

THE FRONTIER

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LOOKING FORWARD

By Franklyn Waltman
 In one of the many small parks which dot Washington alongside of one of the Capitol's busy thoroughfares, there is a large bronze statue of a seated figure, leaning forward tensely, the face peering with some concern, as though trying to see what lies behind the veil of the future.

The figure is a replica of Samuel Gompers, a part of the memorial erected in honor of the first president of the American Federation of Labor. Gazing on the bronze statue one wonders what Samuel Gompers, the old man of labor, would think were he living today.

For Samuel Gompers undoubtedly did more to promote the organized labor movement in this country than any other man. Where other men had failed, he succeeded because he seemed to have an inner sense, an intuition of the wise and smart thing to do. In his long years of struggling on behalf of labor, he won the respect and admiration of a great part of the country. He brought to the American Federation of Labor a moral prestige which in later years proved to be its greatest asset.

It was Gompers' wisdom and great vision which steered the American Federation of Labor away from the shoals of partisan politics. In 1894 he risked his prestige and his standing within the A. F. of L. to battle successfully against the adoption by the Federation of a socialistic program of political action. Indeed, though he won that war, he lost a battle for he was ousted for one year from the presidency of the A. F. of L. because he made the fight.

Although Gompers kept the A. F. of L. aloof from taking sides in partisan politics, he realized the necessity for organized labor to concern itself with governmental action to protect its economic interest. He inspired in 1906 the Federation's policy of rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies—a policy which today remains the A. F. of L. policy.

Gompers would not have been in sympathy with the political activities of John L. Lewis and his CIO cohorts. Were he living he would have been shocked over the members of organized labor being assessed to place approximately \$500,000 in the campaign war chest of a political party. Had he been living, without doubt he would be wrathful over sitdown strikes, attacks on the Supreme Court, regimentation of labor by a government board with powers to compel observance of its decrees.

Thus William Green, now president of the A. F. of L., in expressing his opposition to such events is acting in the Gompers tradition. He, like his illustrious predecessor, is following a path of economic statesmanship, rather than one of demagogic, partisan politics. In the years ahead he will be remembered for saving the organized labor movement at this time, just as Gompers is remembered for saving it in the nineties.

How do we know what Gompers would think about all this were he alive? Incribed in the bronze on his memorial are three quotations expressing the Gompers philosophy.

"No lasting gain," reads the first of these quotations, "has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is invincible. There is no way whereby our labor movement may be assured sustained progress in determining its policies and its plans other than by sincere deliberation until a unanimous decision is reached. This may seem a cumbersome, slow method to the impatient but the impatient are more concerned for immediate triumph than for the education of constructive development."

The second of these quotations reads thusly:

"So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our labor movement some-

thing to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic. Where we have blundered into trying to force a policy or a decision, even though wise and right, we have impeded, if not interrupted, the realization of our aims."

And the third quotation reads: "Say to the organized workers of America that as I have kept the faith I expect that they will keep the faith. They must carry on. Say to them that a union man carrying a card is not a good citizen unless he upholds the institutions of our country and a poor citizen of our country if he upholds the institutions of our country and forgets the obligations of his trade associations."

John L. Lewis is not the only man who should read and ponder those words. Franklin Delano Roosevelt also might read them with profit.

Congressman Stefan Reviews Conditions In Northern Nebraska

Congressman Karl Stefan has been traveling over the Third district since returning home from Washington with the determined plan to visit every locality of the twenty-two counties he represents in Congress. During the past five weeks the Congressman has concentrated on a very close study of the drouth areas. He states that he has found conditions very bad in Nance, Boone, Antelope, Madison, Platte, Knox and several other counties due to partial to complete failure of the corn crop. In some of these counties, he states, farmers are now experiencing their seventh corn crop failure but notwithstanding that fact many of them are determined to remain on the farm and are praying for a crop next year. There have been many farm abandonments in the district the congressman declares, and he states that he has contacted the Washington authorities insisting that they immediately take some action toward increase of relief funds for Nebraska and the Third district, in order that there may be no human suffering this winter.

Congressman Stefan found that there are slums on many farms in the Third district which can be compared to the slums of the cities and that these conditions need as much attention as do conditions in the east. Many farmers, he states, are penniless. Many of them if forced to sell their small amount of small grain now, will be forced into towns on relief and will have to quit farming. Many farmers must have work relief and grants in order to go thru the winter. While the FSA is giving considerable assistance in rehabilitating some farmers, he states there are hundreds of farmer "border line" cases which need just as much help.

The WPA quota in Nebraska has been raised 500 for September, but Mr. Stefan declares this number will only take care of those WPA people who are returning to WPA jobs from private industry. Hundreds of farmers who have believed they would get WPA jobs will be doomed to disappointment if the Nebraska quota is not increased. For that reason he is keeping in close touch with the state relief administrators and the powers in Washington in order that the plight of farmers and the unemployed in the Third district may not be overlooked.

The congressman has been holding conferences with many delegations of farmers and county and town officials in order to work out a cooperative program which will be helpful. County officials who are endeavoring to secure work projects for farmers have told the congressman that they are uncertain of suitable projects near the farms. Mr. Stefan says that farm-to-market roads which he has sponsored for four years is one outlet and believes that \$150,000,000 will be available from the last relief appropriation for that purpose. He is holding conferences with many groups of farmers preliminary to the establishment of small irrigation projects in the drouth sections and is receiving much cooperation from WPA officials regarding these suggested farm projects.

The congressman expects to contact all parts of the District within the next thirty or forty days on a systematic congressional visit during the course of which he will pay particular attention to matters that have been taken up with him by correspondence and otherwise and that are still pending.

Nebraska Accidents Drop Below 300 Mark

Accidents for the week ending Sept. 3, dropped below the three hundred mark for the first time in many weeks. The total for this

period came to two hundred fifty-five in contrast to three hundred twenty-one mishaps for the week ending August 27, 1938. Those on the casualty list numbered 216 as compared to 238 last week. Deaths dropped from twenty-two to thirteen. Five of that number were children under sixteen and the record also shows that two children were disabled and forty-four injured.

Motor Vehicle Mishaps Unchanged

Automobile accident still remained about the same as this week's total came to 106 as compared to 111 last period. The number of those killed or injured, however, showed a distinct rise going from one hundred three of the previous record to 117 this week. A Michigan couple lost their lives near Schuyler when their car skidded from the road and careened into the path of a motor truck. A collision near Hay Springs claimed the life of a little girl and another collision east of Haigler accounted for another death and a disability. A man was struck by a transport truck in Omaha and instantly killed as was a small boy who was struck on the road near Jansen. A man fixing a tire on his car stalled near Paxton was killed when another car crashed into his from the rear. A woman was disabled in Omaha when her car hit a street car, a child was disabled when she fell from a moving vehicle in Calumhus, and a collision near Scottsbluff caused a disability.

Having reached the six months mark in the records kept, it would seem wise to pause and compare this period with the corresponding one of a year ago. From March until September, 1937, there were 2,236 motor accidents in which 2,203 were injured, 51 disabled and 156 killed. This made up a casualty list of 2,140 persons. In 1938 from March to September there were 2,645 accidents in which 2,075 were hurt, 56 disabled, and 113 killed. This casualty list totaled 2,244. While there were 409 more accidents this year than last, the casualty list showed a drop of 166. Four more disabilities were recorded this period, but injuries decreased 128 and there were less deaths—forty-three. Such figures are most encouraging.

Fifty-three collisions resulted in forty-four being injured, twenty-six were hurt when cars got out of control, and six pedestrians were struck by automobiles and injured. Skidding, tire blowouts, and mechanical defects in cars each accounted for three being hurt while hitting obstruction, striking parked cars, and falling out of moving vehicles each were responsible for four injuries. A car-train mishap resulted in one injury, two more were hurt when cars struck washouts and byrised the passengers, a man draining oil from a crank case in his truck was badly burned, and a car plowed thru a fence and plunged down an embankment which resulted in one being hurt.

Public Accidents Downward

Other public accidents continued their downward trend as the total stepped down to fifty-two after reaching sixty-seven last week. The casualty list decreased from fifty-three to forty-two. Drowning claimed the life of another child and a boy died of injuries sustained some time ago when a gun accidentally went off. Two others, a woman and a boy, were killed in public accidents. Another child had her eye removed after it was injured while she was playing.

Twenty-one people were injured in play or sports this week; four in baseball games. Eight were hurt in falls, one was burned, and three suffered from cuts. One person stepped on a nail with bad results, two others were struck by falling objects and injured, and still another is suffering from infection caused by a cut. Eight public fires were reported.

Agriculture Shows Distinct Drop

Farm accidents also showed a distinct drop this period and the mishaps stopped at the fifty-two mark after reaching fifty-seven last week. Those injured or killed came to thirty-four which ties last week's figures. A boy was killed when he was thrown from a load of grain and the wagon ran over him. Another was disabled when he fell from a haystack.

Ten others were injured in falls, five were hurt by farm animals, three were cut, and three were hurt by farm machinery. Three others were injured in runaways, two were struck by falling objects and hurt, a man injured his back trying to free his plow from a stump, two more had leg injuries, still another was hurt when a load of hay turned over throwing him to the ground, and a man burned his hand on a threshing machine belt. Ten fires were reported.

Industry Hits Lowest Figures In Months

Hitting one of the lowest figures

in many months, industry showed eleven accidents this week and six injured. This is quite a contrast to the twenty-seven mark of the previous record which had fifteen on the casualty list. Two workmen were burned, one was hurt by machinery, one sustained an injured arm and another hurt his leg, and still another was struck by a falling object and hurt. Four fires occurred.

Home Accidents Follow Trend

Home accidents followed the general trend by showing a big drop, going from sixty-three mishaps of the previous record to forty-three. Seventeen figured on the injured list which is a big drop from thirty-three in the last record. Seven persons were hurt in falls, two were burned, four were cut, a small boy drank kerosene with bad results, and a girl was injured when a window fell on her hand. Washing machine mishaps again put in an appearance as two more makes the total 133 in close to a year and one month. There were six home fires.

President Roosevelt, in commenting on the South Carolina primary election result said that "it is often said that it takes a long, long time to bring the past up to the present." It ought not to be so hard to catch up when the present is traveling on a merry-go-round.

Naval authorities have decided that an ensign marrying two years after he graduates from the U. S. Naval academy is not misconduct. Marriage is seldom misconduct but it is taking a long chance.

The 13,000,000th automobile crossed the Henry Hudson bridge over the Harlem river the other day. Henry wouldn't recognize the old place if he were to see it now.

The Washington baseball team is said to be shy of pitchers. The Washington administration has plenty of pitchers but they don't seem to be able to get the ball over the plate.

An Ohio youth born without arms has a license to drive an automobile. Still, it is difficult to see what pleasure an armless youth would get out of driving an automobile.

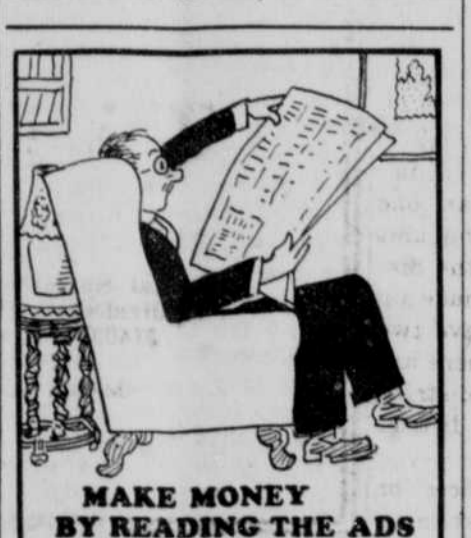
Nebraska Feeds World

In 1891, according to information gathered by research workers of the Federal Writers' Project, WPA, a call was issued by Secretary Ruskin from Washington to all the states for contributions of food for the famine sufferers in Russia. Secretary Ruskin announced that a few years previously corn had been sent from the United States to the starving people of Ireland, and as a result the United States was now selling more corn to Ireland than to any other European country. He suggested that introducing corn to Russia would probably open another market.

Governor Thayer of Nebraska, appointed Lu(P. Ludden, Deputy Commissioner of Labor Industrial Statistics, to take charge of Nebraska contributions. Commissioner Ludden spent appeals to all boards of trade, county officers, and officers of county agriculture societies. The results of the appeal were quite satisfactory.

Mr. Ludden was overwhelmed with letters from over the state reporting progress in raising contributions of corn, all corn raising counties contributing from one-half to three cars each. The railroads offered free rail transportation and in February, 1892, two trainloads were assembled at Lincoln and Omaha ready to go to the coast. Each car was loaded with 1,080 bushels, and the two trains combined hauled nearly 2,000,000 bushels. The corn was flin dried, ground and sacked.

Several circulars printed in Russian, telling different ways of using cornmeal as food, were placed in each sack, and each sack was branded "Contribution of the State of Nebraska for the Russian famine cargo." Each car door of the train bore a large banner reading "This car is loaded with food products donated by the generous people of Nebraska for the famine sufferers of Russia, L. P. Ludden



MAKE MONEY BY READING THE ADS

in charge." Other banners were placed on the cars, some of them indicating where the corn came from, others with various slogans. One attractive banner six by twenty feet had an outline map of the United States with Nebraska in the center, showing a train starting from Omaha, and the words "Western progress; eastern polish." Other slogans read "Corn 1891, 165,000,000 bushels," and "Nebraska can feed the world in 1891."

BRIEFLY STATED

Arnold Williams left Tuesday for Forsyth, Mont., where he has accepted a position as manager of the meat department for the Sawyer stores.

Kenneth Bridges of Orchard, is here visiting his brother, Clifford, and assisting in the Deep Rock station while Harrison is on his vacation.

Mrs. Anna Harte of Omaha, who has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred McNally for the past month, returned to her home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Biglin and daughters, Rose Mary and Ruth Ann, left Wednesday for Ames, Iowa, where the twins will enter the University of Iowa.

Mrs. J. L. Finnegan of Hot Springs, S. D., arrived last week and will visit at the home of her aunts, Mrs. Margaret McMillan and Miss Mary Markey.

George Cook left Monday for Hastings, where he will visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Downey during his vacation from his duties in the Council Oak store.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris and children of Alabama, returned to their home Friday, after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Clark and with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh O'Donnell and Mrs. William Credel of Omaha, arrived Monday and will visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Donnell for a few days.

Mrs. Esther Cole Harris and daughter, Ruth, and Mrs. Guy Cole of Emmet, left Thursday for Sioux City, where Ruth will resume her study of music at Morningside college.

Mrs. Piper of Webster City, Ia., who was formerly Miss Maude Henderson, a teacher in the Public schools here, spent Monday in this city as the guest of Mrs. Luella Parker.

Ralph Oppen and Robert Biglin left Tuesday afternoon for Omaha

where they will continue their studies in the University school of medicine, school starting next Monday.

The Friendly Neighbor project club met at the home of Mrs. Bill Brugeman Wednesday for the regular business meeting. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Tom Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Bridges, Mrs. M. Landis, daughter Vera Mae and son Dwain, left Saturday for Ontario, Oregon, where they will visit for a week or ten days with Cecil Landis.

Montana Jack Sullivan and his brother, Phillip, who have been visiting old time friends in this city for the past two weeks, will leave Friday morning for their home at Butte, Mont.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Ruzicka left Saturday night for Redfield

and Clarks, S. D., and from there they will go on to Minneapolis, Minn., to visit. They expect to be gone about ten days or two weeks.

Mrs. R. E. Gallagher and son, John Robert, left Wednesday for Omaha, where Mrs. Gallagher will visit her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Frenking, and John Robert will again attend Creighton university.

The Next Old Time DANCE
Wed., Sept. 28
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SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY
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 JELLY ROLL, Chocolate Filled—Each..... 10c
 COFFEE CAKE, Fruit and Nut Topping—Each..... 10c
 VIENNA BREAD—Loaf..... 8c
 NUTTY BROWN BREAD—Loaf..... 8c

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 Wholesome, Pure, Delicious Ice Cream
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