly from Florida and Tennessee. If estimates are borne out this deposit will not only supply home demand but will furnish a surplus for shipment to other states and for export. During 1920 we exported more than 1,000,000 tons of phosphate rock, valued at something above \$10,000,000.

Not in the Wholesale Line.
From the Boston Transcript.
Anxious mother—Yes, Mr. Roxley, the fact is that I have three daughters. I want to see settled in life. Is this friend of yours a marrying man?
This week marks the 33rd birthday of the overhead trolley street car. It was first used in Richmond, Va., on May 4, 1888.