

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN, Publisher.

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

American gold coinage, eagles, half-eagles and quarters are the value of \$10, \$5 and \$2.50, respectively, were first placed in circulation 125 years ago, December 6, 1792. Since that date the United States mints have turned out in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 eagle coins, or \$20 gold pieces over 50,000,000 eagles, about 100,000,000 half-eagles and some 20,000,000 quarter-eagles. One and \$3 gold pieces were formerly coined, but they were discontinued in 1839. The first coin called an eagle was used in Ireland in the Thirteenth century, and it was so named from the figure of an eagle impressed upon it, but it was made the base metal. The standard of the eagle was borne by the ancient Persians, and the Romans also coined gold and silver eagles. The eagle, and sometimes represented them with their talons. Charlemagne adopted the double eagle as the standard of the holy Roman empire. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I and Napoleon III, and is to this day the standard of Austria and Prussia while before the revolution Russia also claimed it.

Mystery still attaches to certain explosive sounds, heard in various parts of the world and known to science as "brontides." On the coast of Belgium these sounds seem to come from the sea, and are called locally "mistpoeffers." In the Ganges delta of India, similar sounds are called "Barisal" guns. Brontides are well known in some parts of Italy, where they bear a great variety of names. In Haiti a squad of this character is known as the "gouffre," while in parts of Australia it is called the "desert sound." Brontides mostly take the form of muffled detonations of indefinite direction. Probably they are of subterranean origin. Studies of earthquakes in the transmission of sound through the atmosphere lead to the conclusion that some of the sounds heretofore reported as brontides were really due to cannonading or blasting.

Shark fishing has evolved from a sport to an organized industry in the Pacific waters off the southwestern coast. The skin of various species of the fish when tanned forms a tough, durable leather that is in considerable demand, and from the carcass likewise has commercial value. Of late a Japanese syndicate has undertaken the exploitation of this long neglected field, and as a result, large numbers of sharks are being captured. The mottled skins of slipper sharks are being made into slippers, belts, gloves and other articles, while those of the great blue and basking sharks, which are especially thick and strong, are used for purposes that demand long lived material.

Bermuda onions farmers of south Texas planted the largest crop that has ever been grown in that state. It is estimated that there will be more than 12,000 acres devoted to Bermuda onions in the Rio Grande and Lancaster region this season. This is an increase of 4,000 acres over last season's crop. Basing the possible revenue on present prices, the crop should bring to the growers approximately \$7,000,000. In several instances large fortunes were made by growers from their spring's crop of Bermuda onions. Net clearance ranging from \$30,000 to \$50,000 each were made by growers. It was not unusual last year for a farmer to obtain net proceeds of \$400 to \$600 an acre from his onion crop.

The remarkable career of Sir Samuel Romilly, the British statesman, came to a tragic end 99 years ago. He was the first influential man in England to attempt to bring about the abolition of capital punishment when he entered public life. The English statutes punished with death nearly 300 crimes, ranging from murder and treason down to keeping company with gypsies. Romilly, who was of French descent, secured the repeal of these codes. Romilly was devoted to his wife, and when she died, October 29, 1818, the philanthropist fell into a delirium of grief. Four days later his grief had so preyed on his mind that he killed himself.

One of the thickest skinned animals in existence is the walrus, which is found in great herds on the ice fields of the ocean and in winter on Bering sea. Hides one inch or more thick, especially around the shoulders, are common, and they can be split many times, every layer a tough, strong, durable leather. The hides are used for making bags, trunks and buffers for polishing in the shops of gold and silver smiths. Beneath the hide of the walrus is a layer of fat of six inches thick, which protects the walrus from the cold. He will sleep on the ice floe till he melts a great basin in it for the warmth of his ponderous body.

California has but two species of native trees that are normally of weeping habit. One is Quercus lobata, the valley oak, having its most southerly range near Burbank. The other is Picea breweriana, the weeping spruce, which is found in a few isolated mountainous sections in the northwestern corner of the state.

Asher Hoon, of East Carmi, Ill., is not worried about measles day, especially while the snow is inches deep around his house. Recently he saw a fine fat possum which he saw in a persimmon tree in his back yard, then in a few hours he found three rabbits in his woodshed.

Chinese are proud of large families, for it is looked upon as a sign of good temper and right living. A large family living together and not dividing the property is a sign of prosperity. One of the highest honors, Wu Fu Tung Fang, or five generations under one roof, is coveted by all but attained by few.

Dr. R. P. Oppenheimer, of Knoxville, Tenn., who recently assisted the stork in the arrival of little Morris Lindsay Weisner, received his free in 500 "buffalo" nickles. The parents, in anticipation of the event, began saving the nickles. The child has received the nickname of Buffalo Bill Weisner.

An apple tree in the yard of Joseph Zavis, of Kent county, Delaware, blossoms every year with pink roses. The tree was planted years ago by Julian Emerson, who grafted a rose bush on the tree. Last year it bore hundreds of roses, but it will never bear fruit.

James Brown, who has an artificial arm and leg, is employed picking oranges in an orchard near Lindsay, Cal. He is considered the most rapid and efficient picker on the force and averages around 100 boxes of fruit daily. A normal man who can pick 50 boxes is considered an expert.

Study of advertising is attracting more women than ever before at the University of Wisconsin. Thirteen women, most of them students in journalism, are now enrolled in the advertising class studying ad writing and selling advertisements along with the men.

CREDITS RECOVERY TO VIRTUE OF PRAYER

Nebraska Woman Believed Fatally Ill Is Quickly Fully Restored.

Aurora, Neb., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Herman Matticks, ill nearly unto death on Sunday, is now back at her old job of taking care of the family home. Mrs. Matticks and members of her family declare that her restoration is directly due to prayers uttered at her bedside by her family.

Mrs. Matticks had been ailing for some time. Last Friday the doctor told her she was in a serious condition, and she sent for her children. These arrived Sunday. By that time the doctor, who had made frequent daily visits, told the family that he had done all he could and that death was a matter of only a few hours.

The Matticks family has always been greatly devoted. When the family gathered around her in the evening, she was scarcely breathing. A son suggested that they utilize prayer for her recovery. A daughter, Mrs. Herman Tuepker, offered prayer and the others joined in the final supplication.

Hardly had the prayer been concluded when Mrs. Matticks sat up in bed with her hands outstretched. She said that she had suddenly felt wonderful better. Within an hour she was sitting in a chair. The next day she came downstairs to eat with the family and is now doing her family chores as usual.

URGES FARMERS TO MAKE POTATO STARCH

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9.—C. W. Pugsley, of the state agricultural college has secured the assignment of a federal expert to Nebraska for the purpose of teaching and inducing the people to turn the surplus potato crop into starch.

Northwestern Nebraska, responding to the call to raise more potatoes now has 2,500 acres in storage that she cannot sell because the storage warehouses in the population centers are filled with potatoes bought at \$1.50 and \$1.65 per 100, and the commission men won't buy any more, even though the price has slumped to \$1.25, until they have disposed of the city market prices what they have on hand.

The government is fearful that unless something is done to take these potatoes off the hands of the growers, at a reasonable price which means a profit for them, there will be a very small acreage in the state this year. Professor Pugsley says that starch may be made at home by washing the potatoes first, then grind them and immerse them in a tub of water. The starch goes to the bottom, and can be readily retrieved.

LIMITS PROFIT THAT MAY BE MADE ON COAL

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9.—Fuel Administrator Kennedy has issued an order placing in effect the following gross margin to be allowed all coal dealers in the state outside of Lancaster and Douglas counties, where prices had previously been fixed on the same basis. On domestic coal, screened at the yard, \$1.40 a ton; on domestic coal, unscreened, \$1.25; steam coal, 90 cents; coke, \$1.25.

RED CROSS HEAD O. K.'S BOLSHEVISTS

Col. William B. Thompson, copper magnate, is one big man in the United States who champions the Russian bolshhevists. Since his return from Europe where he headed the American Red Cross mission to Russia, he has supported the bolshhevists in numerous addresses.

Col. Thompson, during his stay from July to November in Petrograd contributed \$1,000,000 to the bolshhevists to help spread their doctrines in Austria and Germany.

"It was one way to deal a telling blow to the czar," said Thompson. "The bolshhevists are not and have not been pro-German. I believe the attitude of the American press in failing to understand the Reds has tended to aid the kaiser's cause."

The copper magnate believes that the bolshhevists are heading the world.

The War Time Kitchen.

From the London News.

The private kitchen has to go. It is scarcely possible to doubt that now. With gas and fuel at their present prices, and likely to mount steadily higher, the great majority, as winter advances, will certainly be driven to living in one room. The economy effected by that simple measure will be enormous, and it entails no very serious hardship given a satisfactory arrangement of the cooking problem. That problem could be practically solved tomorrow by the voluntary surrender, even in a very limited degree, of the domestic isolation in which the British family lives. If every two households agree to dine together only, it would be more than half solved. It is a matter in which the merits of a voluntary system over any compulsory arrangement are more obvious even than usual. But if the public continues to set its face obstinately against it, the compulsion will certainly come.

A Statue to Be Seen.

The severest of Bernard's critics is Lincoln's own son, Robert T. Lincoln, who sums up the statue thus: "The result is a monstrous figure which is grotesque as a likeness, and defamatory as an effigy." It does seem indeed that if the statue ever is erected in London we shall be compelled for a time, at any rate, to depart from our customary attitude toward public stonery—and actually inwardly. The present writer must add, though, that photographs of the statue which he has seen give the impression that Bernard has imparted to his work an impressively grave, rough hewn beauty.

GOVERNOR NEVILLE TO VISIT CAMP FUNSTON

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9.—Governor Neville, Vice Chairman Coupland of the state council of defense; Adjutant General Clapp, and J. H. Metcalfe, private secretary to the governor, will go to Camp Funston tomorrow to be present at the dedication of a community building for Nebraska men. The building has just been completed at a cost of about \$10,000. It will serve the Nebraska boys as a gymnasium and also as a place for receiving their relatives and friends who visit the camp.

RAILROADS PREPARING FOR SPRING FRESHETS

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 9.—With less than five weeks left to go on all Nebraska rivers, Nebraska railroads are getting ready for the worst ice jams and subsequent floods in the past decade. Officials are mobilizing large quantities of dynamite and black powder at all the well known trouble spots.

Hundreds of bridges on the Union Pacific and the Burlington will be guarded by watchmen equipped with explosives.

GINGER ESSENCE SOLD TO BOOZE FIENDS

Fremont, Neb., Feb. 9.—Essence of ginger scored a knockout and Bert Kendall and Charles Madison, both under the influence, were haled into court. As a sequel to confessions wrung from them Otto Pohl, druggist, was arrested. Kendall and Madison sold Pohl the essence and that it bore a mark of 93 per cent alcohol.

NEGRO MURDERER IS GIVEN LIFE TERM

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 9.—Charles Smith, alias Larkin McCleod, negro circus roustabout, found guilty of the shocking murder of Mrs. C. L. Nethaway on a shelf above the railway cut near her home August 26, 1917, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Sears in criminal court, following a denial of a motion for a new trial.

Smith denied his guilt when called upon for remarks, but accepted his sentence calmly.

Of all the eccentric characters in Japan, one of the most famous and distinguished is Viscount Dr. Inajiro Tajiri, president of the imperial board of audit. He flatters nobody, not excepting himself, and is feared by all who are not sincere. Fearlessness of public opinion or ridicule is dramatically exemplified in the simple and unpretentious life that he is leading. His food is of the simplest variety. His car is not of the office class filled with rich and picked plums and during the last 40 years he has ever stuck to this Spartan lunch.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION LIVE IN NEBRASKA

Effort to Prevent Unnaturalized Males Voting Brings Up the Woman Question.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9.—Pressure is being brought by the state woman's suffrage association to induce the special committee of the state council of defense to back track on its plan of submitting the amendment agreed upon for submission to the voters this fall, and which will require foreign born males to become fully naturalized before they can vote.

The amendment as drawn up by the attorney general provides that all males of 21 years of age and upward, born in the United States or who have become fully naturalized may vote at all elections. This is a rewriting of the entire suffrage clause of the constitution, and if adopted would take the women from all the voting privileges they now possess since all laws that give them limited suffrage are based upon the old provision.

The women expect, if they cannot defeat in the courts the referendum effort that they will suspend the law passed last winter that give them the right to vote at city elections and for president to submit a full suffrage amendment at the fall election. This, with that of the state council of defense, will mean two amendments of the same subject, one under the initiative clause of the constitution the one receiving the highest number of votes is carried.

What the women want the council to do is to submit an independent amendment, which can be done, and which will permit them to be declared carried if it gets votes enough. They point out that the aliens, who have heretofore opposed suffrage and who defeated it in 1914, will be sure to join with the women in order to give it more votes than the other, and think the obtuseness of the council is due to the fact that the committee is made up of anti-suffragists.

NEBRASKA AVIATOR RECEIVES DISCHARGE

Ravenna, Neb., Feb. 9.—Dal Lantz, brother of Superintendent Lantz, of the Ravenna schools, now holding a position as principal at the state industrial school at Kearney, was in Ravenna for a brief visit with his brothers this week.

He was recently honorably discharged from the aviation corps in the United States army because of injuries received in a fall sustained at the school, Tex. about five months ago. He spent about three months in a military hospital and recently returned to Nebraska and resumed his former position at the industrial school.

He and his flying partner fell several hundred feet, his partner was killed outright, and Mr. Lantz was removed from the wrecked machine with a broken hip, a fractured leg and completely blind. His blindness was due to a nervous affection, and his sight has since been fully restored. He has since been confined to the hospital for more than three months.

IS FOUND DEAD ON WAGON LOAD OF HAY

Fremont, Neb., Feb. 9.—J. W. Nation, formerly a Nebraska school man, but for several years past a traveling salesman for the Hammond & Stephens Co., of Fremont, was found dead yesterday afternoon, lying on a load of hay. An operator at West End station telephoned the police station that he had found the body. The operator did not know Mr. Nation. Members of the police force who hurried to the scene drove the team which was carrying the body. Mr. Nation operated a small farm adjoining Fremont. He worked on the farm between trips on the road. He is survived by a wife and three daughters. Early this winter Mr. Nation suffered a severe attack of pneumonia and he had been in a weakened condition ever since.

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BOARD IS LOOKING TO PRODUCTION OF FOOD

Nebraska Appellate Body Demands Criticism of Its Classification of Men.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8.—Members of the appellate board resent criticisms that have recently appeared in the newspapers to the effect that they were exempting from the call for immediate service by putting in a lower classification practically all farmers who had appealed to the board. Chairman Pollard, in a statement issued, declares that the policy of the board is to look at each claim with the question in view as to whether the registration will be of more use to his country as a farmer or member of the industry to which he belongs, and that the viewpoint of the board is that of the government.

Mr. Pollard admits that the farmers are looked on with a considerable degree of favor. This is on the ground that the production of food is as necessary as the army of the men in the trenches. The great scarcity of farm labor now existing would be greatly increased during the coming harvest time if the board were to apply the same rule to a farm boy as it does to a town boy. It is not considered that both are on a par so far as usefulness at home is concerned, and that the board is aiming at, say the members thereof, is to provide against any shortage when the time comes to gather the crops needed to feed the men in the trenches.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE IS NOT WORRYING

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8.—O. S. Evans, secretary and in charge of the Farmers' Nonpartisan league headquarters, has nothing to say in answer to the withering blast delivered against that organization by the state council of defense. Mr. Evans would say that the literature to which particular objection was made, a booklet entitled "War Aims and Statement of Principles" had been withdrawn from circulation two months ago because it had accomplished its purpose.

The council laid special stress on its belief that this is no time for any agitation or for creating an organization, based on antagonism between the farmer and the town, and upon this proposition it is likely that the leaders of the league will later go to the mat. They say that the town organizations, more particularly those that control the distribution of farm products, are in active operation, and they do not see why the farmers should sit back and allow them to make big profits during the war time.

HIGHER PRICES FOR CORN MEAL PREVAIL

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8.—The millers of Nebraska and the food administration have gone to the mat on the price of cornmeal, and the millers won the count. The price has been 30 cents to the grocer for a six-pound sack, and the food administration said this was too much. The millers replied by asserting that they could get that price elsewhere and that if they were not permitted to charge it in this state they would sell their meal elsewhere. As cornmeal is a necessity since the 30-cent substitute in order to get into effect, the food administration had to back down, and so this week's fair food price list shows retail prices of 35 cents for the six-pound sack as against 32 cents a week ago, and an increase of 6 cents in the 12-pound sack and 10 cents on the 24-pound bag.

SECURES CONVICTION OF ILLINOIS CATTLE MAN

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8.—John T. Milek, of Sturgis, S. D., a former University of Nebraska man, now a rancher and lawyer, is in the city on his way home from Chicago where he had the satisfaction of securing the conviction of James Dorsey, a millionaire cattle dealer of Gilberts, Ill., for misuse of the mails. Mr. Milek has been camping on Dorsey's trail for five years, when Dorsey sold him 25 head of tubercular cattle under a personal guarantee that they were free from that disease.

Mr. Milek says that much of his difficulty in getting at Dorsey lay in the fact that he had powerful political friends. He was convicted on three counts, each of which carries a maximum of five years. Mr. Milek said that Dorsey had grown wealthy by buying rejected cattle at yards and on farms, taking them to his plant in Illinois and there treating them so that they sold readily for double what he paid for them. He had a veterinarian employed to sign certificates of good health in blank for his men to fill out. In order to pass quarantine he had a man inject tuberculin in the cattle, which prevented the inquiring veterinarians on the way to the buyer from detecting their condition. The trial lasted two weeks. Dorsey has sold thousands of head of cattle over Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and other states.

THIS ALIEN IS GIVEN DEED TO PIECE OF LAND

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8.—After having declared that he would not issue a deed to an alien and having won considerable applause out in the state for such a patriotic attitude, Land Commissioner Shurway backed down when the state board of educational lands and funds confronted him with the state constitution and instructed him to issue a deed to Hans M. Obermiller, of Sherman county.

Obermiller was born in Germany, but came to Nebraska 35 years ago. He took out his first papers in 1884, but neglected to complete his citizenship. He cannot do so at the present time while his native country is at war with his adopted country. He is represented by a loyal citizen. He gets 200 acres of land under an old contract that binds him to pay \$2,720 for it. The land is worth several times that sum.

GRAND ISLAND—GEORGE E. GIBBS, AUTO SALESMAN, IS THE FATHER OF TRIPLETS.

Robert George and Richard John weigh four and three-quarter pounds each and Lewis five and a half. All are well and evidently strong. Mr. Gibbs is one of a twin and Mrs. Gibbs' father was a twin.

SAYS DYNAMITE WAS LEFT BY ROBBERS

Norfolk, Neb., Feb. 8.—A. H. Holmes, who owns the pasture near the Northwestern round house where several sticks of dynamite were found a short time ago by some South Norfolk boys, has known where the explosive came from. He says it formed a part of the bank robbing outfit left behind by the "Shorty" Gray gang after the robbing of the Meadow Grove bank at Norfolk, 9, 1916. The dynamite has been in his pasture for several years to his knowledge, but, he says, tests have shown that it will not explode and is not dangerous.

Hindenburg Reveals Strategy Of Pershing Has Him Guessing

By J. W. T. Mason.

New York, Feb. 9.—The German general staff is completely confused over America's campaign in France. General Hindenburg is revealing the fact he does not know where Pershing is going to strike, so is concentrating his reserves near Metz, and in southern Alsace, near the Swiss border.

Reports of large masses of German troops arriving at these centers have become so persistent that they cannot be ignored.

Metz and southern Alsace are about 150 miles apart by railway. The Germans never divide their troops by so wide a distance as this unless there are most imperative reasons for it. The separation of reserves against a resolute enemy is always a dangerous policy. The only reason why Hindenburg has divided his forces is because his espionage forces have been unable to learn anything about the American chief's command designs and plans.

General Pershing has got Hindenburg guessing and that is always the first score in the game.

If Hindenburg was contemplating a major offensive at this time against the Americans he would under no circumstances separate his reserve into individual units. Instead of separating them he would concentrate at a given sector and would launch his blows with all the force at his command.

The division of the German reserve between Metz and southern Alsace, therefore, suggest Hindenburg has been puzzled by Pershing's strategy, and also that the general staff is content for the present to rest on the defensive against the fast growing American strength all along the Alsace-Lorraine border.

Missourian Who Bagged Boche Airman on First Flight Happy

Proud? Yes, Indeed, and He Doesn't Mind It a Bit That He Lost His Gloves and His Hands Were Nearly Frozen—Air Battle Over Saarburg.

With the American Army in France, (Thursday), Feb. 7.—The young American lieutenant who had the honor of shooting down his first German airplane while accompanying a French escadre on a bombing expedition Tuesday night, had never operated a machine before in his life while in flight, and never before had been over the enemy lines. He got his man over the German city of Saarburg.

The bombing squadron was over Saarburg and in the act of dropping bombs when enemy airplanes were seen approaching rapidly. By the time the bomb dropping had been completed the enemy was close at hand and the French formation of which the American lieutenant was a member had accompanied as gunners was at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

The lieutenant, who is a Missourian, took off his gloves so that he might operate his machine gun more effectively, when he saw an enemy plane driving in from the side and firing its gun. The bullets whizzed close to the French machine, but the American, acting as gunner, could get his piece into action. Then he turned a stream of bullets into the enemy and before the first drum was exhausted the enemy machine toppled and started to spiral. Then it flopped and fluttered down with a flare of smoke and flame in its wake. It crashed to the ground a short distance from the German city.

The other American aviator, also a lieutenant, was not so lucky as the Missourian, for the machine he picked out to engage dodged away quickly and he was unable to get in any effective shots. When the squadron returned the Missouri lieutenant's hands were swollen to twice their normal size from the cold, he having lost his gloves during the encounter. Otherwise he is today just about the happiest officer in the American expeditionary forces. He has been in France only a short time.

VISITORS KEPT AWAY FROM T. R. MINISTRY OF AUSTRIA OUT

Colonel, Attended by Three Nurses, Passes Fairly Restful Night—Family Near Bedside.

New York, Feb. 9.—The condition of Theodore Roosevelt at 1:30 p. m. today was declared to be satisfactory in a bulletin issued at the hospital where he was recently operated on for abscesses.

"Dr. Martin saw Colonel Roosevelt at 1:30 p. m." the bulletin read. "Colonel Roosevelt has had a very satisfactory morning and has retained all nourishment. Temperature and pulse continue normal. No additional symptoms have developed."

New York, Feb. 9.—The condition of Colonel Roosevelt, who was operated on Wednesday for fistula and abscesses in both ears was pronounced as "unchanged" by Dr. Harold K. Keyes, of Roosevelt hospital early today. Dr. Keyes added that Colonel Roosevelt had slept all night and had rested comfortably.

Colonel Roosevelt's temperature and pulse were normal, a bulletin issued at the hospital this morning said.

Doctors Duell and Martin saw Colonel Roosevelt at 8 a. m." the bulletin read. "He has had a very satisfactory night, having slept about six hours. He will be able to take nourishment at regular intervals during the day. His temperature and pulse are normal."

Three special nurses and Dr. Keyes were in constant attendance at the former president's bedside during the night. Mrs. Roosevelt spent the night in an adjoining room of the hospital. His daughters, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Richard Derby remained at the hospital until a late hour last night and then left for a nearby hotel, leaving Mrs. Roosevelt in the care of the nurses.

Any change in the Colonel's condition. It was learned that it was not found necessary to communicate with them.

During the night hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the country were received at the hospital and were turned over to Mrs. Roosevelt this morning. It was stated that visitors would not be allowed to see Colonel Roosevelt during the forenoon.

Persons in touch with the sick room considered the colonel's condition this morning "very encouraging." It was not expected that the physicians would visit the former president again until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Derby rejoined Mrs. Roosevelt at the hospital this forenoon. There were many callers, none of whom was allowed to see the colonel. They included George E. Cortelyou, who was his private secretary at the White House. Rear Admiral Gleaves, several army officers and a number of personal and political friends.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, Douglas Robinson, secretary of the colonel called on the hospital and talked with the physicians.

"I am told the colonel's condition is very encouraging," he said.

HAYWOOD IS INDICTED FOR DRAFT CONSPIRACY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—President Wilson today sent to Mrs. Roosevelt the following message of sympathy: "May I not express my warmest sympathy and the sincere hope that Mr. Roosevelt's condition is improving."

ST. LOUIS CAR STRIKE NEARING SETTLEMENT

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—A strike of 2,000 employees of the United Railways company which has been in progress here since Saturday at midnight was halted early this morning when representatives of the company and the men agreed upon a basis of settlement.

RESPECT FOR LAW IN PRUSSIA VANISHING

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—During a discussion Wednesday in the Prussian lower house in regard to the estimate of the ministry of justice the deputies discussed the democratizing effects of the war regulations, especially in connection with food. Respect for the laws was declared to be vanishing.

Minister of Justice Spain said that in Prussia alone nearly 500,000 sentences have been inflicted for infractions of the war regulations. The minister also declared that the display of gentle criminality were extraordinarily serious.

RAILROAD BILL IS REPORTED BY HOUSE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The administration railroad bill amended to limit government control to two years after peace, to vest ultimate rate fixing powers in the president and to safeguard the short line railroads against loss by diversion of freight traffic to government controlled lines was ordered favorably reported to the House today by the interstate commerce committee.

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