

Markets of the World

Readstuffs. Toronto, May 6.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2, in store, Fort William, \$2.11 1/2; Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 73 3/4c; No. 3 C.W., 70 1/4c; extra No. 1 feed, 70 1/4c; No. 1 feed, 68 1/4c; No. 2 feed, 66 1/4c, in store Fort William. Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.06 1/4; No. 4 C.W., \$1.00 1/4; rejected, 94c; feed 94c, in store Fort William. American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.77; No. 4 yellow, \$1.74, nominal, track Toronto, prompt shipment. Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 72 to 74c, according to freights outside. Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 do, \$2.10 to \$2.19; No. 3 do, \$2.07 to \$2.15, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights. Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 do, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 do, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights. Peas—No. 2, \$2.05, nominal, according to freights outside. Barley—Malt, 98c to \$1.03, nominal. Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.15, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.68, nominal. Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11, Toronto. Ontario flour—Government standard, \$9.65 to \$9.75, in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment in jute bags. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights included. Bran, \$43 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.65 to \$2.70, bag. Hay—No. 1, \$26 to \$28 per ton; mixed, \$20 to \$24 per ton, track Toronto. Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton. Country Produce—Wholesale. Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 33 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made prints, 58 to 60c. Eggs—New laid, 43 to 44c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 30 to 34c; roasters, 25c; fowl, 30 to 32c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 45c; squabs, doz., 36. Live poultry—Roosters, 22c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducks, lb., 35c; turkeys 35c; chickens, 27c. Wholesalers are seeking to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28 1/2c; twins, 28 1/2 to 29c; triples, 29 to 29 1/2c; Siltan, 29 1/2 to 30c; large, 31 to 32c; twin, 32 to 32 1/2c. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 50 to 52c; creamery, solids, 60 to 61c; prints, 62 to 64c. Margarine—No. 37c. Eggs—New laid, 47 to 48c; new laid in cartons, 49 to 50c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c; spring chickens, 75 to 80c; roasters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducks, lb., 35 to 35 1/2c; squabs, doz., 37; geese, 28 to 30c. Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65c. Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track Toronto, car lots, \$1.70 to \$1.75; on track outside, \$1.60 to \$1.65. Beans—Can., hand-picked, bus., \$4.25 to \$4.50; primes, 33c to \$3.25; Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$3.50; Lima, 12c. Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tins, 25 to 26c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24 1/2 to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 25 lb. tins, 19 to 20c. Comb, 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00; 10 oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00. Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, \$2.45 to \$2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, \$2.35 to \$2.40; sugar, lb., 27c. Provisions—Wholesale. Smoked meats—Hams, medium 37 to 38c; do, heavy, 33 to 34c; cooked, 52 to 54c; rolls, 32c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 47c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 52 to 56c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 29 to 30c; clear bellies, 28 to 29c. Lard—Pure tierces, 32 to 32 1/2c; tubs, 32 1/2 to 33c; pails, 32 1/2 to 33 1/4c; prints, 33 1/2 to 34c. Compound tierces, 26 to 26 1/2c; tubs, 26 1/2 to 27c; pails, 27 1/2 to 28c; prints, 27 1/2 to 28c. Montreal Markets. Montreal, May 6.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 83c. Flour—Spring wheat new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bays, 90 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.00. Bran \$44. Shorts, \$45 to \$46. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 33c. Cheese—Finest eastern, 24 to 25c. Butter—Finest creamery, 58 to 59c. Eggs—Fresh, 49 to 52c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.90 to \$2.25. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$30.50 to \$31. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 33c. Live Stock Markets. Toronto, May 6.—Good heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.50; choice butchers steers, \$14 to \$14.25; butchers cattle, choice, \$13.50 to \$14; do, good \$13 to \$13.50; do, med., \$12 to \$12.50; do, com., \$10.25 to \$10.75; bulls, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.50; do, med., \$10.50 to \$11; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, med., \$9.25 to \$10; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; stockers, \$8.75 to \$12; feeders, \$12 to \$13.50; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$30 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$160; light ewes, \$13 to \$15; yearlings, \$12 to \$14; choice lambs, \$18.50 to \$20; spring lambs, \$12 to \$15; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15; hogs, fed and watered, \$22.25; do, weighed off cars, \$22.50; do, f.o.b. \$21.25. Montreal, May 6.—Choice select hogs, \$22 per cwt, off cars. Calves, \$7 to \$11 per cwt. Steers, \$11 to \$18.50, according to quality. Butcher cattle, \$7.50 to \$12. SEAL RING AN ANTIQUE. They Wore Them in Rome in the Days of the Empire. The seal ring worn by the modern business man and occasionally used to seal important letters and documents, had its origin in the early empire and has come down through the centuries virtually unchanged. Each ring bears in intaglio the coat of arms or crest, duplication of which by any outsider constituted a crime. These jewels show plainly the influence of times and conditions; trace victories and conquests and reflect the successive gradations of the early Romans from the summit of world power to decadence. For instance, the passion for engraved gems was plainly stimulated after Pompey's victories in the East. The conquests of Greece and Sicily are plainly reflected in the infusion of delicate handicraft and Etruscan artists, taken captive to Rome. Compared with the jewelry of other ancient nations, the distinctly Roman jewels are held to possess the advantage of color and strength in design and workmanship. Its characteristic features were broad surfaces, massive construction and the use of large stones. Under the Roman republic the use of precious stones was prohibited except in rings, but in imperial times they were worn in such lavish profusion that successive laws were made in an effort to correct wild extravagance. Pliny describes a girl who at her betrothal ceremony was covered with pearls and emeralds from head to feet. Reflecting the decadence of this period is the fact that rings were worn by men in colossal profusion. Martial speaks of an exquisite who wore six on every finger, and had different sets for winter and summer. Bracelets were also worn in large numbers, the design of a coiled serpent being very popular. This is believed to have been an importation after Pompey's Oriental conquests. Relic of the Romans. There is a showcase in the British Museum that is proving very interesting to soldiers who are waiting for their discharge certificates. It is a case in the Roman British section containing the discharge certificates given to soldiers in Britain in the time of the Romans. The bronze certificates are quaintly worded, and record the fact that the holders, "discharged honorably after 25 years of service," are granted Roman citizenship if not already held, "and the recognition of their marriage with those who are their wives, or, in case of unmarried, any wives they may subsequently marry, provided they only have one each." The last sentence, in particular, amuses the khaki visitors. Great Britain to Exchange Prisoners With Bolsheviks. A despatch from London says:—The British Government announces that the Bolshevik Government has made a proposal to exchange the members of the British military mission to the caucus for certain Russian subjects now in the hands of the British Government. It is also announced that negotiations are proceeding for the exchange of all British prisoners in the hands of the Bolsheviks. TWO BILLION FRANCES TO GO TO BELGIUM. A despatch from Paris says:—The Belgians have asked the Council of Three for a first advance of two billion francs on their share of the German indemnity, according to French circles, and it appears that they have received definite and satisfactory assurances. CANADA BARS "UNDESIRABLES" Order-in-Council Prohibits Immigration of Doukhobors, Mennonites and Hutterites. A despatch from Ottawa says:—Until further order, immigration of Doukhobors, Hutterites and Mennonites is prohibited. An order-in-council to this effect was signed by the Governor-General on Thursday. It was passed under the provisions of the existing Immigration Act which gives authority to this end. The order recites that "owing to conditions prevailing as a result of the war, a widespread feeling exists throughout the Dominion, and more particularly in western Canada, that steps should be taken to prevent the entry into Canada of all persons who may be regarded as undesirable because, owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of living and methods of holding property, they are not likely to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time." The order adds that numerous representations have been received that Doukhobors, Hutterites and Mennonites are of this class and character. GERMAN DELEGATES AT VERSAILLES BUY UP SOAP A despatch from Versailles says:—Germany's peace delegates passed the best part of their first day here blaspheming the weather, in common with other residents in this rainy, windy, chilly township. The second preoccupation of most of them, from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau down, was the acquisition of soap. The barber shops near the three hotels where the Germans are quartered were emptied of their stocks of soap before noon. In search of the precious substance a party of German newspaper correspondents strolled far afield. Their appearance excited adverse comment among the Versailles citizens, and although the hostile display was limited to prolonged hissing and hooting, M. Houdaille, who has charge of the police arrangements, gave the indiscreet soap hunters a severe warning against roaming beyond the immediate surroundings of their billets. GERMAN SHIPS TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG ALLIES A despatch from Paris says:—The German fleet is not to be destroyed, but it will be distributed. Final decision has just been reached on this point. Great Britain, which at first was inclined to oppose the plan for the elimination of the German craft as war machines, shifted its position and came to the support of France and Italy, which had desired the partition of the craft among the allies. The American peace delegation opposed the plan of destruction from the first. Palace Along Lake Geneva As Permanent Seat of League A despatch from Geneva says:—A palace for the permanent seat of the League of Nations will be constructed on one of several beautiful sites along Lake Geneva near the city. In the meantime the city authorities will place the Palais Eynard, near the University, at the disposition of the delegates. Losses Imposed on Germany by Terms of Allies A despatch from Paris says:—The terms presented to Germany include a loss of seventy per cent. of her iron ore, a third of her coal deposits, twenty per cent. of her potash, and between 7,400,000 and 8,000,000 of her pre-war population. GERMAN MAY JOIN LEAGUE AT EXPIRATION OF ONE YEAR A despatch from London says:—The Reuter correspondent at Paris says it is expected that Lord Robert Cecil will be appointed British member of the organizing committee of the League of Nations, and that Germany will be admitted to the League after a period of probation, probably one year. BRINGING UP FATHER. I DON'T THAT MRS. VINNE GARR'S DAUGHTER? YES, ISN'T SHE CUTE AND AWFULLY SMART—GO AN TALK TO HER. LITTLE ONE—DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM? YEP—YOU'RE THE SICK MAN THAT DADA ALWAYS BITS UP WITH. I'M JUST EIGHT YEARS OLD AN I GO TO SCHOOL IN AT THE HEAD OF MY CLASS. WELL—CAN YOU TELL ME WHAT MAN HAS DONE MORE FOR THIS COUNTRY THAN ANY OTHER MAN? SANTA CLAUS! Mr. Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, recently told a London audience a good story. It was at the time of the Hun's first precipitate retreat to the Hindenburg Line when it was dangerous to go in pursuit of the enemy. Mr. Gibbs was out with an officer, and not knowing where the line ran, approached a sergeant who was standing by a ruin smoking a cigarette. "Can you tell me where the line is, sergeant?" queried the officer. The sergeant took the cigarette from his mouth and calmly replied: "As a matter of fact, sir, I am the front line."

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THE POWER OF A TEN DOLLAR BILL. Consider the POWER of a Ten Dollar Bill when it is spent AT HOME. It is like MAGIC. It CIRCULATES. It pays off a HUNDRED obligations. It creates BUSINESS and puts people to WORK in our communities DEAD TO US. It is out of commission forever as far as OUR town is concerned. WE NEVER see it again. LET US, THEN, give POWER to the money we SPEND. Let us remember that our BEST investment is that POWER-MONEY that we spend at HOME.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING. Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs. Calgary School Board will spend half a million dollars this year. Pincher Creek is going to enforce its curfew by-law. The Great War Veterans at Victoria have endorsed the attitude of the international Longshoremen's Association and also a suggested agreement that veterans be given preference for positions in the mills. The British steamship Cyclops, after several years' absence from the route and braving the dangers of submarines, has returned to Victoria in command of Captain W. C. Lyett. Alderman W. A. McAdam of Duncan has been chosen as publicity commissioner for the Victoria and Island Development Association. Nanaimo and Ladysmith City were the winners in the preliminary games for the McBride Shield, emblematic of the football championship of B.C. Vancouver Island Indians are protesting against the settlement of Great War Veterans on the Indian reserves, claiming that their own men also helped to crush the Germans. Robert Kyle, who has recently returned from overseas, has been given his former position as foreman carpenter by the School Board under Building Inspector Barrs, at Vancouver.

TIN STOCKINGS.

Many Persons Wear Them Unconsciously—Disguised With Silk. We have adopted many foreign ideas of comfort or utility, but no one has sought to introduce the wooden shoe from Holland. The tin stocking is even less suggestive of luxury, and yet many of us wear them. Of course a person could not wear a sock of "eighteen-carat" tin and be unconscious of it, but if the tin is alloyed and disguised with silk he can wear a considerable amount of it without suspecting it. In cutting round tops and bottoms out of tin sheets in the manufacture of tin cans there remains a certain amount of scrap. Men have set up night shifts for the maximum number of such pieces of various size that can be cut from a sheet of tin, and still there is the waste left over that cannot be worked into sheets again. Relief is found in the demand of the manufacturer of silk, who needs some substance to weight his goods. A silk garment hangs and its folds hold its shape better if weighted. Everyone knows how soft and light are the unweighted pongee silks. So the manufacturers of tin cans and of silks cooperate. One disposes of his tin waste and the other converts the metal into the woven silk. Virtually all the waste of tin can factories is put to that use. Some silk stockings contain as much as thirty per cent. of tin. The use is entirely legitimate, since the trade demands a silk that is firm and heavy for certain garments for which the purchaser desires a perfect fit. Silk waste, such as worn-out and cast-off garments, becomes in turn a source of tin worth attention. Rag pickers give little heed to silk remnants, but carefully collect linen and wool. The rag-pickers' union, if there is such a body, might well take notice of this information. The tin chloride in the silk is easily converted into tin oxide by burning the material, and from the oxide the metal can be removed. Incubator. Professor—"I went to the railroad office to-day and got that umbrella I left on the train last week." His Wife—"That's good. Where is it now?" Professor—"Eh? By Jove, I—really, my dear, I'm afraid I left it on the train."

FORESTS TO BE PLANTED

England is Preparing for Task at Cost of \$17,000,000. Two hundred thousand acres of forest land in Great Britain are to be replanted at a cost, for planting and maintenance the first ten years, of \$17,000,000, according to an announcement by the government. The trees will replace some of the heavy timber cut down during the war and provide additional forests, so that the country may be independent of other timber sources in cases of emergency. Foresters are being trained and the necessary saplings are being prepared. If the experiment is successful it is proposed to increase the acreage of reforested land to 1,770,000 acres within the next forty years.

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE. Occurrences in the Land That Rejoice Supreme in the Commerce of the World. In future the Army Chaplains Department will be designated the Royal Army Chaplains Department. All restrictions have been withdrawn regarding the sale and manufacture of farm and dairy implements. Additional trains are being run to Scotland and the north, but no hope is held out for the reduction of fares. The sum of £500,000 has been placed by Sir Ernest Cassel in the hands of London trustees, for educational purposes. The Ministry of Supply is now considering the disposal of £1,000,000,000 worth of surplus Government stores now in the country. The Postmaster-General has promised increased postal deliveries and other facilities shortly. The bands of London Park will remain under private management, but will be sanctioned and subsidized by the London County Council. The citizens of Hartlepool are asking for the removal of the three German guns stationed there, on the ground that they are a nuisance. The British Wholesale Co-operative Society has agreed to lend £100,000 to the Belgian Society, without interest. Sir Arthur Yapp has received from the King a cheque for £100 for Y.M.C.A. work abroad. Sir Arthur Evans has given to the British Museum the collection of ancient Celtic coins collected by his late father. Ernest Gaston, of Middleborough, was fined £5 for wasting food by throwing an egg on the fire. The new principal medical officer of the Local Government Board, London, is Sir George Newman. Lord Jellicoe has started on a voyage to India and the dominions which will probably last for fifteen months. Sir Eric Geddes has severed his connection with the North Eastern Railway Company owing to his public duties. A scheme has been started to erect a memorial to the old boys of the City of London schools who have been killed in the war. It is proposed to erect commemorative tablets on spots where bombs fell in South London, with a record of what happened. The Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester have decided that their employees, numbering 20,000, should join a trades union. When a war widow of Reigate, with five children, was fined five shillings for not sending her eldest child to school, one of the magistrates paid her fine. On a recent Sunday in Southwark Cathedral Sir Alexander Mackenzie read out the names of professional musicians killed or wounded in the war. The omnibus service between Putney and Liverpool street, which was suspended during the war, has been revived. The business of the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company has been taken over by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. The death took place recently of ex-Sergeant John Danagher, a Portsmouth publican, who won the Victoria Cross in South Africa. The Nurse Who Stayed Home. We have hailed with adoration our nurses overseas. And their worthy deeds of valor justly brought us to our knees; But there's still another idol—and we haven't far to roam—'Tis the girl who nursed the old folks and the babies here at home. Here the task to heal the aged or the children left behind; Here the lot to render comfort unto those of feeble mind; Here's to serve in ward and household in the land from sea to sea; While her sister nurses served the cause in winning victory. And she had no thrill of battle to excite her to her task; And she had no dream of glory—what! what honors could she ask? It was naught but simple goodness—love of home, of life and art; That has kept her at the bedside in her vigils with the chart. Oh, the never-ending story of our war-manshood in war! The imperishable glory that is heralded afar! Here's a health to her that ventured far beyond the ocean foam. And a double health forever to the nurse who stayed at home. The Front Line. Mr. Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, recently told a London audience a good story. It was at the time of the Hun's first precipitate retreat to the Hindenburg Line when it was dangerous to go in pursuit of the enemy. Mr. Gibbs was out with an officer, and not knowing where the line ran, approached a sergeant who was standing by a ruin smoking a cigarette. "Can you tell me where the line is, sergeant?" queried the officer. The sergeant took the cigarette from his mouth and calmly replied: "As a matter of fact, sir, I am the front line."

