

The Frontier

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A NICKEL A DAY IS YOUR SHARE

If You Can Save More, Then More Is Your Share.

If every person in Nebraska were to lay aside a nickel each day during the year of 1918, it would mean the saving of nearly \$28,500,000 in this state this year. This is Nebraska's share of the War Savings Stamp loan.

If everybody in the United States saved a nickel a day during the year, it would mean the raising of \$2,000,000,000. This is the total amount of the War Savings loan.

Five nickels buy a "Thrifty Stamp." Sixteen of the 25-cent "Thrifty Stamps" pasted on a card can be exchanged with a few cents for a War Savings Stamp. War Savings Stamps cost \$4.12 each until February 1, and then one cent more each month until the end of the year, and on January 1, 1923, can be redeemed at any post-office for \$5.

If you do not want to keep War Savings Stamps until the date of maturity you can cash them at the post-office any time on 10 days' notice, and get what you paid plus the interest earned to date.

RICE

10 Pounds 18c Head Rice	\$1.09
10c Can of Milk	06c
15c Glass of Mustard	10c
20c Glass Sliced Dried Beef	14c
Hinz Cream of Tomato Soup	12c
10c Wash Rag and 10c Bar Toilet Soap for	09c
30c Van Camp Red Kidney Beans	19c
20c Corn Puffs	15c
1 Large Jar Advo Pure Maple Syrup	69c
30c Borden's Eagle Brand Sweetened Milk	24c
40c Jar of Sweet Pickles	25c
15c Bottle of Lemon Extract	11c
15c Bottle of Vanilla Extract	11c
20c Pound Choice California Dried Peaches, Pound	14c
20c Pound Choice California Raisins	14c
85c Pound Fancy Green Tea	54c
\$1.20, 3 Pound Can Steel Cut Coffee	89c
85c Can Mozola, a Pure Salad and Cooking Oil	59c
6-7c Cuts of Granger Twist Tobacco	25c
1 Pound of Yankee Girl Chewing Tobacco	39c
15c Sack of Salt	10c
15c Box Celery Salt	10c

UP WHERE THE PRICES ARE DOWN

57 STEPS

"MELVIN" SELLS FOR LESS

WILL ESTABLISH 13,000 WAR STAMP AGENCIES IN NEBRASKA

A War Savings Stamp Agency for Every 100 People in the State.

It is expected that by February 1 there will be 13,000 agencies in Nebraska selling War Savings Stamps. Ward M. Burgess, State Director, has sent word to chairmen in the ninety-three Nebraska counties that he expects them to have an agency for every 100 people in each county by that time.

Cards which will be furnished these 13,000 agencies bear the line, "Stamp Out the War—War Savings Stamps for Sale Here."

It will not be necessary hereafter for business houses to get permits from the government to sell War Savings Stamps. All they need to do is to buy the stamps at the bank, put up the sign sent from the state headquarters and go ahead selling.

By the end of the month it is expected that every business house in the state will be selling stamps. There will be no profit in handling this line of merchandise. The merchant or business man, however, will be doing just one more of the many patriotic things he has been called upon to do during the last ten months.

WHY WE MUST SAVE FOOD.

The 1917 wheat crop in France was less than half normal, using the crop of 1913 as a basis of comparison. There was a shortage of 176,000,000 bushels, or 53.3 per cent. The potato crop was only within one-third of normal. The sugar beet crop showed a deficit of 67.9 per cent. Her meat herds in the early fall showed a shortage of 1,800,000 animals.

Those are a few of the reasons America must feed her associates in the war. They are no longer able to feed themselves, and unless we come to the rescue are face to face with starvation. And starvation means defeat in the war.

HASTENED RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

"We must not overlook the fact that Russia collapsed, not because of the Germans on her borders, but because she failed to organize and feed her own citizenship," the food administration announced.

"We must be warned that if we are to emerge victorious from this war we cannot risk the collapse of another of our associates in this war from this cause."

"Anybody that is looking for the collapse of the German people on the food question had better turn around and look at the moon, because the results will be the same. Germany is in no more danger of collapsing on that score than we are, if as much."

WEEKLY WAR NEWS DIGEST.

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

American Forces Now Six Times as Large as in Spanish-American War

There were 1,428,650 enlisted men and 110,865 officers in the United States Army at the opening of 1918, more than one and a half times as large as any force ever before mobilized by this Nation, according to a statement by Secretary of War Baker. Army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The Army in the field and in training now is practically six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American War.

About 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life in the two series of training camps nearly eight times as many as the number of officers in the Regular Army April 1, 1917.

Matches and Other Articles Banned from Foreign Mails

Postmasters are directed not to accept for shipment to members of Expeditionary Forces packages containing matches, cigar lighters, or solidified alcohol, including the preparation called "Sterno" or canned heat.

It is not deemed safe to admit these articles to mails for foreign countries or for United States naval vessels, including marines on shore in other countries.

Defective Eyes Cause Many Men First Passed To Be Rejected at Camps

Exemption of the records of 10,000 men passed for military service by local boards and then rejected by camp surgeons show that nearly 22 per cent of the final rejections were caused by defective eyes.

Teeth were responsible for 8.50 per cent; hernia, 7.47 per cent; ear, 5.94 per cent; heart disease, 5.87 per cent; tuberculosis, 5.37 per cent.

Attempts to evade military duty by deception regarding physical condition were very few.

Cost of Living in One Year Increases 23 Per Cent

According to the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor, in the year from November 15, 1916, to November 15, 1917, prices of food

as a whole advanced 23 per cent. Potatoes is the only article that shows a decline in price. Corn meal advanced 87 per cent; bacon, 62 per cent; pork chops, 48 per cent; beans, 39 per cent; salmon, 38 per cent; milk, 33 per cent; and lard, 27 per cent.

Food as a whole was 48 per cent higher on November 15, 1917, than on November 15, 1913, and 46 per cent higher than on November 15, 1914. During this four-year period corn meal advanced 127 per cent; flour, 109 per cent; lard, 104 per cent; bacon, 77 per cent; sugar, 75 per cent; and potatoes, 72 per cent. No article declined in price.

Men With Trades Have Chance for Admission Into Signal Corps

Men qualified along certain lines, although registered under the selective-service law, may be inducted into the land division of the Signal Corps, which is in need of men for the following duties:

Chauffeurs, motorcycle drivers, and gas engine repairmen for duty in field and telegraph battalions; telegraphers, both wire and radio; telephone men, including switchboard operators, telephone repairmen, and men skilled in testing and repairing telephone lines; telephone and telegraph linemen; photographers, still and moving; homing-pigeon men; radio men who are familiar with installing radio apparatus; men qualified as cooks, clerks, stenographers, blacksmiths, meteorologists, cobblers, cable men, etc.

Men inducted for this division, unless otherwise requested by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Manufacture of Shoes in Italy Standardized by Government

The largest shoe factories in Italy have started manufacturing the national standard shoes, using leather supplied by the ministry of industry, commerce, and labor. The standard types were established by the central shoe committee in Rome, but every factory is making little modifications, according to its means and system of manufacturing.

The Government is organizing systems of sale of shoes to the public. They provide for the opening of stores in the principal Italian cities, to be engaged exclusively in the sale of national shoes and to be controlled by the Government authorities. It is likely that buyers will have to obtain cards.

The private shoe stores will be supplied with an adequate number of shoes and will be granted a reasonable commission.

75,000 Colored Men Called Into Army by Selective-Service Law

Eight per cent of the 9,586,508 men registered under the selective-service law are colored. Of these nearly 209,000 have been called and more than 75,000 have been certified for service. Out of every 100 colored men called, 36 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted, or discharged, while out of every 100 white citizens called, 25 were certified for service.

Schools and Colleges Offer War Courses for Women Students

Reports from 150 colleges and universities show that many typical war courses for women are being given. Among them are landline telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, automobile mechanics, nautical astronomy, navigation, elementary nursing, first aid, principles of war relief, draftsmanship, medical laboratory methods, map drawing, surgical dressings.

Usually these courses are given in time formerly devoted to recreation.

German Newspaper Criticizes Punishment of Soldier's Wife

The Committee on Public Information has made the following translation of an article appearing in the Bremer Buergler-Zeitung:

"A soldier's wife who had gathered wood in the common forest of Waldkirch, near Freiburg in Breisgau, was sentenced for the offence in the following terms:

"Mrs. Clara Ganter, on June 13, 1917, has removed from the common forest of Waldkirch, Sec. I 23, one fagot of dry fir twigs of the value of 10 pfennig. In punishment thereof she is sentenced to a fine of 1 mark and one day's imprisonment."

"The husband of the culprit has been for three years at the front, she herself has four small children to support in the direst poverty. Similar reports of punishment should be reported in greater numbers. Our bureaucracy understands how to employ this period of shortage of wood and coal on a large scale for the benefit of the treasury."

Men Training for Navy Have Benefit of Libraries and Clubs

The Army and Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities, in addition

to the work being done in Army camps and cantonments, now has its representatives in every training station of the Navy and at every place where enlisted men are preparing for sea services.

There are 86 clubs for sailors at camps and in adjacent cities. There are reading and writing rooms, assembly halls, and some of the cities have arrangements for athletics, swimming pools, and gymnasiums. In the 18 camps there are given each week 92 entertainments ranging from professional performances, lectures, and exhibitions, to club nights and weekly dances.

More than 60,000 books have been furnished ships and stations by the American Library Association. The Y. M. C. A. has 42 buildings and tents in the various camps.

Color of Cord on Hat Denotes Service of Wearer

Just as the sleeve chevrons and bars, stars, and eagles on the shoulder proclaim ranking officers, the hat cord denotes the branch of service each private has entered.

Light blue signifies Infantry; scarlet, Artillery; yellow, Cavalry; buff, Quartermasters Corps; scarlet and white, Engineers Corps; orange and white, Signal Corps; scarlet and black, Ordnance; black and white, field clerk; maroon, Medical Corps; black and gold, officers; silver and black, adjutant general's clerk; green, instructor Home Guards; green and white, Home Guards. These cords are worn only on service hats.

Cadet aviators wear as hat bands inch and a half white ribbons and on coat collars insignia representing the aviation branch of the Signal Corps, propeller blades.

Three Per Cent of Men Gainfully Employed Now in Service

In a bulletin on the employment of women in the storage and warehousing depots of the United States Army is the following:

"The census of 1910 reported that of every 100 men and boys 10 years of age and over, only 19 were not gainfully employed. This group of 19 included old men not able to work, children too young to work, the sick and handicapped, and men in schools and colleges.

"Assuming that 500,000 of the number called by the selective-service law have had some form of gainful em-

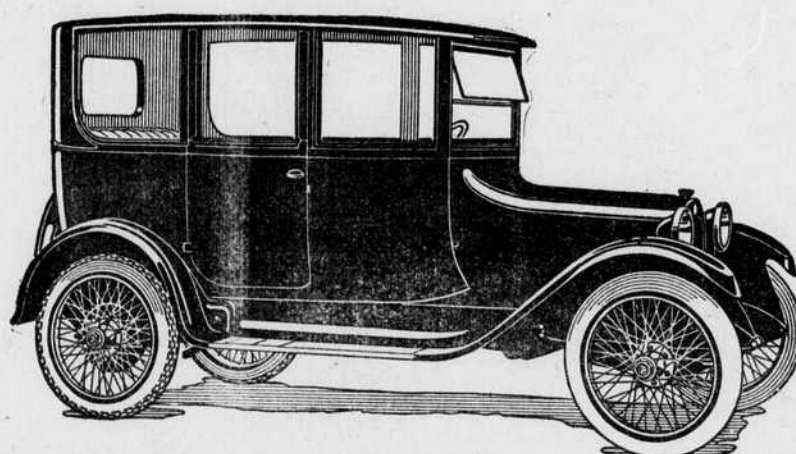
DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

The convertible sedan adjusts itself to all seasons and all weathers, and to every purpose—business or social—of the entire household.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

Sedan or Coupe, \$1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$1050. Touring Car, Roadster or Commercial Car, \$885. (All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)



ARTHUR RYAN

Phone 36

O'Neill, Nebr.

ployment, we may estimate that 1 out of every 60 men in the industries and professions of the country has been called into military service, while another in every 60 has voluntarily joined the forces of the Army or Navy. Thus, about 3 per cent of the gainfully employed men have been taken out of their occupations."

Manufacturing Plants Working on Navy Orders Must Be Guarded

Contractors working on orders for the Navy are required to provide watchmen and devise to protect their plants and property and the work in progress against espionage, acts of war and of enemy aliens. Upon request they must report the citizenship, country of birth, or alien status of all employees.

Haiti has forbidden the export of foodstuffs to countries at war with the United States and countries associated with them in the war.

The Italian wheat crop for 1917 was

30 per cent below the average. The year of 1917 established new high production records for corn, oats, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco, beans, and onions.

Arrangements have been made for some relaxation of the restrictions on the export of foodstuffs to Cuba, whose people are greatly dependent upon the United States for their food supply.

Among the exports which may be licensed in limited quantities are condensed milk, butter and cheese, pork and pork products, beef and beef products, and dried fruits.

The 16 cantonments built for the training of soldiers cost \$134,000,000, with a net profit to contractors of 2.98 per cent.

Government estimates of the production of petroleum in the United States in 1917 place it at nearly 14 per cent greater than any previous year.

A second training camp will be held at Porto Rico, starting February 1. The attendance of 400 will be selected from citizens and residents of Porto Rico.

What Farmers Are

Saying About the

TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER

"It has been a pleasure to me to read the many subjects that are so ably presented on the editorial page of the TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER. I feel that they are timely and to the point, dealing with subjects at all times of vital interest to agriculture in its many phases."—C. G.

"That article on Page 4 regarding Mr. Johnson's good living on one acre is good. Stamps are enclosed for which please send me two or three extra copies."—C. W. W.

"I have been so interested in your paper that I can't resist writing."—L. S.

If you are not receiving the Twentieth Century Farmer, you should subscribe for it at once.

