

Edgar A. Mower  
Four-Power  
Talks Needed  
On All Issues

THE Americans, the British and the French have agreed to talk with the Russians—and so far so good. The Americans thought that such talks should be limited to the problem of Berlin. The Russians successfully insisted that they be widened to include the entire German difference. Therefore, in my judgment, we should now insist that the talks be widened to cover all outstanding differences—differences at Trieste and in Greece; at Istanbul and Iran; in China and Korea.

American concessions in Germany should also bring peace in China. Peace can hardly be made by solving one question and leaving the others unsolved.

Yet before President Truman decides to take part in another Big-Four conference, he should ask himself why making peace with the Russians has been to date such a painful and impossible process.

He thinks he knows. In his speech on American peace policy at Berkeley, Calif., last June he said:

"What the world needs is, in order to regain a sense of security is an end to Soviet obstruction and aggression."

In the immediate sense he is right. During and since the war, the Soviet Union has been engaged upon an imperialist policy of expansion. If Moscow would call a halt to this, it would certainly put an end to the present international tension.

But not for very long. Russia is not only acting as ambitious states have traditionally acted. Before Russia, it was Germany. Before Germany it was Bonapartist France. Still earlier, in the 18th century, Great Britain. Before Great Britain, the Spain of King Charles V. And so on back to the beginning of history.

What the Soviets are doing now—in a peculiarly offensive and cruel manner—is what conquering states have always done. If you ask why, the answer is that conquest was the only means they had to get what they wanted.

For in a system of many sovereign states, each of them looking after number one, no strong state will willingly share with other states such advantages as it has the luck to possess. It will not share its traditions or its methods, its geographic advantages like Panama, Gibraltar, Suez, the Dardanelles and the Straits of Malacca. It cannot do so without weakening itself.

IN SUCH a system there can be minor concessions, temporary compromises and bargains. In the old days distance permitted dividing the world into spheres of influence. Now with the abolition of distance, spheres of influence have little or no meaning. The American defense line is established on the Black Sea, in Central China and in Iceland.

Sooner or later war results. The American people do not want war. President Truman does not want war. Therefore, he should offer to settle outstanding differences with the Russians at the only place where they can reasonably be settled, the United Nations.

DO NOT laugh. Of course everybody knows that the present United Nations cannot settle anything. It is veto-ridden and any great power can paralyze it. Even more important, all its members have retained their full sovereignty. Sovereignty means the right and duty to compete, to need, to fight. So long as full sovereignty is maintained there will be no lasting peace. But by taking sovereignty from the national states and giving it to the international organization—which is what the United States offered to do with atomic energy—the way would be cleared for settling all the otherwise insoluble international problems about which we and the Russians are quarreling.

IF PRESIDENT TRUMAN really wants to bring peace to his people—and I am sure he does—he will propose to Stalin the transformation of the United Nations. He will couple with such an offer a willingness to accept agreement on any other issues Stalin wishes to discuss.

Once law is substituted for force, such issues become soluble. Short of a readiness on our part and on Russia's to accept a rule of law, further negotiations are probably so much wasted time.

Washington Background  
Lucky Monkey Samples  
All Food Sent to Truman

By The Inquirer Washington Bureau Staff

WASHINGTON, July 29. WELL, it happened again the other day: a letter containing one-dollar bill addressed to Representative John McDowell, who hails from Wilkesburg, Pa., was delivered at his office.

It didn't surprise McDowell for it was the 26th he had received in the last year and a half, but it mystified him.

The bills always have arrived in envelopes without a return address and the letters always have been unsigned. They have been postmarked in a number of northern cities, indicating (1) that the Congressman's benefactor moves around a good deal or (2) that there are more than one.

"I don't get it," McDowell says. "I've never asked for money in any of my speeches. If someone is pulling my leg, I still don't get the point."

McDowell puts the bills in his billfold, and when he sees someone he thinks needs a buck he gives it to him.

Daisy Mae isn't on the White House payroll, but she performs a very valuable service for the boss man, President Truman. Daisy Mae's job is to sample all foodstuffs sent as gifts to the White House to see whether they are fit for the White House dinner table.

The job has its risks, of course, but Geoffrey Woodward, pharmacologist for the Food and Drug Administration, says that Daisy Mae has not suffered yet from partaking of the food packages sent to the President.

P. S.—Daisy Mae is a monkey.

Having had experience of the fickleness of voters, many members of Congress prudently gave up their apartments when Congress adjourned. And when they were called back for the special session they had no place to lay their heads. Among those caught short were Representative Robert J. Corbett (R., Pa.) and Earl Wilson (R., Ind.).

When he heard about their plight, Representative Harold C. Hagen (R., Minn.), whose family is back home, turned his three-bedroom home into a free rooming house for his homeless colleagues.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R., Mass.) introduced President Truman to the joint session of the special session with what most observers described as the shortest presentation in memory.

"The chair presents the President of the United States," Martin said.

The Speaker denied his introduction was unusually curt. He said it was the way he always introduced the President.

During the Roosevelt Administration, Speaker Sam Rayburn, who was a member of the same party, used to present the President more fulsomely.

At a joint meeting in 1940, he said: "Senators and Representatives, I have the distinguished honor of presenting the President of the United States."

Although the republic of Latvia was absorbed by Soviet Russia in 1939, Dr. Alfred Ilmants, the Latvian Minister, who died last Monday, continued to be recognized by the United States Government, and he maintained a legation in Washington with a small staff. His subsistence was provided by the State Department out of frozen Latvian funds.

Reports to the Army and Navy by experts on the potential use of caves for industries during an atomic war have been decidedly pessimistic. A pretty thorough survey of caverns in the 48 States has been made, but the experts report that they would be suitable only for storage. Remoteness, dampness and hazardous formations make them unsuitable as sites for underground industrial plants.

—Edited by John C. O'Brien

Sylvia Porter  
Wall Street Shows No Hope  
For Anti-Inflation Program

IN WALL STREET, they heaved a heavy sigh of relief after President Truman revealed his eight-point cure for rising prices and they even showed their relief by putting up the stock market a bit.

This program would be too stiff even for a post-election Congress, the big boys told each other. "In a pre-election period, the major proposals haven't a chance. So we can breathe easy again and forget this nuisance Truman. He won't get to first base on his anti-inflation program."

As I joined the group watching the stock quotations rise after Truman spoke, I heard plenty of praise for his shrewd political maneuvering, his message's aims and its tone.

But I didn't hear one forecast that the key parts of his anti-inflation program would become law—no, not with Congress and the Administration in a bitter pre-election fight, not with the special interests in such power in Washington, not as long as war does not actually break out.

WHAT are the chances for the eight-point anti-inflation program Truman has handed to Congress? Here's the outlook as the big boys view it now:

(1) Re-establishment of an excess profits tax to provide a Treasury surplus and to provide a brake on inflation.

(2) Strengthened controls over rents.

(3) Standby authority to ration scarce production which vitally affect the health and welfare of the Nation.

(4) Near zero. Meat rationing is a possibility, but that's about all it is. So is rationing of other scarce products. This is not a "zero" point in view of the explosive economic situation, but it hardly can be called a decent bet.

(5) Price controls over basic, scarce commodities.

(6) Near zero. Reasoning is the same as above.

WITH this review of the eight points, you can see why the nervous, sensitive stock market rallied on America's great man—truly one of the greatest of this era and past eras—wrote me a letter which I received on my return from Wall Street yesterday. The last paragraph read: "Will they do anything here to control inflation or will they just fool with it and do a piece of job raising our hopes and not quelling our fears? Will they fail to do the job and leave us to be swallowed in the abyss which surely will follow? Are we to be encompassed again by our own incredible follies? I hope you are well."

Tuesday: Out Grains Trap Thieves

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The Labor Front  
Unions Shun  
Politics to  
Woo Public

By Victor Riesel

HOLLYWOOD script writers—many of whom soon will be hired by union chiefs—would line up this story this way: Labor meets public; labor loses public; labor woos public. But there's no saying whether labor will get public at this moment when the union leaders have lost their most powerful political friends.

It all depends on whether you can sell unions like you sell soap—via soft, summertime music, get-rich-quick, quiz-prize radio programs and even star-studded, full-length movies for which Joe and his girl will pay at the box-office.

TO FIND out if it can get the public to love that union the way it loves that soap, the AFL is willing to spend half a million dollars this year—and has turned the money over to an imaginative advertising firm which to date has done most of its work for big business.

The \$500,000 may sound like a lot of folding money but these are strange days for many of the major labor chiefs. For the first time in almost two decades they're politically neutral—really neutral.

SO, FOR the first time in 16 years, the big labor men will find themselves without influence in high circles of either major party. That's why the unions are bidding for public support—and using every device of the professional pitchman.

The AFL's agency, for example, is thinking of producing a feature movie, dripping with romance and heroic sagas.

The thought is to produce a 35-mm. standard film which would be shown in movie houses across the country just like "Easter Parade" or "The Emperor Waltz."

And if they don't get John Lewis to play John Lewis, the greatest casting of all time will be lost to posterity.

AMONG the other gimmicks being kicked about in the inner sanctum is an AFL quiz radio program, during which the winners would take away grand pianos and television sets.

At the moment, however, the AFL's national ABC radio program is all sweetest and light music which fills more than 15 minutes of a 15-minute broadcast.

After a 17-piece string ensemble led by Glen Oeser, formerly of Paul Whiteman, puts you in the mood for it, an announcer gets you with something about "What is the AFL?" For less than a minute. And before you can say "dues stamp" and switch off, he's gone.

BEHIND those gentle programs is simply the thought of selling labor in general and the AFL in particular. Not once—as was House killed this proposal in 1947 and dramatic AFL radio assault on the Taft-Hartley law last June—will the union people get bitter.

There absolutely will be no politicking; no assaults on the Republican Party as in the past; no taking of sides in this Presidential campaign.

And no attacks on the Taft-Hartley law. I'm informed. Dulcet voices will say that the AFL is 8,000,000 people. That they ride beside you in buses; they run the machines which air-condition your movie houses; they turn out your films; they are Walter Pidgeon the actor and Joe something-of-other, the plumber.

AND they all love free enterprise. On that there will be no dissent. In fact, they will be pointed out over and over again that labor and management can sit down peacefully and work things out pleasantly; that management has its prerogatives and labor has no desire to swashbuckle into the rights of the owners of the shop and factory.

So, if the script can have a happy ending and labor gets public, the union chiefs will have pulled one of their most brilliant coups. They will have escaped being hurt in the collapse of the political grandstand they've played to for so many years.

Opinions

The signed columns of America's leading writers and commentators appearing on this and other pages of The Inquirer are presented so that our readers may get the benefit of a wide variety of viewpoints on important issues of the day.

These viewpoints often contradict one another. They have no connection with the editorial policy of this newspaper and sometimes, in fact, may represent exactly the opposite opinion. The opinions and views expressed belong solely to the writers.

THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME

Jimmy Hatlo

YEH, WE KNOW THERE MUST BE SOME REASON FOR IT—

SORRY, MR. SCHMID—YOUR LUGGAGE IS NINE POUNDS OVER THE WEIGHT LIMIT—THERE'LL BE AN EXTRA CHARGE OF \$6.48

BUT IT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE TO US—THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME

EVERYTHING'S OKAY, MR. MFLUBBER—YOUR BAG HIT THE LIMIT SQUARE ON THE LIMIT—SO GO RIGHT AHEAD

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Mark Sullivan  
Truman Administration, Not Congress,  
Brought on Existing High Cost of Living

WASHINGTON, July 29.

IN THE politics of this special session of Congress, and of the Presidential campaign, the keystone of Democratic strategy is in one sentence of the party's platform: "The Republican 80th Congress is directly responsible for the existing and ever increasing high cost of living."

To make that charge stick, President Truman has repeated it in varying forms, often and shrilly. A common belief, made reasonable by much evidence, is that the purpose of his calling this special session during the campaign was to have a forum and fulcrum by which to keep this charge before the public.

Examination of the merit of the charge should begin with a fact and a date. The Republican 80th Congress came into existence in January, 1947. The charge implies that the existing high cost of living arose during the last 17 months, and from actions of the present Congress.

AN ACCURATE record covers a longer period. So far as it is possible to be exact about economic cycles, it is tenable to say that the postwar stage of inflation had a definite date of beginning, high economic authority does so hold. The date was Feb. 16, 1946. It is likewise tenable to say that the action which started the postwar inflation off was one in which President Truman personally had a leading part.

After the end of the war in 1945, the Truman Administration adopted a policy of raising wages, and it was stated formally many times by Mr. Truman himself and members of his Administration. They based it on a theory. The end of the war, they said, would be followed by much unemployment, estimates given out by some of them said 10 million. This unemployment they said would reduce the country's purchasing power and this should be offset by higher wage rates for workers who remained employed.

Hardly ever was a theory so mis-timed, so shattered by ensuing facts. Actually, labor was absorbed by turning factory equipment for war work back to peacetime needs; the number employed went up and is now at its highest, some million and a half above the "60 million workers" which Mr. Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Commerce in the Truman Cabinet, put out as the slogan of an ideal.

WITH the Administration theory about employment went another. Raises of wage rates, Mr. Truman said in formal public statements, need not be followed by increases in prices of goods.

Chief Legislative Issue Is Congress

THE tempers of many Republican Congressmen seem short, and one reason for this, I think, is that the congressional situation is out of control, and they know it. This is exasperating to them for they are not used to an uncontrolled situation, they are not accustomed to operating in the kind of harsh white light that beats upon this special session.

In spot situations in the past the public has sometimes roused itself, and followed specific debates, particular votes, with eager interest; but this is different, this time the Congress itself is the issue, from the first moment to the last, every breath it takes, every word it says, the neckties it wears and the way it combs its hair.

THE present atmosphere does not at all resemble the clubhouse calm in which Congress usually operates, comfortably far from the next election, and behind a stockade of procedure so complex that it tends to disperse attention and to make issues seem diffuse. For a short time we are operating under something very like the European system of parliamentary government, in which a single vote on a single measure may summon up and profoundly affect a national election.

None of this is of very great use to the Republicans, whose expectations were that they were about to win an election almost by default, rather than on issues. They have still not brought themselves around to an issue frame of mind.

ACCORDING to Washington observers, they are divided into several schools, one which wants to adjourn immediately and defy the President, a second which wants to pass some but not all of the proposed reform measures, and a third which wants to pass everything the President asks for, and then go on to win the election.

This kind of debate, which is primarily strategic, and which relegates the content of the issues to a kind of second place, shows that the Republicans are still suffering from a time lag. They have not yet realized how deeply issues have been injected into the campaign, and how much damage has been done to the concept of a purely strategic approach to victory.

BUT the chief issue is Congress itself. And this is very strange, because Congress has not been an issue, in quite the present sense, for 15 years. During the Roosevelt era, the era of a single President, the attention of the public was centered on the White House, to which it looked for a solution of its problems; in a curious way, it paid small attention to the importance of Con-

gress in the total setup. Even when Roosevelt tried explicitly to secure a more liberal, a more responsive Congress, the public did not back him; the only result was that he fell into trouble with his own party.

But today, in a time of a weak presidency, attention has shifted to Congress, and it is not so much that Mr. Truman has made Congress an issue, by assaulting and upbraiding it, as it is his own weakness which has turned the public interest to another sphere.

SOMETHING has happened, and I think it is important, during a campaign from which no strong president seems likely to emerge, or at least none who is very well cast for a role as the paladin of the people, the popular attention has turned to an alternate area of struggle and hope.

And so the public gaze has focused upon Congress upon a body which has for some time been lurking in an unhistorical conservatism, and to which an account has now been presented in the form of a preemptory public demand for housing, lower prices and more of the substance of civil rights. It is a time when we can make public men thoughtful indeed. It is also one of those unexpectednesses in which democracy is so richly rewarding to those who watch it with affection and hope.

Continued From First Page

Phineas T. Green, Sheriff Austin Meehan and Council President Frederic D. Garman. Schwartz called the conference because in his opinion Marshall's refusal to quit resulted in a bad situation for the Republican Party, which, he said, only could be saved by forcing the tax office to resign.

Meade agreed, asserting that Marshall had to be removed immediately if the confidence of the citizens was to be won. Meehan countered with the statement he could not ask any man to leave his job, that he "just couldn't do it."

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Hollywood  
Loretta Young  
To Do Story  
By Clare Luce

By Dorothy Manners

HOLLYWOOD, July 29. L ORETTA YOUNG is right back where she started from—on the 20th Century-Fox lot with a two-picture contract. It's been about nine years since Loretta left her old starring alma mater to free lance.

Most exciting of the two starring assignments is "Come to the Stable," the Clare Booth Luce original with a strong religious theme.

But, first, the Academy Award winner makes a young mother—who decides to join her young daughter as a college co-ed. Unusual angle is that both films must be made—or at least started—before 1948 is out.

Glenn McCarthy is tired of being called Mr. Moneybags from "Tom Sawyer" and says it looks likely that the man from Houston, who is loaded—but loaded—gets Diana Lynn for the heroine of his first movie.

She will probably sign tomorrow for McCarthy's debut film, "The Green Promise," all about the activities of the young farm-to-city club.

Diana's sometimes boyfriend, Bob Weal, is a good friend of Glenn's, but that had nothing to do with the contract.

Jesse Lasky is really dreaming tall dreams if he expects to get both Rita Hayworth and James Mason for his revival of "Tribble." It is a wonderful idea and ideal casting with Rita as Tribble and Mason as Svegnal. But it will take a bit of doing, manipulating those contracts.

Interesting that Lasky is planning another filming of the old thriller he made years ago. Few producers revive their own hits.

Jacques Tourneur, has already been signed to direct. You may remember that his father, Maurice Tourneur, directed the first Lasky-produced "Tribble."

Barbara Bebe Lyons, delectable daughter of a good friend of mine, has changed her mind about not wanting an acting career. She is in the current dreamboat in "This Thing Called Love" at Elks-Hayden.

When Do Witt Bodden's original version of "O'Malley" opens Aug. 24 in Pasadena, Nancy Coleman will star. Secretaries

lot are biting their fingernails since the order went through—no smoking on the job. Edict went forth when one of the girls accidentally blew smoke in the eye of her boss who doesn't smoke.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine story, "The Killer That Stalks New York," created a stir when it was published several months ago. Title gets its handle from the smallpox epidemic. Milton Lerman, the author, made a ripping story centering around the fight against the plague in New York's famous hospitals.

Allen Miner, formerly associated with Eddie Small, has just bought the story and it will be his first as an independent producer.

He is talking to Lew Ayres about the hero role of the young doctor and expects to sign him within the next few days.

What does Ray Milland mean when he says he refused "Mask for Lucretia" because the hero role is "not within his acting range?"

Considering that he has successfully played everything except Bety Hutton as a child, that is a neat piece of double talk.

Why not just say that Milland does not want to make this picture and let it go at that?

Hollywood in Shorts: Talulah Bankhead takes a short rest at her 111' old Southern plantation. You can bet her first visitor will be Bill Langford. He is the second lead in the "Private Lives" company—amid mad about the gal.

At the preview of "Rope" a stranger went up to the box office and asked if he might go in and bring you a slice with a knife. "Fans" turned out to be J. Edgar Hoover and Walter Winchell.

Teresa Wright and Niven Busch are holidaying with their children at Alisal Ranch, the popular resort just outside Santa Barbara.

The John Farrows are due in tomorrow from a flying trip to Ireland with their beautiful children. Johnny wrote me that the youngsters return equipped with an Irish brogue you could slice with a knife.

Bob Stack and his beautiful mother, Beah, honor Jeanette MacDonald at a reception at their home following her Bowl concert Aug. 17.

Kay Williams Speerle has taken a house on Lake Tahoe to sit-out her Reno divorce.

On Vacation

WALTER WINCHELL and DANTON WALKER are on vacation. Their columns will be resumed upon their return.

Tremendous Trifles  
American Invented Jinrikisha

By Lewis Baltimore Sage

AMERICANS have always thought of the jinrikisha as a characteristic means of transportation in the Orient. Did you know that the first jinrikisha was built to the order of an American missionary with the picture of a baby carriage as a guide?

When Commodore Perry made his famous voyage to Japan there was, among the Marines serving under him, a man named Jonathan Goble. Goble was of an evangelistic turn of mind and as soon as he was released from service he arranged to be assigned to Japan as a Baptist missionary.

In 1871 Goble and his wife were in Yokohama when the letter was taken ill. Under the circumstances they needed a carriage in order to get around properly. Even in Japan, however, the price of a carriage was beyond the means of the young missionary.

Goble began to turn over in his mind building a new type of vehicle, then entirely unknown in Japan. Its construction would be cheap, and its motive power supplied by human labor, which was inexpensive in Japan. Goble called

in the services of a Japanese carpenter. He explained to him what he wanted, but the idea was completely new to the Japanese, who had difficulty understanding. To illustrate the type of vehicle he wanted, the missionary brought out a copy of Godey's Lady's Book, a miscellany of information popular among women of that time. In it there was an illustration of a baby carriage.

Goble explained to the carpenter that he wanted a vehicle like the baby carriage except it should have two wheels and be made for pulling instead of pushing. The Japanese, thus aided by the picture of the baby carriage, set to work. He soon had completed what was the first jinrikisha. The young missionary and his wife were greatly pleased, since the could now travel within their means and there was no want of human labor.

The jinrikisha (manpower vehicle), thus invented by an American missionary, soon became very popular in Japan. Within a few years more than 100,000 were in use. They started from an illustration of a baby carriage!

Tuesday: Out Grains Trap Thieves

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