

O'NEIL FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN
O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

London has just been testing a "fool proof" railway of Australian design. Two locomotives were placed on the same track at widely separated points and started toward one another, the engines retaining their seats with confidence. Just as it began to look as though a collision were imminent, alarm whistles shrilled, in both engines the steam was shut off and the brakes applied, without either engineer putting a hand to whistle cord or lever. The engines came to a dead stop, with a comfortable space between them. The new system keeps engines in continuous communication with signal stations. If a track is broken or displaced, or a set of points wrongly directed, it brings the train to a standstill a short distance in front of the danger point. It prevents the train from taking a curve at a speed higher than that consistent with safety, without reference to anything the driver might attempt to do in the matter. However, it is accomplished in a secret, but the basic principle is said to be "electrical sympathy" between the locomotive and the rails.

Prince William of Sweden, returning from the jungles of Africa with a record of having killed a lion with his naked hands, is likely to be the most socially sought after man of the approaching Riviera season. Prince William left his main column with three companions and went on a hunt for antelope. He had shot a lion and was hastening toward it when a lion sprang at him from cover, its first stroke knocking his rifle from his grasp. The prince, seeing flight was impossible, dodged the second spring and managed to sink his fingers into the animal's eye, blinding it. Evading the lashing of the brute's paws, he drew his hunting knife and stabbed it through the neck, reaching a vital spot. When his terrified assistants ran up the lion was dead.

A cable to the New York World says a contest is on for the possession of Prince Charles, grandson of the ex-kaiser, son of the late Joachim. A Hohenzollern family member gave the child to Prince Bielefeld. The child's mother, however, appealed to the republican courts on the theory that a Hohenzollern could not possess a higher right. The court has ordered the child to be returned to his mother, who is 5 years old, to his mother, since, having headed the family's request not to divorce Joachim, she is held to retain all her rights as a wife.

The American mining congress was told that the country must look to its shale oil resources immediately or face an inevitable lack of fuel oil. But deposits of shale rock from which crude oil may be distilled are sufficient in Kentucky alone to provide fuel for the nation's needs for the next 100 years, the congress was told. The same is true in Colorado and other states. Shale oil can be produced much below the present cost of producing crude oil from wells.

If a strike depends upon the nation: New York already has 2,500 motor trucks mobilized for service; Chicago packing plants will close within three weeks, throwing 75,000 men out of work. Baltimore will establish truck lines between Philadelphia and New York. Omaha will seize food stores and organize motor truck trains through the farm country; and Pittsburgh will follow New York in seizing food and fuel supplies. It is announced in these respective cities.

A cable to the Milwaukee Journal says that big business of Germany has come forward with a scheme for reorganizing Germany. It asserts that the state is bankrupt, and all state functions are operating at a ruinous deficit, and that private enterprise alone can save the country from complete disaster. Therefore it calls upon the state to sell its private companies control of the railroads, telegraph and telephone, to renounce paternalism and leave everything to private enterprise.

According to their report, the 20 or more institutions and industries, owned and operated by Voliva as general overseer of the Church of Zion, did a business for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, of \$3,156,015.84. The chief of the industries are a baking plant, an apron and hankery factory, a candy factory, and a printing plant. Since July 14 of this year the Zion realty department has sold 500 lots.

A correspondent writes that Americans are the favorite foreigners in Russia, chiefly because of their coming to the aid of the famine sufferers. "American correspondents" will open more any door, it is said. The hated outsiders are the French.

Government experts say that a long skirt fashion would bring about \$50,000,000 extra dollars into circulation, through the scraping of old suits and the buying of old suits, the buying of more cloth, and the employing of more workers. Also, the new suits would cost more.

Because he failed, recently, in his effort to sell his \$500,000 California ranch at auction, when he offered it at a sacrifice to use the proceeds for the benefit of his native land, Mr. Paderewski is reported to have determined to return to the concert stage to raise the money.

The women who raised the money to give Mme. Curie a grain of radium exceeded their goal by \$50,000. Another fund of \$50,000 is in process of collection. These funds, combined, are to provide her with an adequate laboratory equipment and a life income with which to carry on her researches.

A Berlin cable to the Chicago Daily News quotes a Berlin newspaper as saying: "The United States may be dry and the rest of the world may be dry, but Bavaria will stay wet forever." More than 5,000,000 quart glasses of beer were consumed in two weeks at the Munich festival, it reports.

Three European cities have a lower death rate than that of New York city, which is 12.93 per 1,000. They are Amsterdam, 11.07; Birmingham, 12.54, and London, 12.65.

Chicago is planning the biggest hotel in the world. It will have 4,000 rooms, including 400 "kitchenettes" for those desiring to cook their own meals. The cost is estimated at \$15,000,000.

New York city's commissioner of health has selected 50 of the city's fittest women to wear costumes in San Francisco last week for the first time.

Distinguished honors and medals of the world war were won by 150 American Indians from Belgium, France and the United States.

A convention was held in London recently of men and women who have abstained from the use of intoxicants for more than 50 years.

A Wisconsin mathematician figures living costs in that state have declined 80 per cent since the peak of 1920, but rents have mounted.

Several of the wives of the Japanese delegation to the limitation conference donned European costume in San Francisco last week for the first time.

COUNTY ENGINEER HELD FOR TRIAL

Indicted on Charge of Embezzling Public Funds—He Is Charged With Retaining Fees Illegally.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8.—County Engineer J. F. Reif, of Richardson county, has been indicted by a grand jury at Falls City on a charge of embezzling public funds, according to information received at the state engineer's office Saturday. The specific charge against Reif is that he retained \$725 of fees received for making private surveys and drainage district work. Reif has been arrested and given bond.

WOULD SHOOT MAN WHOSE TRUCK KILLED BROTHER

Fremont, Neb., Nov. 8.—Graydon Cottrell, aged 11, was instantly killed here when a heavy car, driven by James Fowler, ran over him, in the main business section of the city.

Fowler is a son of Frank Fowler, former president of the Nye, Schneider, Fowler grain corporation. The lad dashed from between two cars in a parking. Thomas Cottrell, a brother of the dead boy, became crazed when told of the tragedy and secured a gun with the intention of killing Fowler, who had taken his victim to a hospital. Cottrell fought off four policemen and jumped into a car to go to the hospital. He was finally overpowered by an officer.

THREE GIRLS INJURED IN AUTO COLLISION

Wayne, Neb., Nov. 8 (Special).—An automobile accident occurred here at an intersection in the residence district when a truck driven by William Fox of the Wayne Monument works, collided with a coupe in which were three Laurel high school girls. Grace Larson sustained a fractured pelvis and a broken hip and collar bone. Internal injuries are feared. She is at the Wayne hospital as is also Joyce Bell, who had one of her legs broken in two places. The third girl jumped in time to avoid serious injury, but sustained strained leg ligaments. She was taken to her home at Laurel.

HAIL INSURANCE RATES ARE LESS

South Dakota Farmers Pay But Half That Is Required of Neighbors on the North.

Pierre, S. D., Nov. 7 (Special).—Since the statement of the hail insurance department of a week ago was sent out, to the effect that hail payments in 35 counties had been made aggregating \$346,000, payments have been made aggregating \$120,259.96, or total payments to date of \$466,609. This is about one-half of the losses to be paid to the farmers of South Dakota by the hail insurance department and this insurance has been furnished to the farmers in nearly every instance at 35 cents per acre for \$10 of protection.

In North Dakota the department has certified to the various county auditors that the rate for \$10 of protection is 63 cents per acre on tillable land in the state. The tax on the tillable land is equivalent to 7 cents per acre on the land actually farmed. It is seen that the farmers of North Dakota are paying 70 cents per acre for \$10 protection, which is twice what is charged the same protection in the South Dakota fund to the farmers east of the river where the claims are already paid.

OLD LOG FILLING ROTS, SURFACE OF STREET SINKS

Deadwood, S. D., Nov. 7.—For a time city authorities of Deadwood were mystified as to the cause of Main street sinking in the vicinity of the court house. An investigation revealed that the sinking was due to the decaying of a large number of logs which were unearthed at a depth of about six feet below the street level.

It is said that in the early days of gold mining in Deadwood gulch, when Deadwood was one of the wildest mining camps in the world, a crude sawmill occupied the site where the logs were found, and that the decaying logs which caused the street to sink were remnants of the pioneer sawmill of Deadwood gulch. The old logs are being removed, and the space occupied by them will be filled with solid material, so there will be no further collapse of the street at that point.

FAIRFAX BEATS HERRICK.

Fairfax, S. D., Nov. 7.—Fairfax high school defeated Herriek at Herriek 17 to 3 in a stubbornly contested game.

RIOTS IN MILK STRIKE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7.—One man was reported seriously injured and more than a dozen arrests were made Sunday as a result of rioting and minor disorders which marked efforts of the Teiling-Belle Vernon Company to deliver milk. Delivery of milk to baby dispensaries by the city was inaugurated following the continued refusal of the company to arbitrate working conditions with its 800 striking milk wagon drivers. The deliveries were made in city owned trucks.

BANK PRESIDENT IS UNDER ARREST

Nebraska Man in Custody at San Francisco—Is Charged With Borrowing From Own Institution.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—Dr. F. P. Dwiggin, former president of the defunct American State bank, was arrested Thursday night at San Francisco on a state charge of borrowing funds from a bank while an officer of the bank, according to a message received by State Sheriff Gus Hyers. The telegram stated that Dr. Dwiggin would waive extradition.

The former bank official is charged in the complaint filed by County Attorney Charles E. Matson with borrowing \$1,621.35 for his own use while an officer of the American State bank, in alleged violation of the state banking laws.

The failure of the American State bank of Lincoln caused a drain of \$550,000 on the state guaranty fund.

WESLEY T. EVANS, HOTEL MAN OF O'NEILL, DIES AT 70

O'Neill, Neb., Nov. 6 (Special).—Wesley T. Evans, proprietor of the Hotel Golden, of O'Neill, died Thursday night in his apartments in the hotel after 10 days' illness, preceded by several years of failing health. He was 70 years old, a veteran hotel man of northern and western Nebraska and identified with the early development of this country. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning.

SEIZE BIG LOT OF HIGH GRADE LIQUORS

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—More than 100 gallons of bonded and bottled liquor, most of which is said to have been imported from France, was seized in a hayloft of a barn near Prague, Neb., Thursday night by Federal Prohibition Agent Tom Carroll and State Sheriff Gus Hyers. Officials say this is the largest stock of liquor confiscated in a single raid in Nebraska in several years.

BIG PRAIRIE FIRE, NEAR O'NEILL, CHECKED

O'Neill, Neb., Nov. 6 (Special).—A prairie fire, getting away from ranch hands on the Pitch Camp ranch, south of O'Neill, who were burning fire guards, destroyed a number of stacks of hay and burned off a section and a half of hay land before stopped by fire fighters from O'Neill Friday afternoon.

GREB LACKS PUNCH TO STOP WEINERT

Pittsburgher Hits Opponent With Everything But Gets Little Result.

BY W. S. FARNSWORTH, Universal Service Correspondent.

New York, Nov. 4.—Charlie Weinert went into the ring against Harry Greb at Madison Square Garden tonight with just one thought and that was to remain 15 pounds. He accomplished what he went after, but only because the Pittsburgher packs as light a punch as a man of his weight, 164 pounds, ever did. Weinert is 15 pounds heavier.

Greb hit the Newark Adonis with everything but the bucket and still he was able to floor his man only once. In the middle of the first round Harry caught Charlie with a swinging right to the jaw and the latter went down for a count of five. From then on, Weinert just did his utmost to last out the schedule.

Up to the 14th round, Weinert landed but three blows. In the 14th he "hopped" himself up to exchange with Greb and the pair stood toe to toe 30 seconds and traded blows. Neither had a punch that could drop a bantamweight, however.

In the preliminaries, Young Bob Fitzsimmons made a punching bag of Fay Keiser. Fay tried to be clever and as a result he stopped about a million left hands.

In the sixth round Keiser was a very sick man as he went to his corner. The judges gave Fitz the decision at the bell closing the eighth.

FINAL RACE OF OMAHA AIR MEET LATE TODAY

Omaha, Nov. 5.—Commercial airplanes of various types were ready to take flight here today over a 240-mile course to compete for cash prizes of \$6,000 in the Larsen race, principal event of the closing flying activities of the National Aero Congress which will end its first annual meeting tonight.

The course was over the same route used by participants in the Pulitzer trophy contest last Thursday for high speed planes, from Omaha to Loveland, Ia., to Calhoun, Neb., and return. Eight trips around the course were required, each entry to carry at least 400 pounds of dead weight load. A point score basis was used to determine the winner, the amount of gasoline consumed, time made, and load carried, entering in the deciding factors.

NEW TURN IN PARIS ART WAR.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The Paris art war took a new turn Friday. Painter Van Dongen, whose portrait of "Marla Rottet" was refused by the salon hanging committee, added ridicule to his weapons against the committee. Van Dongen charges every member of the committee has written him individually saying: "It was not I who voted against your picture." He also threatens to publish the letters. Van Dongen insists the picture be hung in a place of honor.

BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME SURVEYED

Gothenburg, Neb., Expects to Become Center of Big Sugar Beet Raising Industry.

Gothenburg, Neb., Nov. 5.—With its preliminary survey hardly started, the Platte valley irrigation project has already attracted outsiders. Arthur Bray, of Denver, was in the city recently conferring with local business men on the matter of establishing beet sugar factories here. One of Gothenburg's greatest possibilities in case the big project is carried out, is the locating of a large sugar plant here.

The project now planned will water an area of 100 miles in length and 15 miles wide or about 600,000 acres. This strip of land is between North Platte and Kearney on both sides of the river and will boom all towns within its limits, especially Gothenburg and Lexington, which are logical centers for the beet factories.

As to financing the preliminary survey, which is estimated to cost \$30,000, the government guarantees \$10,000, while the remainder is to be provided by the people within the territory affected. Toward this remainder, Gothenburg has raised nearly \$3,000 to date.

A dam will be constructed across the river near North Platte with canals leading out at both sides. At flood season the water can be taken through these canals and stored in reservoirs to be constructed at regular intervals along the valley. Surveys are now being made for the first of these reservoirs northwest of Gothenburg.

CLAIMS HUGE SUM FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

Beatrice, Neb., Nov. 5.—David Schupbach, of Columbus, assignee of the Intermountain Lumber company, a Colorado corporation, has filed a claim for \$150,000 against the estate of the late S. A. Kinney, former resident of the Liberty vicinity, who died recently at Greeley, Colo. The claim is based on an alleged breach of contract for the purchase of \$1,000,000 worth of lumber. A. F. Peterson of Lincoln and the Community Service company being named as other parties of the second part.

According to a copy of the contract attached to the claim, Kinney, Peterson and the Community Service company were to pay \$150,000 upon purchase of the lumber and the balance upon delivery within one year from September 13, 1919. The arrangement is understood, was for the purpose of selling lumber directly to farmers. The Kinney estate comprises about 900 acres of Colorado land.

Objections to the claim of Schupbach have been filed by Mrs. Julia Kinney, executrix of the estate, who alleges that Schupbach has no valid claim against the estate, that the claim is not assignable and that the agreement was secured through false and fraudulent representations. Hearing on the claim will be held December 14.

GOOD SAMARITAN IS SLUGGED AND ROBBED

Holdrege, Neb., Nov. 5.—John Peterson, of Minden, Neb., enroute from Holdrege to Minden, picked up a man in a soldier's overcoat about one mile east of Funk and about half mile farther on two men stepped out from the side of the road and held up the car with revolvers. The man riding slugged Peterson over the head. Peterson was thrown out of the car into weeds and found unconscious about an hour later. Upon recovery he told his story over the phone to Sheriff Anderson of this place. Three men took the car and were seen going east at Axtell. Peterson recovered but the thugs still are at large with the car.

SLEIGHT-OF-HAND MAN IS NEARLY CHOKED

Garretson, S. D., Nov. 4.—Albert Onstak came near choking to death as the result of swallowing a silver dollar while in the act of entertaining a party of friends with some sleight-of-hand stunts. One of Onstak's acts included the mysterious disappearance of a silver dollar. The dollar was taken into his mouth and became lodged far down in his throat. Efforts of members of the party to dislodge the coin proved unsuccessful and he was hurried to a physician and he recovered the piece of silver after considerable work, an operation on the throat being necessary to remove the coin.

NOMINATED FOR JUDGE IN EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Washington, Nov. 4.—Nominations sent to the Senate Tuesday by President Harding included Robert E. Lewis, of Denver, to be United States circuit judge for the Eighth circuit, and Leslie Jensen, of Hot Springs, S. D., to be collector of internal revenue for the South Dakota district.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The largest seizure of alleged illicit beer yet made in this section, 3,500 quarts of home brew, was made at a soft drink establishment Thursday. Joseph Kelly, owner of the place, was arrested.

TODAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate. Continues consideration of tax bill. House. Appropriations committee considers resolution relating to unexpended balances on appropriations. Committee on interstate and foreign commerce considers maternity bill.

The Pot Boils in China.

LONDON reports a transaction in insurance against the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan on or before December 31, 1922. The charges for the insurance were at the odds of 19 to one against the war. But the surprising fact is that anyone should feel the need of insurance against such a war.

Americans should wake up to the fact that throughout the continent, especially in Germany and France, with a certain clique it is taken as a foregone conclusion that America and Japan will fight, and fight soon. These chauvinists are doing everything they can to bring about this war.

Japan and America were the only two participants in the world war that came out financial winners. A war between these two is justified by continental militarists on the ground that it would enable their nations to recoup some of their losses in the last war, through furnishing supplies and credit to one or both belligerents.

China would be the home of contention. America stands for the "open door." Japan is supposed to be against opening the door too wide. The latter already is established firmly in parts of China, as are the British. American capital is edging in.

The Chinese hate the Japanese, and are egged on in their resistance to penetration by Japan by Americans in China. According to Erich von Salzman, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, religious representatives from America have done their propaganda work so thoroughly that "America's masters of finance in New York have only to press a button to explode a mine to China."

The story Herr Salzman tells should be an eye-opener to American readers. If he is right, and what he says is supported by evidence from other quarters, missionaries concern themselves as much with the politics of the far east as they do with the souls of the "heathen."

Herr Salzman's account of what is going on in North China throws an interesting light on the problem which is soon to come up before the disarmament conference. The future of China is the knottiest question in the agenda. It may help us to be more tolerant if we understand that we are not without guilt in creating ill feeling in China. A smug nationalism, a "holier than thou" attitude toward foreign nations, breeds a patronizing air that is most irritating. It is as dangerous to peace as blatant jingoism.

If the conference is to produce lasting benefits, in short if war with Japan is to be avoided, we will have to do our part in dispersing the fog of mutual distrust that we have helped to create in China.

Herr Salzman says, in part: "Tsinatung presents a most complicated problem—a problem involved with the Shantung controversy, which originated in the secret treaty between England, France, and Italy on the one side and Japan on the other. Under the Versailles treaty Japan acquires all Germany's rights in Shantung. Tokyo construes those rights, both legally and economically, with a liberality most advantageous to itself. Baron Inouye, chief of the information service at the Tokyo foreign office, General Hikida, chief of the Japanese general staff in Shantung, and Irisawa, head of the civil administration at Tsinatung, all told me that Japan had tried repeatedly to negotiate directly with China, and had offered to evacuate Shantung in order to settle this troublesome question. They said that the Chinese authorities refused to negotiate directly with them, insisting instead that the whole matter be referred to the League of Nations."

I am not in a position to say how far this Japanese official version conforms with the facts. However, that may be, no progress is being made toward a settlement. At any moment a dispute may create a crisis that will lead to war. America keeps the pot boiling through the Y. M. C. A., which exerts a powerful influence among the Chinese students. This organization busies itself extensively here with political propaganda, and mighty little with Christianity.

So America has machinery for setting public opinion in China ablaze whenever she wishes. America's masters of finance in New York have only to press a button to explode a mine in China. Every young educated Chinaman is completely under the influence of America's teaching. General Hikida, a wise, cool-headed, distinguished gentleman, told me that on the ninth of May, which is observed in China as a day of national humiliation, because the country was forced by Japan to subscribe to the Twenty-one Points on that date six years ago, American missionaries in Macao distributed handbills and organized public processions, calling upon the people to drive every Japanese—and every Englishman also—out of the country. Responsibility for the truth of this statement rests with General Hikida; but it is typical of the sort of thing one constantly hears in China.

Japan is already beginning to harvest the bitter fruits of her arbitrary policy toward China; a policy which it is too late to reverse. The commercial and industrial connections which Japan has established in Shantung will continue only so long as they are supported by her cannon and bayonets. The world war has taught us how fugitive such conquests are. Consequently, the Japanese are more earnestly seeking some better method, which will let them co-operate on a friendly footing with the Chinese. But though every Japanese with whom I have conversed eagerly wishes a wiser policy one thing stands in the way: the Japanese soldateska in Shantung will tolerate no interference with its privileges.

Japanese guards are stationed everywhere along the Shantung railway. Chinese guards are posted immediately outside the railway property. Does that look like budding friendship? The Chinese and Japanese have not yet come together for direct negotiations, nor do they show any indication of doing so. The reassuring reports that are issued from time to time are merely conventional sedatives for public opinion, dosed out in the hope of preventing Shantung from becoming another Alsace-Lorraine.

Shantung's economic development cannot be separated psychologically from its military and political control. All three are inseparably associated. There is no way of escape from the quandary thus created. A man needs to reside in Tsinatung only a day or two to see perfectly well that, whatever the Japanese profess, they intend to remain there. They have already invested so much money in the country, and have committed themselves to so many things there, that holding Tsinatung is no longer a mere question of prestige, but a matter of very concrete material importance. Were the government to withdraw from all the undertakings which it has organized at great expense in the Tsinatung protectorate and in Shantung for definite propaganda purposes, not a single Japanese subject would be able to make a living in this part of China.

The Chinese common people meanwhile are comparatively apathetic with regard to political questions. They take Japanese money today as readily as they took German money formerly. Coolies and peasants with whom I talked said to me quite naturally, without the slightest show of political feeling: "The Germans were fine people. We wish they would all come back. But the Japanese are very good people, and spend lots of money."

And that is the truth. Since the Japanese took over Tsinatung, they have spent money as lavishly as we did when we were making this naval base. All this has given the Chinese much employment. Land speculation, which the German government wisely kept in check by skilful system of land control, is now running wild. The peasants are making fortunes selling their farms. Speculators are erecting whole new suburbs. Coolies are earning high wages in the brick-yards; masons, carpenters, pipe-fitters, street laborers, glaziers, in short, mechanics of every kind, have been employed regularly at higher wages than they ever knew before. That has kept the local population in good humor. Money has been plentiful, and one sees the result.

The Japanese government has been very careful to preserve the German appearance of the city. The streets are as faultlessly clean as they were under German rule. I did not see a single dilapidated building. The wharves and harbor works are in excellent condition, and have been extended. There has been such an extraordinary amount of building that not only are all the vacant places in the old city occupied by new structures, but a whole new Japanese manufacturing and residential city has sprung up in the suburbs.

This has been paid for with government money, and with the money of great war profiteers diverted in this direction by government influence. Consequently the whole thing is artificial. There is no spontaneous purpose in this development. Tsinatung is today a Japanese luxury colony, with a tributary back country under military occupation. Japan will never win the markets and commercial supremacy so eagerly desired by these methods. Economic conquests demand peace, security, and confidence, which do not now exist.

On all sides are soldiers in khaki, with fixed bayonets. If the mere prevalence of armed troops everywhere and on all occasions betokened militarism, peaceful China would seem today the most militarist country in the world. At least 1,500,000 men in that country wear uniforms and carry rifles. They are evidence of the disorders into which the country has been thrown by the usurping policy of England and Japan, and the constant agitation of the Yankees. The land is suffering bitterly from these disorders. As I write, an important interior city has just been pillaged and thousands of its citizens slaughtered. No one knows who received the booty. But the responsibility for this atrocious event rests upon foreigners—particularly English and Japanese—for they have undermined and virtually destroyed the authority of the native government. Those two powers consciously sow anarchy in order to reap a harvest from its crop.

Because the French army was not equipped at the outset of the war with the protective devices that the Americans used, France has 2,300 veterans who are totally blind. Of these, scarcely 100 have enough to live on. The 3,000 francs a year the government allows them to live on is entirely inadequate. Blindness is not classed as "severely wounded" in France.

Plans are being made by a syndicate of capitalists to attempt the domestication of deer and elk on a logged off island in Puget Sound for the sake of their meat.

Operation of what is believed to be the largest electrical sign in existence has just commenced. The sign, shaped like a star, measuring a quarter of a mile from point to point, serves as a guide for the cross-Channel air pilots in landing at night. The lights are sunk in a groove covered with heavy glass, level with the ground, so that the planes can taxi right across them in landing. The lighting is so arranged that a huge "L" may be displayed to indicate the direction of the wind.

One of the sweet potato crops this year, Georgia farmers will realize at least 10,000,000.