

O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

Paderewski has decided to sell his California ranch and declare his intention of going back to Europe, as he is deeply concerned for the safety of Poland, and fears another bolshevik invasion is inevitable unless the present famine causes the overthrow of the soviet government. Paragraph 88 of the Versailles treaty gave Germany an advantage that the former premier does not believe was intended. "Under this paragraph," he explains, "any person born in upper Silesia, whether a resident of the district at the time or not, was entitled to vote at the plebiscite, and 200,000 German subjects crossed into upper Silesia to vote."

The American Bar Association was told that on April 1, 1920, 135 persons were indicted for murder were awaiting trial in Chicago. In 104 cases the accused were on liberty on bond. The situation was brought to the attention of the courts with the result that judges then in the civil courts volunteered to sit in the criminal court and try cases until the murder docket was cleared. The trial of these cases resulted in the sentencing of 12 to hang and 12 to the penitentiary for from one year to life. The effect on the number of murders in Chicago was electrical. Immediately the murder rate there dropped 51 per cent. where it has since remained.

Delegates representing Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Japan are greatly disappointed that they were not able to persuade Mr. Brown, in charge of the American committee for relief of Russian famine sufferers, to join in international relief of Russia and submit to the control of a central body. Mr. Brown adhered to Mr. Hoover's first declaration that the American commission will handle its work independently. The practical speaking and writing of Chinese for commercial purposes has been added to the language curriculum of New York University.

What is said to be the first banking system organized for rural school children in the United States will be established in Duluth schools when the fall term opens. Banks will be placed in each of the 160 rural schools for an encouragement of thrift and saving among the 6,000 pupils. Deposits in the school banks will be sent each week to the county superintendent of schools. Money so deposited may be withdrawn only on written request of parents.

The wartime restrictions that required Americans in England to spend most of their time standing in line at police stations, which forbade the raising of window curtains after dark or the striking of matches out of doors during the night, and which prescribed what people in England should eat, should not drink, and might say to one another, were removed at midnight, September 1, by an order in council.

At a special election in Plainfield, Ill., this week in which three votes were cast, it was decided to annex the farm of L. A. Hartson to the Plainfield school district. Mr. Hartson acted as judge and Mrs. Hartson was the clerk and counted the ballots cast by herself, her husband, and Edward Strong, an employe on the farm. The election was necessary to permit two Hartson children to attend the Plainfield school.

The London Morning Post has discovered that King Arthur, instead of being a heroic Briton, was in reality a Dutchman, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He is described as "a filibustering, free-lance, who had rebelled against the Roman empire and who was a constant guerilla warfare against his Teutonic rivals in England." The same authority shatters tradition by asserting that the Irish hero Brian Boru was a Norseman.

A Berlin correspondent cables that Washington's reported stand that Article VIII means in the Berlin treaty exactly what it means in the Versailles treaty (i. e., that Germany accept responsibility for the war) is a shock to the British government, writing that when it develops that the German government made no attempt to protest against the incorporation of the "responsibility for the war" sentence in a treaty that a large part of the press will train their guns for a new onslaught on the government.

One thousand German workmen are now dynamiting the fortress and naval harbor built by the ex-kaiser on the island of Heligoland, in Kell canal, as required by the Versailles treaty. The work will take two years. It took William II eight years to build it, and it cost \$5,000,000 gold marks; and it will probably cost about 4,000,000 gold marks to dismantle it.

Unemployed persons in other cities are warned to keep away from New York by the commissioner of public welfare. Native New Yorkers will be given preference in the aid distributed by the mayor's committee on unemployment and by its sub-committees. The situation among the sailors is so grave it is planned to call upon the shipping board to man all its ships in the future with American crews.

Sunday school rooms in 40 or more Boston churches will take the place of old-fashioned voting places at the December city elections because of the advent of equal suffrage, the board of election commissioners announces.

Australia is vigorously pursuing its policy of practical repatriation of former service men. To date 24,600 have settled on the land. The federal government is now raising \$50,000,000 by means of a national international loan for the extension of the various forms of repatriation.

What to do with the 300,000 to 400,000 Russian refugees who are now scattered throughout almost every state in Europe will constitute one of the most complicated problems to be solved by the second general assembly of the League of Nations which convenes September 5.

The American steamship St. Louis fitted out as a floating exhibition hall with samples of the products of 300 leading American manufacturers will leave New York next January on an American sales promotion trip to 50 foreign ports. The slogan of the enterprise is "It'll Tell the World."

In spite of the scarcity of houses in New York, and many thousands of unemployed, an average of 600 families a week find it necessary to borrow money to move.

New York hotel keepers are protesting against the proposed nation wide ban on beauty contests, because, they say, the beautiful winners nearly always took an immediate trip to the metropolis, with a chaperone, to "view all points of interest."

The number of marriages in France has doubled, the number of births increased, while fewer deaths are registered in 1920 than in 1913. France is encouraged.

"Chart convenes at 9:30," says several signs on roads leading into Quincy, Mass., as a warning against fast driving.

MANSLAUGHTER IS VERDICT OF JURY

Nebraska Rancher To Do Life Term in Prison for Death Of His Wife Last April.

North Platte, Neb., Sept. 20.—A jury in the district court at Tryon, McPherson county, Saturday found William Morris, 50, a ranchman, guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of his wife April 10 last.

Testimony at the trial, which occupied most of the week, was to the effect that Morris was brutal toward Mrs. Morris. The defense claimed Mrs. Morris was killed by being dragged by a horse she had attempted to ride. District Judge Towell sentenced Morris to a life term in the state penitentiary.

COLLIE STARTS ENGINE OF AN AUTOMOBILE

Auburn, Neb., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Ray Blaunt, wife of a farmer living near here, had visions of auto thieves when she was awakened from her sleep by the noise of a running motor in the garage, where investigation disclosed the door securely shut and the padlock in place on the outside.

Gaining an entrance by another means, Blaunt was greeted by a large collie dog perched alertly in the front seat. Having been shut up with the car, the collie had jumped into the front seat and accidentally stepped on the starter.

FAIR AT WALTHILL HAD BIG ATTENDANCE

Walthill, Neb., Sept. 20 (Special).—The Thurston county fair, held here last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was largely attended despite the rainy weather. Governor McKelvie was present one day and gave an address. The feature of the fair was ball games each day. The results of the games were as follows: Walthill 3, Wisner 0; Walthill 3, Wakefield 4; Walthill 5, Thurston, 0.

AGED INDIAN WOMAN DEAD AT MACY, NEB.

Macy, Neb., Sept. 20 (Special).—Ponca Big Elk, probably the oldest member of the Omaha Indian tribe, died at the age of 108 years. She was the wife of John Big Elk, and was born near Homer, Neb. Her father was Hagaha and her mother Mazzaenza. A sister, Mrs. Silas Woods, lives southeast of Macy. The funeral was held here.

M'DONALD, EX-POSTMASTER OF PENDER, IS DEAD

Pender, Neb., Sept. 20 (Special).—B. F. McDonald died in his home in Thurston Saturday night. He was state senator from this district in 1891 and later postmaster of Pender.

RELATIVES DOUBT THAT SHE MARRIED COUNT



Miss Viola Krauss, said to be the most beautiful girl in New York and a spectacular figure in the sensational investigation of the Elwell murder, has, according to reports just received from abroad, been married to Count de Vallombrosa, heir to the Dukedom of Coula. The report is discredited by her relatives.

ABANDON SINKING SHIP.

New York, Sept. 19.—The freight steamship Malden, badly damaged last night in a collision off Montauk point, with the freighter Jonancy, was abandoned Sunday in a sinking condition. Her crew was taken aboard the Jonancy.

ICHANG IS ATTACKED.

Peking, Sept. 19.—Retarded attacks on Ichang, a treaty port in Szechuan province, by Szechuan forces are reported in a wireless received by the foreign office from Ichang. The attacking forces were driven out of the city when General Wu Pei-fu arrived with reinforcements.

It is stated that the soviet finance commissariat has begun printing notes of \$5,000, \$10,000 and 100,000 roubles. The largest notes now in circulation are 10,000 roubles, which have in Russia today the purchasing power of about \$1.

LOCK TRUNK CASE TO HIGHER COURT

Alliance Man Not Satisfied With Award Made on Instructions of Judge Woodrough.

Alliance, Neb., Sept. 19 (Special).—An appeal to a higher court will be taken by George Mollring, who, on behalf of his wife, sued the Burlington Railway company for \$3,200 for a lost trunk and was awarded \$100 by a jury here. Federal Judge Woodrough instructed the jury that under the transportation act of February, 1920, no more than \$100 could be allowed for property lost in transit unless a higher value was placed upon it at time of shipment. In that case a surcharge of 10 cents per 100 pounds was declared necessary. Mrs. Mollring failed to do this. The trunk is alleged to have been filled with valuable wearing apparel.

TWO MEN WHO FLED JAIL ARE CAUGHT AT EMMETT

O'Neill, Neb., Sept. 19 (Special).—Robert Bailey and Maynard Bailey, who broke jail at Albany, Mo., where they were imprisoned for automobile stealing, were arrested by Sheriff Duffy at Emmett, Neb., Thursday night. They were running a garage at Emmett and were arrested there on charges of stealing automobile accessories. Following their arrest in that town the sheriff received information on their record in Missouri. Robert will be taken to the Nebraska state penitentiary in Lincoln and Maynard will be returned to Missouri, it is said.

CHILD IS DROWNED IN FARM WATER TANK

Crete, Neb., Sept. 19.—Harry E. Rithmeier, 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rithmeier, living four miles northwest of town, was drowned in a water tank on his father's farm.

The little fellow was fond of playing in the water and his parents had been extra careful, realizing the danger of the tank. However, the boy slipped away and was out of sight only a short time when an older child came running to the house and advised the parents that Harry was in the tank. It was too late to save the child.

MUNICIPAL COAL YARD STARTS OPERATING

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 19.—The municipal coal yard was officially opened without coal Thursday morning. The price to the consumer on the one brand now speeding from mine to local bin is \$10.50 f. o. b. cellar. Orders will be taken on recommendation. There will be no samples until the first car rolls in. The purchaser will be allowed as many guesses as he or she desires where the coal comes from. Commissioner of Streets Bryan, manager of the project, declines to give the source of the output.

"NOT A DIME, JUDGE," AND HE GOES TO JAIL

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.—"Not a dime, judge; I won't give her even a nickel for a cup of tea," declared Fred Prior when ordered yesterday to pay his wife \$20 a month alimony. Prior refused to change his mind and he was taken to a cell in the county jail, where he may spend six months unless he apologizes to Judge Troup. Prior is a manufacturer of keleppe dolls. He was still obdurate in jail this morning.

WEST POINT, NEB., SOLDIER TO BE BURIED TOMORROW

West Point, Neb., Sept. 19 (Special).—The funeral of William Bettenhausen, a soldier who died in France, will be held here Sunday afternoon. Services will be in the home and the Lutheran church. The Arthur Mack American Legion post will attend.

NO FAIR WEATHER FOR DAKOTA FAIR

Rain Kept Huron Attraction From Being Best in State's History.

Huron, S. D., Sept. 19 (Special).—Rain Friday continued to keep thousands of persons from the South Dakota state fair, which had weather been favorable, would have been the best attended fair in the history of the state. In the opinion of officials, incident weather has prevailed since the first of the week when the fair started. Approximately 7,000 persons attended Friday while about 12,000 were visitors the same day a year ago. Races were called off Friday for the fifth time. A fireworks display was on the program for Friday night.

SURPLUS OF EASTERN S. D.

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 19 (Special).—From reports the eastern part of the state will ship in round numbers 4,000 cars of potatoes this fall. Most of these will be handled through the Co-operative Potato Marketing association, with headquarters at Watertown.

WATERTOWN HAS HEAVY RAIN THIS MONTH

Watertown, S. D., Sept. 19 (Special).—Rainfall here since September 1 reached over seven inches with a near cloudburst at 2 o'clock this morning that brought the total for last night to two and one-half inches. Portions of Fairmont addition were so flooded this morning that children could not go from their homes to school. It is the heaviest September rainfall since official weather bureau records have been kept here.

HESITATES ABOUT SPECIAL SESSION

Governor of Nebraska Inclined to Go Slow in Asking Legislators to Repeal Any Laws.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—Governor McKelvie is alleged to hold a different idea from the members of the statute commission in the matter of a proposed extra session of the Nebraska legislature. The governor has not yet given any indications that he intends to comply with the request of the commission to call a special session for the purpose of repealing duplicate laws passed by the 1919 legislature. The commission has urged speedy action because it alleges that it must complete its work soon.

It is reported that if the governor should heed the demand he would not call an extra session until the end of the year, and that would be too late to help the statute commission. It has been indicated that the idea of the chief executive of an extra session would be one called to repeal any statute the law makers may want to wipe off the books, instead of one to repeal certain laws to be specified in the call.

It is hinted that if the governor should act later in the year in calling the legislators together and give them the authority to repeal any statutes they might want to knock out, an effort will be made to repeal the four laws which were recently suspended by referendum petitions and which will be voted upon by the electors in the fall of 1922.

It has been indicated that such a move would be "good" politics to repeal the laws instead of letting the voters of the state get a whack at them. The four laws have been suspended and referred by a petition signed by the Farmers' union, the Nonpartisan league, Farm Bureau federation and by labor union members.

One law authorizes the state department of trade and commerce to limit the number of bank charters in communities where the department may indicate there is no necessity for additional banks. Another amends the primary law taking from voters the right to select party committees and centers much power on conventions. A third law requires registration of voters in county precincts. The fourth is the anti-picketing law, put over by Omaha business interests. The bill was signed by Governor McKelvie over the protests of the leaders of organized labor in the state.

TEACHER SHORTAGE IN NEBRASKA IS REPORTED

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17 (Special).—General unemployment has apparently not affected the teaching profession in Nebraska, State Superintendent Matzen reports that there is a net shortage of 473 rural teachers and 50 high school teachers. There is however, a small surplus of grade instructors reported by the superintendent.

He reports a shortage of 10 rural teachers in Dixon county; 16 in Dakota; five in Thurston county, and three in Antelope county. The county superintendents over the state are expected to communicate with each other in securing a proper readjustment of teaching forces. If there is a surplus of rural, grade or high school instructors in one place and not a sufficient number in another place, Superintendent Matzen points out that the county superintendents can co-operate greatly to the mutual advantage of teachers and pupils.

'AD DITCH BUILT; NOW CAN'T PAY FOR IT

Bayard, Neb., Sept. 17.—In 1918 the city of Bayard entered into a contract with the United States government, the Farmers' Irrigation district and the Alliance Irrigation district for the building of a drainage ditch down Wild Horse canon to the west and north of Bayard. The ditch was built, Bayard was to pay \$32,000 for the construction in a period of 20 years. The city has paid something like \$3,000 on the contract. This year was a sticker. There was no way that the money could be levied. The man who would talk bond issue would probably be shot, residents declare. Efforts are being made to find a legal solution to the problem.

DIXON GIRL KILLS SELF BY TAKING STRYCHNINE

Dixon, Neb., Sept. 17 (Special).—Miss Selma Welburn, daughter of Samuel Welburn, city engineer of Dixon, committed suicide here Thursday by taking strychnine. No cause is known for her act.

SCHOOL FIGHT TO END IN COURTS

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 17.—The consolidated school fight which for some time has agitated the residents of the Baltic district is to reach the courts in a series of damage suits. H. A. Ustrud, former superintendent of public instruction of South Dakota, has engaged counsel and will bring action for damage against a number of men who signed a petition asking that Professor Ustrud be removed from the principalship of the Baltic consolidated school.

IOWA MAN KILLED FALLING THEN WIFE DIES FROM GRIEF

Council Bluffs, Ia., Sept. 17 (Special).—The death in Ekersfield, Cal., of Henry Overseer, formerly of Council Bluffs, from a fall was followed Thursday in Ekersfield by the death of his wife resulting from shock and grief over his death.

Another Zion City woman had to pay a \$10 fine last week for wearing a waist that was six inches below the collar bone.

Will the Cattle Trail Come Back?

By Frederic J. Haskin.

A herd of several hundred cattle recently reached Denver from a ranch hundreds of miles away, by the same method that cattle were brought to market in the days before railroads were built. Although a rail route was available, and although it would have got the cattle to market in a fraction of the time they actually occupied in getting there, this herd was driven overland as millions of cattle were driven in the early days. Half a dozen cowboys, with a pack outfit to carry their supplies and beds, drifted the cattle slowly across mountain and plain, letting them graze there every evening, "riding herd" upon them every night to guard against theft and stampede, carrying out every detail of the technique that was evolved when the whole west was one vast open range without a rail upon it.

It was a restoration of an ancient and picturesque scene, but it was not staged for any sentimental reason. These cattle were driven to market overland for the good practical reason that they were in that way brought to their destination for about one-fourth of what it would have cost to ship them by rail. It looks as though inordinately high freight rates might bring back into use the "long trail" over which the nation's beef traveled to market under its own power for more than half a century.

The cowboy is such a typically and traditionally Yankee figure that many Americans do not realize that the American cattle business is really Mexican in its origin and moved slowly from the far south to the north. In the early part of the last century there were no cattle in all of the west north of the Rio Grande. Down in old Mexico, on the other hand, there were enormous herds of scrubby longhorn stock which had been introduced by the Spaniards many generations before.

Meantime a hungry Yankee civilization was growing up in the eastern half of the continent. Cattle were raised on the eastern farms, but not nearly enough of them to feed this growing nation. Enterprising Yankees down in the southwest began to see that there was a future in the raising of cattle in the west for sale in the east. Accordingly they began stealing the herds of the Mexicans, bringing them across the Rio Grande and founding herds of their own in Texas. They not only found it easy to steal cattle, but they also found that when these cattle were brought north they grew larger and fatter than ever they had on the hot southern ranges.

It was easy to get the cattle and easy to raise them, but reaching the market was another matter. At-

Diplomacy.

From the Wall Street Journal. Senators eager to score a point in debate speak contemptuously, and incorrectly, of a diplomat as one "sent abroad to lie for his country." They have not even the moderate endowment of letters necessary to see the point of the Elizabethan Sir Henry Wotton's pun. The verb "to lie" was used as meaning staying, or sojourning, at a place. In the contemporary memoirs, and much later, we read that the writer "lay at York" before proceeding on his journey. It was correct to say that a special ambassador had been sent to the French king's court and that he contemplated "lying" at Paris. Wotton knew the double implication of the word, but he did not mean that ambassadors were liars. He was a diplomat himself, and knew that the competent envoy could and should get his end without lying—by diplomacy, in fact. Wotton's phrase was "to lie abroad," but he is invariably misquoted by those who never heard his name.

The Use of Language.

"Talk of the Town" Boston Herald "I saw this sign in a Boston lunch room of the stand-up-and-grab-it kind on the milk container. "Don't forget to agitate." Nothing but about that. Boston and most of the Bay state, has always admired the English language. Up in Shelburne Falls there used to be a school teacher who thus defined rhetoric to her class: "Rhetoric is that study which learns us to speak and write not only correct but elegant."

The recent battle for the middle-weight championship turned out to be a fiasco, and now the New Jersey boxing commission has ordered "Tex" Rickard to hold up Wilson's share of the purse, pending an explanation of his lackadaisical methods in the ring. Should crookedness be unearthed everyone guilty should be barred from the game. Boxing lends itself quite readily to "fixing," and nothing will serve to kill public interest so quickly as a few more exhibitions like the Wilson-Downey fair.

It is worthy of comment to note that the hotel and restaurant men of Sioux City are willing to lead off in the effort to hold down room and food prices during Interstate Fair week. Furthermore they want complaints made about overcharges by any of the members of their association, so mistakes or bad faith can be remedied promptly. All Sioux City wanted the visitors to have a good time and to leave with the best of feelings.

The Kansas industrial court is puzzled over the problem of how the small coal mining companies of the state, paying six wages and operating on a small scale, can sell coal at \$1 a ton less than the big operators with greater marketing facilities and lower wages.

All talk about getting beer back through taxation overlooks the fact that there is an 18th amendment to the constitution. Congress first will have to put a new interpretation on the word "intoxicating" and congress is "dry."

tempts were made to drive them across to Louisiana and sell them, and also to ship them from gulf ports to eastern markets, but all of these attempts failed. When the civil war broke out the plains of Texas were swarming with cattle for which there was no market. Their owners had unlimited beef, but very little money. You could buy a cow for \$1.

During the war these herds were forgotten and multiplied untended. After the war the plains swarmed with unbranded cattle worth little or nothing. Men of foresight hired cowboys and began rounding up and branding this wild stock. It was exciting business, for the cattle were as wild as deer. A cow or calf belonged to the man who could put his brand on it first. Incidentally, the way was prepared for the long war between the rustlers and the cattle barons which presently began. Soon the men who had begun early had great herds under their own brands, while the newcomers had none. They wanted to continue the business of branding stock whenever it was found unbranded. Owners of cattle chose now to regard this as theft. Hence a war which continued for a quarter of a century.

Meantime the herds pushed steadily farther and farther north. The great transcontinental railroads were now building and had founded western termini at Dodge City, Wichita, Newton and other towns in Kansas. These became shipping points for cattle. Besides the cow towns, the other great market for beef was the Indian reservations. The government by that time (in the '70s) had rounded up most of the Indians and put them on reservations, and whiskey and consumption had not yet reduced their numbers greatly. Hence Uncle Sam had thousands of Indians to feed, and he fed them largely on beef. Probably the longest cattle drives and the most profitable ones were made from the southern ranges to the Indian reservations in Montana and the Dakotas.

Some cattlemen with political pull would get a contract to deliver a certain number of three-year-old beef steers at a point in Montana on a certain day. He would organize a trail outfit, go down into Texas or Mexico where cattle were cheap, buy his steers, and drive them half the length of the continent.

Of course, the old days of the long trail will never come back. There are a thousand fences across it. But the western cowboy still knows how to drive cattle long distances and get them to the market in good condition, too. Unless freight rates drop there will probably be many long drives in the next few years.

The chemists, gathered in a convention far more important to the world than any disarmament conference, are talking of real things, harnessing the sun's power, and the energy of our revolving earth. What they talk of this year they will do another year. To harness the sun that men once worshipped will be no more remarkable than harnessing the lightning that men once dreaded.

If we saw microbes, living on the rim of a great driving wheel, building little engines on the rim, instead of harnessing the wheel, we'd pity them. We are living on a driving wheel, the earth, and instead of harnessing that wheel, we build little windmills to catch the breeze. The moon is the donkey engine of our earth ship. It puts forth its power in the tides. We might as well harness that force. We live on the sun, since it creates all the forces we eat. Except in making photographs, we utilize none of its vast power, sufficient to provide with energy 1,000,000 planets like ours.

In New York, 25 years ago, at "old Delmonico's," Nicola Tesla, holding up his carlet glass, said to his writer: "If you could release the force that holds together the atoms in this glass, it would run any factory in the world for a long time."

That sounded like dreaming. Now every educated child knows that Tesla was right, and chemists are seeking the method of unchaining the atomic force. That makes a very different atom, atoms made of electrons, and those electrons of pure electricity, chemists now know and prove. So, in an iron bridge, or steel rail, there is nothing more substantial than electricity. And what that is, we don't know. But we shall know.

How much power has the sun? Plenty. It illuminates and heats all within our solar system. Forty-five years ago John Ericsson, who built the Monitor, calculated that on a strip of earth 800 miles long and one mile broad the sun's heat would operate, for nine hours every day 22,300,000 solar engines, each of 100 horsepower. More than 2,000,000,000 horsepower—which means that some day power will be as free as air.

It would be a bad thing now—men are not ready or fit to be set free from hard labor. They will need its wholesome discipline for centuries longer.

Dr. Charles Avery Korzenus, in a learned and human (rare combination) analysis of the work and discussions of the chemists, says truly that it would be a calamity for men to know too much, too soon. "Man's intellectual development needs for his true advancement the balancing effect of a higher mental state."

He says that in Egypt, where civilization started, because the crops were sure, it costs only \$3 to raise a child to maturity. That will interest those that pay an obstetrician \$1,000 before they see the child and pay out \$10,000 more before the child is 10 years old.

The child of the rich American costs too much—the spending injures the child; making it feel too important. The Egyptian child was too cheap. Human beings are educated by selfish sacrifice and struggle for their children.

One divorce to five marriages is Chicago's record for the year just ended.

Cotton went above 20 cents a pound Tuesday. Good news for the south, and the whole country, of course. It only sells in the south in prosperity. If cotton goes to 20 cents it will be still better news. The increased price amounts to nothing, so far as the user of cotton cloth is concerned—unless middle men multiply the 20 cents by 10, in the manufactured price, as they did in the war.

What worries the allied nations about the threatening break up of the German republic is whether the resulting states will assume their shares of the German debt.