THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA



Rumrunning Adventurers Now Turn to Arms.

Paris, France,-Europe's gangsters and international adventurers, who have found time on their hands since bootlegging booze into America became a dead industry, have discovered a new racket in gunrunning into Ethiopia.

While the chancelleries are busy trying to find a solution to the quarrel between Benito Mussolini and the emperor of Ethiopia, Halle Selassi I, gunrunning racketeers are busy rushing into East Africa the munitions which may blaze when talking ceases.

With some 500,000 men to resist the might of Italy, and the need for airplanes, tanks and motorized artillery, the ruler of Ethlopia has sent emissaries to munition plants of Europe to try to obtain the equipment necessary to carry on war against the white invader of the kingdom founded, according to legend, by Solomon and the queen of Sheba.

Secret Orders Placed.

Owing to the ban on export of arms, the Ethiopians have not been able to buy enough war stocks, although the emissaries have offered gold from their fabled mines. Some secret orders have been passed and ships, under sealed instructions, have salled mysteriously from several ports in Europe down through the Suez canal and the Red sea.

Normally, they carry trinkets and western goods for the emperor's people, but in reality they have been loaded to the Plimsoll line with powder and arms.

The gunrunning racketeers are supplementing this traffic. Mostly Greeks, Germans, Armenians and other individuals of no defined nationality, they have spread their activity from the capitals of Europe to the shores of the Red sea and the inland frontiers of the emperor's kingdom.

Their agents throughout the western capitals are charged with the mission of buying all available rifles, shot-guns and revolvers and, if possible, machine guns. These are then shipped to the nearest port, where bartering goes on with the captains of vessels bound east of Suez,

Racketeers Charter Ships. The smugglers' agents offer big rewards to sea captains who are willing to use up available space in loading guns for the East African

of Arabia and the Yemen, where Lawrence roused the tribes against the Turks in the World war, the gun traders today are searching the land for guns which they can ship across the stretch of water which separates the Arabian state from

Africa. Arabian tribes, eager to help their Ethiopian neighbors against the invading Europeans, gladly contribute their sharp-shooting rifles to the cause, especially when they get well paid for their benevolence.

Mailbox's Use Disputed by a Mouse and a Woman

Washington .- Miss Frances Lundquist, of Brookfield, Conn., wrote her Uncle Sam an urgent note concerning the mutual disturbance of herself and a long-eared field mouse. "Dear Uncle," wrote Frances, 'What shall I do about it? A field mouse with long ears and big eyes has made a nest in my mail box, and every time I lift the top I dison top.

The Post Office department said it would refer Miss Lundquist's appeal to the rural mail service, which first name. An order of Probate allied problems.

Robot Puffs Cigar and Reads Books Montreal .-- Mrs. Betty Leyborn, professor at the British Institute of Mental Science, has taught

her robot, "Algi," how to see, read aloud and think. Mrs. Leyborn has brought Algi to Montreal for a series of pub-

lic demonstrations. She argues that the robot really thinks before it answers and can produce the right reply for the right question.

Algi has a mechanical nervous system inside a nickel-plated body which reacts to the vibrations of the human voice and controls the answers. The robot's ears are concealed microphones. The eyes are photo-electric cells which actually can read a book and repeat the words in the book audibly. Algi can smoke a cigar and fire a pistol whenever told to do so.

School Teacher Learns

ord was submitted in 1899 without a

is expert in solving field mouse and Judge Harry Albright was necessary to correct the error.

Spend \$1,000 Month on Dionne Babies

Famous Quintuplets Financially Independent.

Callander, Ont .- Through their physician, Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, the Dionne quintuplets recently gave a message to the world. They said: "Thanks for all your help, and we want you to know we are now self supporting. We say this because so many persons and organizations helped us when we were not able to take care of ourselves. Now we are making enough money

to meet all our needs and allow us to save some. We thought you would like to know."



Doctor Dafoe sat back in a deck

HE STIRRED ST. PAUL

She's Recorded as a Boy

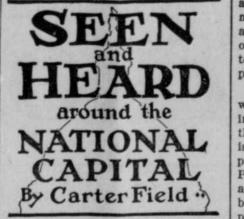
St. Clairsville, Ohio .- Bertha Offerdinger, a school teacher, learned that she had been officially recorded as a male for the 36 years of her turb him and he disturbs me-and life. The discovery was made when how! I had to leave this postcard she applied for a passport and was surprised to find that she had been listed as a boy when her birth rec-

chair on his front lawn and elab orated on the statement.

The girl bables of Oliva and Elzire Dionne are not nearly as wealthy as many persons believe. They have \$45,000 in bonds and cash, and contracts now in force probably will bring them another \$50,000. In their 14 months of life the youngsters have spent a lot of their own money. How much, the doctor declined to say.

The Canadian Red Cross paid for the nurses for a year and, with the Ontario government, helped out in various ways. In the last four months the children have paid all their own expenses-and expenses

of quintuplets are large. No figures have ever been given out, but salaries of the doctor and nurses probably total \$450 a month. Other salaries, for an orderly, two maids and two guards, take perhaps



Washington .- Herbert Hoover is not going to say anything about his possible candidacy for the Republican nomination next year for some time to come. That may be accepted as a fact, regardless of various stories to the contrary. This statement is based on the impression obtained from the former President by one of his close friends, who had a long talk with him. While no single word can be put

in quotation marks of what Mr. Hoover said to this friend, the impressions the friend obtained are are:

1. That Mr. Hoover craves a vindication.

2. That he therefore wants the nomination very badly.

3. That he would prefer to have the nomination come to him without effort, either on his own part or that of his friends.

4. But that if it becomes apparent that the nomination will not come that way, very little coaxing would be required to induce him to

get out actively for it. As this is written-anything can happen to change it-the famous public utility holding company legislation seems destined to die, so far as this session is concerned.

Strangely enough, a mere lifting of a hand by the President would result in Mr. Roosevelt's getting more than half a loaf-really nine-tenths of a loaf. Even without the death sentence the bill is terrifically drastic. There would be no trouble putting the measure through both houses of congress if the conferees of the two houses should report the bill back without the death sentence.

Very Much Exaggerated

Actually the importance of the death sentence has been tremendously exaggerated by the publicity over the fight between the Presi-

dent and the utilities. The utilities concentrated on this one objective, and as far as congress is concerned, they won the fight. But its importance can best be illustrated by the \$250 more. That total of \$700 does simple statement of the alternative, not include upkeep of the hospital, or house, provision. The senate which must be large, as all the draft forces the end of the certain

about 73,000. Moreover, resentment in Ohio, which has considerable state pride, is rather strong over the failure of the President to put an Ohioan in an important place.

The administration is now faced with almost the necessity of reducing food prices before election. On the particular items on which there is now the most resentment, pork products, no difficulty is anticipated. Pigs are usually marketed at the age of nine months, so it should be possible to have a plentiful supply of pork for the nation's housewives well before November, 1936.

Reduction of benefit payments on hogs would naturally have the effect of enormously increasing hog production. Similarly, reduction of processing taxes on pork would help to reduce prices on ham, bacon and other pork. But danger threatens from several other angles as far as the grocery bill is concerned. Reports from the Northwest and Canada about the ravages of black rust on the wheat crop are alarming. Some of the AAA experts are fearful that wheat may touch \$1.50. highly significant. In a word they This would be fine for farmers not affected by rust but would bring the same kind of clamor from housewives. So a sharp soft pedaling of the wheat reduction program, accompanied by a reduction in the processing tax on wheat, is in order. In fact it may be taken for granted that regardless of all past theories, the administration will do its best to have food prices down by next summer.

To Make Concessions

President Roosevelt will make concessions in the present labor war on relief projects. The concession will not be to pay union scale wages on work relief projects. The President's jaw is firmly set on this. It will be to remove present restrictions which limit jobs to people now on relief.

Very little has been heard from union labor sources on this last phase, but it has been vitally important to the unions. Not only to the rank and file, who need work in many instances, though they may have had sufficient pride and sufficient savings to stay off relief, but to the leaders. For men out of work are not apt to be regular in paying their dues, and thus the union treasuries get hurt. Espe-

cially as union leaders have been forcing in the check-off system wherever possible for years now, with the result that union workers. in more than a majority of cases, are not used to paying dues personally. They are educated up to having their dues deducted from their pay envelopes. Hence, no pay envelopes, no dues.

Work relief jobs, under the orig-



Modern Wheels Sing a Discordant Note in Rural Azores.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.-WNU Service.

ITTLE more than 1,000 statute miles from European mainland and about 1,300 miles from Newfoundland, in latitude a little north of Lisbon, a little south of New York, lies the most westerly of the nine Azorian islands.

Fast steamers from New York reach Ponta Delgada, metropolis of the Azores, in five and a half days. Seaplanes have flown across from Newfoundland between dawn and dusk. Three hospitable harbors in this friendly archipelago await the coming of commercial seaplanes, which will form another link between the New world and the Old.

Closely allied as they are with Portugal, of which they form an integral part politically, these fertile green islands, with their lush pastures and mist-wreathed mountains, long ago turned their faces toward the West, sending their frugal, industrial sons to the United States, where, before 1929, there was probably one Azorian to every two left at home. Most of them are found in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and California.

More than once on the streets of Azorian towns, a traveler is approached by a stranger who doffs his hat and politely inquires: "You are an American?"

When you assent, your new acquaintance informs you he voted in New England or California, but was born in the Azores; was "back home to see the old folks," or "here until times are better in the States." From a rounded hilltop back of a rainbow-tinted town, one looks past oblong fields bordered by high stone walls of dark-gray lava to tileroofed, many-windowed buildings stretching between gardens and parks along the curving coast. All about is the trilling, piping, and fluting of birds. In the fields barefoot men sing as they toil.

tic liners stop at the Azorian capital. Ponta Delgada and Horta, with their adequate artificial breakwaters, are havens for ships in need of fuel, provisions, or repairs. Cruising ships crossing the North Atlantic now and then include the Azores on their itinerary.

To the quarter of a million Azorlans their temperate, agriculturally productive archipelago is a complete little world in itself. For their food supply these islanders are practically independent of lands. beyond. They produce their own cereals, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, butter, cheese, and eggs. They make sugar from the beet, spirits from the sweet potato, press their own grapes into wine, "roll their own" tobacco, "curl their own" tea. Their seas abound in fish.

Their buildings are constructed from the volcanic basalt of the islands. Furniture is made from native woods. They manufacture linen from home-grown flax and woolen garments from sheep's wool. Luxuries are imported, chiefly from the Portuguese mainland; but should every ship sailing these seas fail to call at the "Western islands," the Azorians could survive. Ponta Delgada's religious festival

in honor of Santo Cristo dos Milagres (Our Lord of the Miracle), is one of the Azores' most striking feasts to tourists. The devout worship an image called locally "Sant' Crist'." This image, revered for nearly 400 years, is remarkable for the number of precious stones with which it is adorned. When a native of Sao Miguel prospers in the New world, a portion of his first savings is usually sent to his h

war. As, however, the number of vessels available on the regular routes is limited, the racketeers have been chartering vessels of their own, idle tramp steamers, yachts and sailing craft.

Crammed full to the decks with grenades and rifles and machine guns, they steer for the Red sea, unload their cargoes and rush them over the caravan routes by camel and mule pack to the frontiers of Ethiopia.

Here the Ethiopians, hungry for the guns which they need to defend their soil, are ready with precious gold-dust tied in cloth, which they pay to the gun traders.

Throughout the vast desert wastes

Archer Kills Snake With Bow and Arrow

Fresno, Calif .- Spinners of fanciful rattlesnake yarns often wander further from the truth than fishermen, but Arthur H. Shipley, deputy county superintendent of schools, vouches for this one:

Shipley spied a 3-foot snake along the roadside one day. Anxious to get a set of rattles, he searched for something with which to kill the reptile. Clods of dirt served only to enrage the snake.

Finally he thought of the bow and arrow in the back of bis car.

With only three shots Shipley pinned the rattler to the ground in three different place. A fourth arrow pierced the head and killed the snake. Shipley has a set of rattles as evidence.

When Homer S. Cummings, United States attorney general, designated St. Paul as the "poison spot of crime" Wallace Jamie, twenty-seven. crime student, walked into St. Paul's public safety building and asked permission to hang around as a sideline spectator, to watch a police force in action. Jamie watched and worked with the knowledge he had obtained at the University of ones!"

Chicago and Northwestern university crime schools, and brought into use a number of devices of his own invention. Through a monitor system he tapped all telephone wires in the public safety building and rigged up an instrument to record conversations of police officials. In-

side of lamps and telephones he Inserted microphones connected to his own office and recording ma chine. He established a close link between high officials of the police department and the crime element.

staff, but the doctor, have their meals there. Everything the babies eat and drink is of the best and their food bill is large. In addition there are many extras which all go to make \$1,000 a conservative estimate of the ba-

bies' monthly expenditure. One of their chief assets is their home, valued at \$20,000. The small Dafoe hospital that was opened a year ago has been enlarged to a 12-room building with three baths.

The bables' \$45,000 in bonds and cash has come from endorsements of products they use-milk, tomato juice and the like-and motion-plcture and newspaper photograph contracts.

turbulent police history ensued, and now he has been named deputy commissioner of public safety by H. E. Warren, commissioner.

Blame Henpecked Mates

if Women Go Hysterical Berlin .- "If women go hysterical their husbands are to blame in most cases, and especially the henpecked

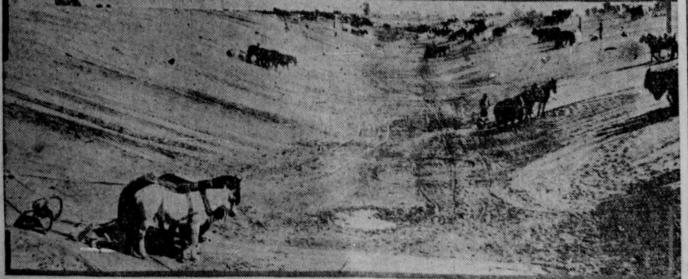
This is the conclusion reached by Dr. G. Glehm, psychiatrist of a large sanitarium at Zepernick in the north of Berlin, as a result of an investigation of cases of hysteri- ter are blamed, together with Japcal women. This kind of husband constitutes

the greatest danger for the hysterical patients, he believes.

Naming Reno, Nev.

Reno, Nev., is named after Gen. Jesse Lee Reno, a federal officer The greatest shakeup in St. Paul's in the Civil war.

Work Relief Job for the Imperial Valley



One hundred four-horse teams are here busy on one section of the All-American canal which will replace the main now serving California's Imperial valley. The new canal will have a width of 232 feet, a depth of 21 feet and will carry the water of the Colorade river 80 miles across the valley for irrigation purposes, The men and teams shown in the photograph above have moved more than 1,000,000 yards of earth with their Fresne scrapers.

holding companies on a certain day. | inal formula to which the union The house provision leaves discreshall be executed in each particular case by a commission-members of

dent. So that Mr. Roosevelt could obtain his objective without the slightest difficulty-IF-he would acknowledge defeat in this spectacular battle. The utilities would emerge with some glory, but without the fruits of victory. The President would have the fruits,

but little glory. Yet betting odds at the moment are that he will wait until next year, when he expects to will both truits and glory.

Downward Revision

Processing taxes and farm benefit payments are both due for a sharp downward revision next year. High AAA officials, in private discussions, explain this on economic grounds. Actually President Roose-

velt will force their hands on political grounds. Experts who have studied the Rhode Island situation-so disas-

trous to the New Deal in its implications-bring back a remarkable story. They say that the price of ham and bacon had more to do with the result than even the cotton processing taxes, although the latanese imports, for the closing of

so many textile mills. These reports flabbergasted the administration and delighted the Republicans. Both the New Dealers and G. O. P. leaders had figured that while the conditions affecting the First Rhode Island district extended to Massachusetts and New

Hampshire, they were not general. On the other hand, resentment against high prices for pork products, it is figured, would be just as apt to be strong in California or Michigan as in Rhode Island.

In this connection there was much interest in the apparent healing of the breach between Governor Davey of Ohio and the New Deal. All the bitterness against Davey folto \$6 a day. lowing his caustic comments on Re-

lief Administrator Hopkins was carefully concealed. Davey had in his power to force a state-wide election in Ohio to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative-at-large Truax, and most political observers believe that if an election were held today in Ohio the state would go strongly Republican.

Must Cut Food Prices

In the first place, Ohio was never very strong for Roosevelt. Its delegation did not even vote for him on the final ballot at Chicago. On election day, when most states were piling up record-breaking majorities, Ohio gave Roosevelt only

leaders object so strongly, were to tion as to whether the sentence be given only to persons on relief rolls last May. The job could not he obtained unless the United which are appointed by the Presi- States employment service so certified.

In the near future orders will go out from Washington that the employment service must certify union men who need jobs, whether they were on relief last May or not.

This will meet a very important point in the present controversy between the government and union labor, but it will by no means leave a good taste in the mouths of the union men.

May Cause Feeling

The situation makes for artificial discriminations-likely to raise bitter feeling. For example, two groups of bricklayers may be working across the street from each other. One group will be on a public works project-one approved by Ickes under the old "spend our way out of the depression" theory. Those men will be drawing the prevailing wage. The other group will be working under a work relief project-approved by Harry Hopkins. They will be drawing relief wages. Under the Hopkins schedules the highest rate permitted at present is \$94 a month ! Obviously every man drawing the lower wage will be sore for they will be union men in each case; the administration may be fairly brave

But John Taxpayer also enters the situation. He is being taxed for relief, and knows it. The average middle class taxpayer has more or less of a fixed opinion that union wages in the building trades are too high. He resents the day wage rates for carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers, though he thinks it fine that Henry Ford has raised minimum wages in his plant

As to Huey Long

All this talk about Huey Long is food and drink to conservative critics of the administration. There is nothing they would like better than for Huey to be an independent candidate for President, and to run in as many states as possible. They figure he would not get any electoral votes, save possibly those of Louisiana, where his machine controls the election machinery. But they also figure that in certain radical states, particularly in the West, every vote he would draw would from Roosevelt's strength. come thus aiding in the election of the Re-

publican nominee. Copyright .- WNU Service Portugal's "Islands Adjacent."

In the Fifteenth century, the valant ocean-mapping Portuguese colonized these islands and, save for 60 years of Spanish rule, have governed them ever since.

The islands, of volcanic origin, stretch for about 375 miles from northwest to southwest, in three severed groups with clear channels between. Corvo, smallest and by far the most primitive, lies farthest north: Flores, beautiful and well watered farthest west.

To the southeast, across a tempestuous stretch of sea, is the central group: Fayal, seat of the ocean conical mountain; Sao Jorge, with its rich pastures, exporting excellent cheese; Graciosa, with "more wine than water"; Terceira, most Interesting historically, preserver of old customs.

Another wide channel and the traveler reaches Sao Miguel, which the British and Americans call St. Michael's, largest and most important of the group, with Ponta Delgada, chief city of the archipelago; and, again to the south, Santa Maria, first to be discovered and colonized.

"Islands adjacent" is Portugal's official designation of Madeira and the Azores, the last named, as one wit has remarked, being adjacent only to one another. In Portugese the name is Acores, which signifies "hawks."

The wide expanse of ocean on every side and the force of the encompassing winds tend to give the newcomer a feeling of isolation. This lessens as the weeks pass, in spite of the provoking sight of many big ocean liners, which steam past the Azorian capital with only the blast of the siren as a nod of recognition.

Portuguese mail boats, leaving Lisbon twice each month, come by way of Funchal, Madeira, and reach Ponta Delgada in four days. One of these ships goes only as far north as Fayal; the other goes beyond Fayal to Flores, touching six times a year at lonely, storm-harassed little Corvo. The round trip from Ponta Delgada to the northern islands can be made in one week.

Motor boats and sailing vessels also ply, when weather permits, between insular ports.

Independent of the World.

There is a fruit and passenger line of small ships, with semimonthly service between Ponta Delgada, London, and Hamburg. Italian, French, and Greek transatlan- her own fortress.

loved Sant' Chris'.

The festival begins on a Thursday with the arrival in town of farmers bringing 50 head of cattle to be slaughtered as meat for the poor. Banners wave; rockets shoot skyward in broad daylight; a band plays.

Worship With Skyrockets.

On the following day the meat, with bread, is blessed and distributed. On Saturday the sacred image is conveyed with ceremony from its home in an old convent to the Church of Esperanca (hope), next door. That night thousands kneel before it. Not only from the rural district of Sao Miguel, but from the neighboring island of Santa Maria, worshipers flock to the capital.

The facade of the church glows with electric lights, adjacent buildings on the public square are illuminated, and a line of flaming arches stretches across the streets. There is a band concert, with fireworks and rockets, the latter being closely associated with religious ceremonies in all Portuguese lands. On Sunday afternoon comes the procession, when the image, accompanied by the clergy and hundreds of laymen, is conveyed through the city and back to the convent. Men and women of distinction, of the middle class, of the peasantry, all participate. Embroidered hangings drape balconies. The streets are strewn with incenso (Pittosporum) leaves, aromatic fennel, and fresh blossoms. All kneel as the image. under its canopy of native-made

feather flowers, is borne past. One is disappointed that so few old native costumes are to be seen on the streets during those festival days, but glad that one, at least, still survives. It is the capote e capello, distinctly Azorian, the woman's long, dark-blue cloth cape, circular in shape, with a large hood of the same material, resembling a coal scuttle. It is amusing to see two capotes stopping for a friendly gossip. The scuttlers meet and only gesticulating hands are visible. The shrouding of the woman's head and shoulders is a relic of centuries of Moorish rule on the Iberian peninsula. This particular garment may be of Flemish origin, brought by early colonists from Flanders. Some Azorians believe it owes its being to the period when these islands were ruled by Spain. The hood is not always the same. heing larger on the islands of Santa Maria and Sao Jorge, more stiffening with buckram and whalebone in Fayal. The young moderns scorn it; but, conservative, convenient. protective, and long-lived, it is still worn by some of the older women. especially for early mass. If the wearer happens to see somebody on the street whom she wishes to avoid, presto! the hood is pulled farther forward and she is within

at times, but it is not going to employ many non-union bricklayers in big city projects. The man drawing the lower wage will have a grouch against the government to start with.

