

The Observer

MORO, OREGON.

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ARMY CASUALTIES ARE TABULATED

Total of 53,807 Americans Killed and Missing in War.

Washington.—An official tabulation by divisions for the American expeditionary forces, 95 per cent complete to date, was made public by the war department, showing that major casualties in the 91st (Oregon, Washington and other western states) totaled 1702.

The 91st division did not get to the front until about three months before the armistice ended hostilities. However, it saw a total of 48 days of actual battle, although all regiments were not engaged for this number of days. Its losses, therefore, are exceptionally heavy in comparison to those of divisions which reached the fighting zones earlier in the war.

The totals for all divisions exclusive of the two regiments of marines in the 2d division are:

Killed in action, 27,762.
Died of wounds, 11,398.
Missing in action, 11,649.
Total killed and missing, 53,807.
Prisoners, 2785.
Grand total of major casualties, 56,592.

Examination of the losses by regiments shows clearly that the brunt of the fighting fell on the infantry. In every division that got into action, losses were many times greater, even proportionately to the strength of the units, than those of the artillery, machine battalions, trench mortar batteries or engineers. A score of regiments lost fully one-third of the full strength of 3700 men in killed, died of wounds, missing and prisoners. When figures on the wounded are available, officers believe the total casualties now in several regiments may equal the full strength.

The first regular division, built up out of the original force General Pershing took to France, suffered the heaviest casualties with a total of 5248. This division was first to reach the line and was almost constantly in action until the end.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON WAR REVENUE BILL

Washington.—The war revenue bill, revised to raise about \$6,000,000,000 by taxation this year and \$4,000,000,000 annually thereafter, assumed final form when the senate and house conferees reached a complete agreement on the measure.

The tax on campaign contributions, a senate provision, which the house voted to reject, and later to accept if modified to apply only to future campaigns, was so amended.

The conference report and final draft will be called up in the house Friday, with the expectation of its approval before adjournment. It will go to the senate Saturday and Chairman Simmons, of the senate managers, said its passage was certain.

Absence of President Wilson, the conferees said, made doubtful the exact date the new tax law would become effective, but would not interfere with treasury plans for collection of new taxes.

The final draft, like both house and senate measures, provides that of the gross levy, war excess profits and income taxes shall bear the heaviest burdens.

LISTER RELINQUISHES WORK

Names Two Official Advisers Owing to Ill Health.

Olympia, Wash.—Yielding to the advice of his attending physicians and personal friends, who were alarmed over the condition of his health, Governor Ernest Lister announced that he would virtually relinquish the duties of his office for several weeks. In a formal statement issued, the governor named Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, and Attorney General W. V. Tanner, as his official advisers in connection with legislative and administrative problems and policies. Dr. Suzzallo will at once take up his headquarters in the executive offices.

Governor Lister, it was said, will not leave the state, but probably will go away from the capital and seek seclusion. With the increasing work made by the session of the legislature the governor's physicians feared he would be unable to stand the strain.

Kiev Taken by Bolsheviks.
Warsaw.—Kiev has been taken by the Bolshevik troops, General Petljura's troops partially going over to the enemy.

Wilson to Sail on February 14.
Paris.—President Wilson will sail for the United States on the liner George Washington, February 14, according to authoritative information.

ALLIED ASPIRATIONS ARE TAKING FORM

Claims of Different Nations Must Be Adjusted Over Peace Table.

Paris.—The delegates of the five great powers are now in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of all their allied friends, and to see the differences that must be reconciled.

France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally, and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about \$6,000,000,000 francs.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and obtainable, and that it must be established by the present peace conference. Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She will also have the mandate of German East Africa and some parts of Arabia and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia. Great Britain will enter a pool with the other allies in the matter of indemnities, especially reparation for air raid damages and shipping losses.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner Pass, including the whole of southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian islands, Avlona and its hinterland, and a protectorate over Albania.

Territorial connection in the Balkans are complicated and present difficult problems.

Belgium asks that her reparation for damages wrought by Germany shall be the first lien upon German assets to the extent of at least 15,000,000,000 francs or up to a much larger sum if Germany does not return the machinery and the materials taken from Belgium.

SITUATION IN NORTH RUSSIA IS CRITICAL

Washington.—The situation in the Archangel district is regarded by military officers in northern Russia as extremely critical.

Reports that the Bolshevik forces were using gas shells were taken here by some officers to mean that this equipment had been supplied through German sources, notwithstanding the terms of the armistice, and if this was established as a fact it was intimated that drastic action against the Germans would be taken by Marshal Poch.

Available figures obtained by war department officials show that the British force in the region of the north is approximately 6000, American 4500, French 1500, loyal Russians under British officers 1200 and 1000 other soldiers of one of the smaller allied countries.

PERSHING DENIES REPORTS

American Soldiers Not Responsible For Crime Wave in Paris.

Washington.—Reports that American soldiers are responsible for a crime wave in Paris are flatly denied by General Pershing in a cablegram to Secretary of War Baker. "Full refutation of the charges cannot be put too strongly before the American people," the American commander stated.

General Pershing's cablegram was sent in response to inquiries by the war department, following sensational charges, published in the Paris Matin, that American soldiers were responsible for an appalling number of murders and robberies in the French capital. Press dispatches since that time have stated that these depredations were committed by Apaches wearing American uniforms.

Government Insurance Convertible

Washington.—Conditions under which soldiers or sailors now holding government life insurance may convert these policies within five years into other forms were announced by Colonel Henry D. Lindsay, of the war risk insurance bureau. Rates will be made public soon.

Ukraine Prepares Attack on Rumania

London.—Ukrainian troops are preparing to attack Rumania, which is said to have mobilized its forces to meet the assault, according to Copenhagen advices to the Mail.

Warrant Out for Dietz

Spokane, Wash.—A warrant for the arrest of William "Lonestar" Dietz, football coach, who was indicted by the federal grand jury for alleged falsification of his questionnaire, was issued in federal court.

The Woolpack

The woolpack is the big red bag, without back or arms, on which the lord chancellor sits when presiding over the deliberations of the house of lords. Its origin is curious. An act was passed in Elizabeth's reign prohibiting the exportation of wool, and to keep this source of national wealth in their lordships' minds the kindergarten notion of making them sit on wool bags was tried. Nowadays, when a new chancellor is appointed he is said to be appointed to the woolpack and to sit on the woolpack.

YOUTH IS PRIDE OF ITALY

Only Twelve Years Old, but He Has Won Great Distinction as a Brave Soldier.

On going to see the army of the Grappa a writer for the Marocco met the smallest soldier in the Italian army—a boy refugee of twelve, in the telephone service. His uniform bears distinctive marks for wounds. Besides he has been decorated. His name is Patriarca. He was born at San Daniele di Friuli. His parents died when he was very young and he worked in a carpenter's shop.

After Caporetto he left his native country, and from that day the war began for him. In the retreat he joined a detachment of arditi, and with them performed prodigies of valor. On Monte Tomba, in November, when the German hordes pressed on from the Quero to overcome the defenses of Mount Grappa and of the Piave at one stroke, he went out in a squad with several arditi. He carried three hand grenades, larger than his little hands, but the arditi had taught him to throw them like stones at the swallows.

He arrived at the lines and pushed on to a point well within the enemy lines till he reached a group of German soldiers, comprising a Prussian officer and three soldiers with machine guns. A grenade shot out from his hand, and it was well aimed. The officer was crushed to earth. The frightened soldiers raised their hands. The boy threatened them, gesticulating with the other bombs.

He drove the three big soldiers before him like sheep, dragging their machine gun. This story, which reads like a fable, is only a single page in the marvelous military history of Master Patriarca.—Italian-American News Bureau.

QUIET AND PATIENT PEOPLE

American Official in Russia Pays Tribute to the Good Manners of the Street Crowds.

In spite of the excesses that have marked the ascendancy of the bolsheviks in Russia, the typical Russian is a patient, kindly and orderly sort of person. Mr. Greiner, who visited Russia as a member of the American railway commission, tells the readers of Russia that he found Russians better behaved in public than Americans often are.

The trolley cars, he says, were always jammed with people, mostly by soldiers who did not pay fare. In America, in such circumstances, we find that as soon as a car stops the rule is usually each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It was therefore a surprise to us to observe that in Petrograd the people would of their own volition form a line and take their turn in getting on the car. We saw the same characteristic everywhere. Although there were no traffic officers on the streets, vehicles of all kinds in the most crowded thoroughfares "worked" their way through without undue disturbance or interference with each other.

All Russians smoke cigarettes, and the supply is short. When a dealer gets in a new stock he puts up a sign to that effect; but the people do not crowd into the store in the way that American storekeepers like to see, but form a long line on the street, each person taking his turn in getting cigarettes, and all without any confusion or apparent regulation. They followed the same procedure in getting food, especially bread and milk; we saw lines of people standing all night long in order to get an early supply in the morning. They talked to each other cheerfully and constantly and appeared to be enjoying the occasion.—Youth's Companion.

New Alloy of Great Value

On account of the high temperature required for suitably hardening fine-edged tools of tungsten high-speed steel, Sheffield tool-makers have sought a substitute material. A new alloy produced by adding cobalt to chromium carbon steel is reported to be best hardened by a temperature not exceeding 1200 C. For most purposes the hardening needed is obtained when the tool is cooled naturally in draft-free air. In a comparative test saws of "cobalt crom," as the new steel is called, continued cutting four days without regrinding, while saws of tungsten high-speed steel were dulled in two days and those of carbon-steel in half a day.

German War Gardens

In the German army, as in the American, garden patches supplemented the food ration. German military gardens in the reclaimed salient, however, were so numerous and of such size that the impression the Americans got was that the German soldiers in this sector depended largely for food upon what they themselves produced and upon what was grown by the French natives forced to work in the fields for three sous an hour.

Our captures include several thousand acres of gardens, and although it is rather late in the season, the pickings will be far from poor for many resourceful mess sergeants.—Stars and Stripes.

Personal Reasons

The Liberty bond squad had some interesting experiences. "I am not subscribing for this \$50 Liberty bond to please you," explained a woman, as doubtful as she is wealthy. "I am doing it to please my own self."

"Make it \$100," said the young soldier, "and give yourself one roaring, rousing good time."

New Trick

A new method of fighting the U-boat menace is for the attacked vessel to drop a depth charge as the torpedo approaches. In daylight the wake of the torpedo can usually be seen quite clearly. When the depth charge explodes it either causes the premature explosion of the torpedo or else diverts the deadly missile from its course. This was found out quite by accident. A ship's officer in his excitement one day threw a depth charge overboard. It did the trick.

COUNT BENTINCK



Count Bentinck, who gave his friend, the Kaiser, shelter in his castle at Amerongen, Holland.

VIOLATION OF PACT BY STRIKERS ALLEGED

Philadelphia.—Charles Pies, director-general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, authorized a statement in regard to the strike of shipyard workers on the Pacific coast, in which he said in part:

"The strike is a direct violation of a solemn contract entered into by the American Federation of Labor, representing the shipyard workers, the United States navy and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation. The men involved in the strike should realize that the emergency of war is past and that the need of ships is not as great as while the war was in progress."

"The increasing cost of shipbuilding in America, influenced largely by the constantly increasing labor cost, threatens the very future of the industry in this country unless the output is brought proportionally up to the elevated wage scale."

"It is inconceivable that American workmen would deliberately jeopardize their own interests, the interests of their communities and the interests of the nation by breaking an agreement. I cannot believe they understand the situation."

"The Emergency Fleet corporation, as trustee of the money of the people of the United States, cannot compromise a vital moral principle. It is bound by an agreement with the shipyard workers throughout the country which is irrevocable, except through modification by mutual consent."

ALBERS IS CONVICTED

Found Guilty of Violation of the Espionage Act.

Portland, Or.—J. Henry Albers, resigned president of Albers Brothers' Milling company, and reputed millionaire, was found guilty of sedition in the federal court on two of seven counts in the indictment returned against him for violation of the espionage act.

His guilt was based on counts three and four. Count three charges him with "using and uttering language intended to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States and promote the cause of the enemy."

Count four asserts that he "did support and favor the cause of a country (Germany) with which the United States at war and did oppose the cause of the United States."

The maximum punishment provided by law is 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 on each count, or 40 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$20,000, all told. If the presiding judge sees fit he may both sentence and fine Albers the maximum stipulated.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$45 per ton.
Barley—Standard feed, \$40 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$37@38; cracked, \$39 @71.
Hay—Timothy, \$30@32 per ton; alfalfa, \$25.50.
Butter—Creamery, 46c per pound.
Eggs—Ranch, 41c per dozen.
Poultry—Hens, 30@32; roosters, 18c; turkeys, 42c.

Seattle

Hay—Eastern Washington Timothy, \$38 per ton; alfalfa, \$34 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 50c.
Eggs—Ranch, 44c.
Poultry—Hens, 26@28c; springs, 27c; roosters, dressed, 27@28c; ducks, 31c; geese, 26c; turkeys, 44@47c.

Faces Ahead

The chaplains from two Yankee regiments that had stormed the slope above the Oureq came wearily back at sundown from the task of burying their dead. They were two much up-lifted men, and their eyes were shining as they made their brief but eloquent report.

"In all that battlefield," they said, "we found, without a single exception, that every one of those boys died crouching forward, died with his face toward Germany."

PHRASES HAVE BECOME OLD

Changes Demanded by Modern War Have by No Means Kept Pace With Other Matters.

We lack the speed in changing our phrases that we've shown in changing the war game. "Over the top" suggests parapets and paradises, fire steps and traverses, barbed wire and No Man's Land—the whole rignarole of stabilization in ditches. Over the top now goes for any sort of advance, charging across wheat fields or deploying through thickets.

"It's a hand grenade game," they told us when we landed in France. It was then, "Forget that rifle stuff," they said.

However, rifles were still being packed around. Nothing else had yet been issued on which to fix bayonets. The Yankees were willing to put some smoke on the grenades and to try to cut the plate under instruction, but they rebelled against the mental exercise of trying to forget how to shoot. A sergeant told me of the report some of the men brought back who had been billeted with the British, the story of a Tommy who sprinted half across Flanders dragging his rifle in his left hand and trying to catch up with a routed Heineke rider so that he could hurl a bomb. The sergeant ended up, "Shut, believe me, remembering how to shoot has allowed us to forget a lot of that trench stuff in short order."—L. S. Kirkland in Leslie's.

PROFIT SHARING IN FRANCE

Idea Is More Widely Held in That Country Than Any Other Part of the World.

Profit sharing is being widely discussed in England now, in connection with the nation's war activities, and much consideration is being directed to experience in France, where it has been in operation for 70 years. There is in France a society organized for the purpose of promoting profit sharing, and this society has been recognized by the government as a "public utility."

In the French profit-sharing plans generally benefit funds are instituted to provide for emergencies in the life of the workers. Ordinarily workmen do not receive their share of the profit in cash, but in the form of a fund, which goes to purchasing shares in the business or to old-age pensions.

There are various systems of profit sharing in vogue in France. One of these gives a percentage of the net profits over the wages, the management, and the various benefit funds. Another bases the percentage on sales or total business done. Still other forms base the amount given the workers on the dividend rate, the amount of capital, or as a bonus at the discretion of the employer. Certain companies are able to share with their workers any savings they may make in the cost of producing goods.

Airplane Flares

The announcement was recently made by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance, of the perfection and the adoption by the army for use in France of an airplane flare for night bombing. According to Major General Williams, the flare is released from a bombing plane by pulling a lever. As it drops the resistance offered by the air sets the fuse mechanism in operation. The result is the emission of a powerful light of from 300,000 to 400,000 candle power, which completely illuminates the terrain below.

The amount of light given is equivalent to that of a battery of from 150 to 175 street lamps or from 15,000 to 17,500 ordinary incandescent lamp bulbs such as are used in the home. As soon as the flare gets into operation a huge parachute, made of the best quality silk, opens and holds the brilliant light in suspension in the air for a sufficient time to allow the aviator to select his objective or target. The bombs then follow.

Buddy Needed It Worse Than German

Shaving off a week's growth of beard and capturing Germans at the same time would seem a difficult task to most soldiers, but not so with one American doughboy who entered a doughnut just west of Thiancourt and found that he had walked into the temporary home of a German colonel whose retreat to the rear had been cut off by the barrage.

The colonel was taking his daily shave. He was seated on a stool in front of a large mirror, his face covered with lather.

"Now take that chair in the corner and let somebody shave who needs it," the doughboy commanded.

Need for Schools of Politeness

Many people laughed when they read that the London county council was running a "school of politeness" for waiters. As a matter of fact, it would be the war is over, everybody who is still of teachable age were sent for a term to a school of politeness.

Few people can doubt that the standard of manners has fallen during the war. Coupon systems, food shortages, overcrowded buses and trams, and various other circumstances have added to the irritations of life, to say nothing of the necessarily strained atmosphere in a nation at war.—London Daily News.

Same Thing

"Didn't you tell me your fiancée was an official in the food conservation service?"

"Well, I am sure he wrote me he was a member of the kitchen police."

Marriage Custom

For women to take their husbands' names on the marriage day was a Roman custom. For example, we have Octavia of Cicero, meaning Octavia, wife of Cicero. Now we omit the "of."

Pacific Deepest Ocean

It is believed that the Pacific is fully a mile deeper than any other ocean.

Daily Thought

Wise to resolve and patient to reform.—Homer.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

The total county indebtedness of Klamath county is now \$132,249.76.

A large attendance of growers and others is expected at the fourth annual meeting of the Western Walnut association to be held in Portland February 6 and 7.

After a long vacation, occasioned by the influenza epidemic, the Monmouth public schools opened again Monday, having been closed since a week before the Christmas holidays.

With practically no new "flu" cases for several days, the Albany health authorities have removed the ban on that city and allowed public meetings in churches and theatres, and schools to reopen.

Because several small school children have been run over and seriously hurt by automobiles of late, the La Grande Parent-Teacher association has launched a campaign against careless driving.

Representatives of a party of French Canadians, who desire to secure farming land and locate in the Willamette valley, have been in the Albany section the past few days looking for desirable tracts.

The Oregon Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations will hold a child welfare drive in Portland February 12 for the purpose of financing the work of the parents' educational bureau.

An offer of \$270,000 has been made by A. L. Hill and other business men of Medford for the purchase of the Pacific & Eastern railroad property. The offer is now under consideration by the bondholders.

One section of the McKenzie river wagon road, construction of which was halted by the declaration of war, will be built this summer, according to word received by Clyde R. Selts, district forest supervisor.

Captain J. L. Wood, of Albany, is one of 30 officers selected from the Engineer corps of the American Expeditionary force to appraise the property damage caused by the German army in its operations in Belgium and France.

The senate and house conferees on the revenue bill have been asked by Senator McNary to place a per gallon tax of 10 cents on loganberry and other fruit juices instead of the 20 per cent gross sales tax as approved by the house.

The taxpayers of Umatilla county are getting behind the movement to induce the county court to call for a special election for submitting to the voters the plan of issuing serial bonds providing for permanent road construction in the county.

Construction on the depots for the Prineville railroad, one at the junction and the other at the terminus in the city of Prineville, has been started, and on the completion of these structures, regular passenger traffic over the road will begin.

Motor vehicle registrations for January, 1919, exceeded those of January, 1918, by nearly 12,000, according to tabulations for the month made public at the office of Secretary of State Olcott. There were 49,952 motor vehicle registrations for the past month.

Portland had the lowest monthly fire loss during January since May, 1910, with the single exception of one month, December, 1917. The exact fire loss has not yet been tabulated, but Fire Marshal Grenfell estimates the January loss at approximately \$5000.

The fruit crop in Douglas county returned over \$1,000,000 to growers in 1918, and as labor and weather conditions were unfavorable fruit men are highly pleased.

Through deals closed last week at Hood River, J. R. Nunamaker and sons, Don, Floyd and Neal Nunamaker, already owners of 75 acres of full-bearing orchards, have increased their holdings by 75 acres. The aggregate of the sums paid will reach \$50,000, it is said.

A total of \$14,270.56 was collected for the Oregon soldiers' and sailors' fund, raised in Portland by various entertainments for the benefit of Oregon men overseas and of this amount a total of \$6425.09 has been disbursed, leaving a balance of \$8845.47 intact in the fund.

The attendance at the public school at Noti, 23 miles west of Eugene on the Coos bay branch of the Southern Pacific, is so great that one room cannot accommodate all the pupils and another will be added. The teacher and the larger boy pupils of the school will do all the work.

The big sawmill of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company at Springfield resumed operations Monday after having been closed for a month. During this time repairs have been made to various units of the plant. The company's mill at Wendling has been operated throughout the winter.

Eats Twelve Pounds of Pickles

Springfield, Ill.—Martin McKee, a coal miner, may well be termed the champion pickle eater of the world. On a wager he devoured 25 of the appetizers in one sitting and won \$5. They were of the large-sized variety and in all weighed 12 1/2 pounds.

We Wouldn't, You May

"Would you call the lady you sing with in the church choir a chants acquaintance?"—Boston Transcript.

HUGE SUB CRUISERS

British Admiralty Lets Out Secret of Craft.

Have Two Funnels and Make 24 Knots on Surface Under Steam.

London.—The admiralty has permitted to be made public the real story of the submarine cruisers the British successfully constructed at the time the Germans were boasting of their super-submarine.

The British craft have two funnels and make 24 knots an hour on the surface under steam power. They carry from eight to ten torpedo tubes, two or three four-inch guns and also are equipped with internal combustion motors for surface cruising. The batteries for the undersea power can be charged from both the steam and combustion engines and an ingenious scheme has been devised for quickly dismantling the funnels for the purpose of submerging.

The vessels displace 2,000 tons on the surface and 2,700 tons submerged. They are 340 feet long, have a beam of 26 feet and a cruising radius of 3,000 miles. They are designed to be even a match for torpedo-boat destroyers in surface fighting.

It is also known that the British have successfully built a submarine carrying a 12-inch gun, although the details of this craft have not been made public. The new ideas embraced in the construction of the craft include the "cushioning" of the boat to withstand the terrific concussion of the gun. This idea is represented unofficially as having been successful. So far as is known the new craft was never employed against any enemy vessel.

FAMOUS BLIND EDUCATOR



Sir Arthur Pearson, famous blind publisher and educator, arrived in America recently to lecture for the Red Cross on his methods of educating the blind, a task to which he has committed his life and fortune. Sir Arthur founded the St. Dunstan's hospital for blinded soldiers and sailors in Regent's park, London. Despite his affliction he reached the highest pinnacle of English journalism, owning the London Daily Express, Pearson's Monthly and 19 other publications, all of which he has recently sold. He will tour America, lecturing for the benefit of the American blind, to stimulate interest in the training of those unfortunate according to the St. Dunstan hospital plan.

LAUNCH 26 STEEL VESSELS

All Records for Shipbuilding Broken by Skinner & Eddy's Big Plant at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash.—Smashing all records for shipbuilding, the Skinner & Eddy corporation's plant No. 1, in this city, launched 26 steel steamships in the year 1918. The vessels had an aggregate tonnage of 232,400 deadweight tons.

As the plant has five shipways the average tonnage for each way was 46,480 tons. Nothing approaching this average has been accomplished before in the history of the world's shipbuilding.

No other five shipways at one plant have averaged more than 40,000 deadweight tons in a year, according to marine experts.

There have been records of a single way of more than 40,000 tons in a year, but that was where one large ship was built in a year.

The last of the vessels constructed at this plant for the year was the steamship Edgfield that was delivered on the last day of the year. She is a 9,800-ton vessel.

Careful Man Injured; Reckless One Escapes

Alliance, O.—Conductor Edward Johnson is a careful man. Employed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad for years, he has carefully observed all of the "safety first" rules and avoided accident.

A