

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes of President Wilson: "President Wilson is not the lean, lenc-faced, somewhat cadaverous looking man that the camera sees, but a young man, the camera is a notorious flatterer. He is tall, well set up, and athletic figure of a man to whom it would be very difficult to give even an approximate age. Casually he might be placed among the numbers of well educated, healthy Americans of middle age who were to be seen on nearly every golf course of Great Britain before the war. You would know at once, even if you were only looking at his back, that this man in his gray lounge suit, well cut into his body, was a gentleman in the best sense of the word; that he was an American; and also in some way which I cannot define, that he was somebody."

Now, that the ministry of food has given London merchants permission to sell a little of the large stores of tea, they find, says the London Times, "that the American firms are already in the field. It appears that immediately the armistice was concluded American firms solicited and secured the orders. As these countries are at present rationed as to supplies, little, if any, more tea can now be taken by them. Far from feeling piqued at this situation, the British firms admire the enterprise of the American houses, and only wish that they had been permitted by the British authorities to go and do likewise."

The Detroit United Electric Railways was ordered to retain in its employ women now serving as conductors, in a decision by the national war labor board. The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees was ordered to give the women employees cards entitling them to work on the railway lines. Women who have received instruction preparatory to taking up the work of conductors are to be given positions. The decision of the board ends the opening of new fields of employment for women to be regarded as one of the incidental benefits of the war.

A letter from the former German emperor to the former Austrian emperor reads: "My soul is torn asunder, but everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged, must be cut and not a tree nor a house left standing. With such methods of terror, which alone can strike as degenerate a people as the French, war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may prolong for years. Despite all my repugnance I have had to choose the first system."

For nearly 100 years the life boat crews of the United Kingdom have served the British people. Since the outbreak of the war the life boats were launched on service 1,638 times; they went to the aid of mined or torpedoed vessels 833 times, saving 5,022 lives for Great Britain and her allies. They were also used to save the casualties directly due to war, and 22 saved from seaplanes. And yet this institution is, and always has been, supported without subsidy from the state, but entirely by voluntary contributions.

Sir Charles C. Allom, head of the Gosport Aircraft Company, says: "It is logical that a flying boat must be the craft to make the trans-Atlantic trip. We are building the largest flying boat in the world at the present time, which can make the trip and return at an economical speed of 75 miles an hour if necessary. It would be a sportsman's game to cross by airplane at high speed, but it is the flying boat that will be selected to make the voyage an undoubted success."

The delegation headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, met the British parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, but failed to reach an agreement on a proposal by Mr. Gompers that a purely trades union international conference be held concurrently with the peace conference.

Germany was in dire straits when the war ended, according to Capt. Robert W. Hudgens, of Laurens, S. C., who arrived in the Comfort. The captain said the Americans found the German soldiers being prepared to be rendered into furs, and that a complete rendering plant had been established.

United Poland appears today a new country, with every mind turned to the future and trying to forget the past. It is as if the people had come out of a nightmare. Now they are smiling and the business men are beginning to make plans for the boom they are sure is ahead, says Warsaw.

Observers in Washington, noting the effort of the president and his cabinet to hold up war time wages, and the fact that manufacturers, being without orders to fill, are laying off more and more men, are explaining the slowness of the war department in discharging men.

By a vote of 44 to 22 the lower house of the "state" passed a memorial addressed to "those United States senators now opposing equal suffrage," in which they are urged to support the proposed amendment to the national constitution.

Several Connecticut manufacturers, appreciating the fact that they shared in the advantages of war trade, are now going to manufacture articles for which there is no immediate need, in order to help out the labor problem.

Prince's Islands consist of a group of nine small islands in the Sea of Marmora, from 10 to 15 miles southeast of Constantinople. The population of the islands numbers about 10,000, for the most part Greeks, Turks and Armenians.

Federal farm loan bonds may now be bought from each of the 12 land banks under a new treasury policy outlined by Secretary Glass. About \$1,000,000 of these bonds have been sold since January 1.

White Russia has proclaimed its union with the Russian Soviet republic, according to a dispatch from Kiev. The bulk of the white Russians, who number about 5,000,000, live in Lithuania.

Kerekeny is living quietly at the home of a friend in London. He spends most of his time writing his memoirs. His wife and two sons are hostages of the Bolsheviks in Russia.

Congress will be asked by Secretary Glass to increase the authorized limit for Liberty bonds to permit a larger issue than is authorized now, or the acceptance of oversubscriptions.

Photographs of enemy subjects interned in Australia are being obtained by the British government to compare with those of the starved and emaciated Australians released from Germany.

The government in India announces that it has withdrawn restrictions on the importation of motor cars, motor cycles and motorcycles have been in force since 1916.

CONSUMERS HAVE PARTNERSHIP BILL

Nebraska Legislator Would Cut Out Much of the Middle-man's Present Profits.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 5.—A producers' and consumers' association is authorized by a bill soon to be introduced by Senator Peterson, of Lancaster. The measure is to give legal authority to cooperative associations of producers and consumers, defining them as limited partnerships and not as corporations, and authorizes them to do collective bargaining, marketing and purchasing, with profits divided on the basis of patronage.

Senator Peterson was county food administrator, and he believes that based on his experience, the measure is necessary to curb the middlemen and loosen their control on retailers. As food administrator he organized a consumers' association, that has been able to reduce the cost of getting produce from producers to consumers. The money to keep the association going was borrowed on Liberty bonds loaned for that purpose by citizens. Any number of persons, not less than 25, may organize themselves into a cooperative association under the provisions of the proposed bill.

Backed by farmer organizations, cooperation and state owned utilities are live topics during the session of the legislature. The Farmers' Union is strong for cooperative measures while the Nonpartisan League wants the state to own the stock yards, terminal elevators and flour mills, among other things. Union men don't indorse this policy because they contend that their business experience teaches them that state competition would be easy for the compactly organized private business associations, and that the state could not put them out.

MUNICIPALITIES TO ENTER PROTEST

Control of Public Utilities Should Not Be Given to Rail Commission, the Belief.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 5.—The League of Nebraska Municipalities will make a vigorous fight against a legislative bill which proposes to place all public utilities under the control and jurisdiction of the Nebraska railway commission. Mayors of towns and cities throughout the state have been asked to send delegates to a remonstrance meeting of the league planned in Lincoln, Wednesday. The league is strongly opposed to any legislation which will take away from the cities and towns the right to control and regulate their utilities.

Secretary C. A. Sorenson of the league has sent out a letter to city officials throughout the state asking them to send delegates to the special meeting of the legislative committee of the league to be held at 10:30 Wednesday morning at Lincoln to consider the Hoagland bill which he says proposes to take away the right of municipalities to control rates and service of public utility corporations and place such power with the Nebraska railway commission.

LYONS—A reception was given here for the returned soldiers. They were given a sumptuous supper at 6 o'clock, followed by a patriotic program, consisting of music, etc. The speakers were Dr. Chas. W. Ray, Rev. John E. Spencer, and Superintendent Clarence Linton. Then the soldier boys gave short addresses.

LINCOLN—Ed Norton, 72 years old, was drowned in the Blue river, near Millford, while trying to rescue his dog, which had broken through the ice on the river.

LYONS—Israel Davis purchased a hog from Greiner brothers which weighed over 500 pounds and brought the enormous sum of \$132.75.

ARTILLERY TURNED ON SLAV CAPITAL

Guns of Kronstadt Hurl Shells on Petrograd, Travelers Declare Today.

Stockholm, Feb. 3.—Petrograd has been bombarded by Kronstadt artillery and many people have been killed, according to travelers who are quoted to this effect by the Finnish papers. Serious disorders are prevalent in Petrograd.

The great fortress of Kronstadt lies about 20 miles west of Petrograd, at the head of the Gulf of Finland. The Bolshevik forces were reported on January 23 last in a dispatch from Helsingfors to be evacuating Petrograd and removing all their stores. The Bolshevik war minister, Trotsky, was said to be transferring his headquarters to Nizhni-Novgorod.

ARSENAL CLOSED. Berlin, Feb. 3.—The state arsenal at Spandau, employing 50,000 laborers, has been closed because of the coal shortage.

Three thousand Bolshevik suspects have been arrested in Budapest. All were said to be foreigners and have been ordered expelled from the country.

The Montana Stock Growers' Association is on record against government ownership and operation of live stock facilities as proposed by the Stimms bill now before congress.

T. D. Hurley, chairman of the Chicago censorship commission, says that movies will wish they had, if they do not cooperate more with regulations. "Saloons wouldn't submit to regulation," he says. "Now look at 'em."

Creation of a separate air department with its head a member of the cabinet is advocated by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee.

SCHOOL PROBLEM TO CAUSE BATTLE

Public or Parochial Schools and Language Loom Big In the Nebraska Legislature.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 3.—With but two days left in which to introduce bills and the legislative reference bureau, where the ideas of members are turned into prospective laws, two or three days behind orders, both houses of the legislature have adjourned until early next week. The total number of bills will probably reach about two-thirds of the usual number, but at least 25 of these are so radical in character, and yet have strong backing, that two months will be none too short a time left for their consideration, it is believed.

The big fight in the house the coming week will be over the question of state control of private and parochial schools. H. R. 64, the product of Representative Burney, of Cedar county, is under a tremendously heavy fire from the Catholics and Lutherans and also from some of the smaller colleges with preparatory departments. The denominational school representatives are violent in their denial of the implication that their schools have not been conducted so as to turn out loyal American graduates. They admit that there were some schools in the state that were not doing this, but insist that they were not condemned for that reason.

Superintendent Waterhouse of the Fremont schools, speaking for the school men of the state, said that there were two ways in which to handle the situation, require all children to attend the public schools until they are 16, as provided in the Burney bill, or to bring them under such state regulation as will remove the dangerous tendencies that developed in some schools while the war was in progress.

The parochial and private school representatives are willing to concede that the state shall prescribe the course of study, that the persons who engage in teaching shall be citizens of the country and holders of proper certificates from state authorities, and that the persons who engage in teaching shall be citizens of the country and holders of proper certificates from state authorities, and that the schools shall be subject to visit and inspection by all superintendents, city, county and state. This is taken as a big concession from their previous attitude, and it is likely that this compromise will represent the final outcome of the controversy. Some ask that a little religious instruction in German be permitted so that children can worship with parents.

Before the committee meeting many persons appeared in protest. A very warm exchange took place between Representative Maurer, one of the authors of the Burney bill, and a Catholic lawyer from Omaha, during which Maurer was hissed. Attorneys who appeared claimed the bill was unconstitutional because it sought to make a crime, by penalizing those who did not send their children to the public schools, out of something that was not a menace to the state. Millions of dollars worth of property, it was pointed out, would be rendered worthless for school purposes if the parochial and private schools were closed.

New Measures Proposed. Before quitting for the week the house recommended for passage a few bills of only local importance, but listened to the reading of 30 new bills, bringing the total up to 348. Among them were bills as follows:

Putting all justices of the peace on a salary instead of a fee basis; amending the direct primary so as to provide for nominating all state officers besides governor at a convention to which delegates are elected by primary; requiring the municipal ice plant at Omaha to condemn private plants when it is necessary to increase its present output; two bills for child welfare work, one creating a bureau in the state superintendent's office and the other making a commission of unpaid persons to look after the welfare of children; provides for the appointment of a state apologist; requiring the general public, when benefitted by special improvements, to pay its proper share of the cost; limiting the commissions of real estate to 5 per cent on the first \$1,000 and 2 1/2 per cent on all over that sum; requiring all buildings equipped with gas to provide a self-acting valve to close the supply when fire occurs; providing for the auditing of accounts of county officials, when request is made as provided for, by the state auditor; providing that in the purchase of any public utility by a city only the value of the physical property shall be paid, and the same is to be used if it is a question of rate making.

UNIVERSITY PURCHASES THE ARMY BARRACKS. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 3.—The army barracks building, completed on the university farm campus shortly before the signing of the armistice, have been purchased by the University of Nebraska. The buildings will be torn down and the lumber and fixtures used or sold.

The barracks consist of four buildings—two sleeping quarters, 70x150 feet each, a mess hall, 50x130 feet, and a toilet and bath house 30x100 feet. Three of the buildings are two stories. They contain several hundred thousand feet of lumber, nearly 1,000 windows, besides a large quantity of plumbing, toilet and electric light fixtures.

COLORIDGE PREPARES TO BUILD FINE HOTEL. Coloridge, Neb., Feb. 3.—Coloridge is to have a modern hotel. Business men and farmers have subscribed \$30,000, and work on the structure is to be started as soon as the weather will permit. It is understood the building is to be put up on the site of the old hotel.

William G. McAdoo describes his position as director general of railroads as a "hot poker."

BROTHER-IN-LAW IS THE DEFENDANT

Breach of Promise Action Brought By Sister of First Wife—Sensation at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1.—Joseph L. Walz, a business man of Denison, Ia., is the defendant in a breach of promise suit on trial in the local district court. Miss Lillian Zimmer, of Lincoln, who at one time was a clerk in Walz's store in Denison, is the plaintiff. Her sister was the first wife of defendant, and died some years ago. He courted her in 1917, and won her consent to a marriage. Later he began to act coolly towards her, and she found out he was writing to a woman in Carroll, Ia., whom he later married.

Miss Zimmer testified that all of her friends and relatives were advised of the engagement, and that after he broke it off she was greatly distressed and nervous. She said that Walz told her his father and brother objected to the marriage, but that made no difference with him. His little son, who lived for a time with the Zimmer family here, was told by Walz to call her mamma.

On cross-examination Miss Zimmer was confronted with two letters, one that she had written to the woman whom he afterwards married in which she said that Walz was engaged to her and suggested that it would be embarrassing for her to be met at the altar by the sheriff. The other letter was one Walz had written her that she had not strings on him and had not had for six months, and that she had better not start anything she could not finish. He told her she was engaged in dirty work and that she would hurt no one but herself.

WOMAN'S TIP PREVENTS ESCAPE OF PRISONER. Fremont, Neb., Feb. 1.—On a tip furnished by a Fremont woman who called over the telephone, C. J. Boles, who leaped from the second story of the court house to the ground below after sliding down from the sun parlor jail on top of the building by means of a blanket rope, was transferred from the hospital to the city jail last night.

The woman said that she had heard friends of Boles plotting to help him escape from the hospital, where he has been chained to his bed. Boles is awaiting trial on a charge of automobile stealing.

ESCAPING FROM CUSTODY HE DIES. Kearney, Neb., Feb. 1.—William Wilkinson, 20, inmate of the state industrial school, escaped from that institution shortly after 8 o'clock, breaking away from his guards while being transferred from one building to another. In the morning his body was found lying between the Burlington tracks and the coal chute. There was no indication that he had met his death by accident or foul play, and the supposition is that death was due to heart failure.

LINCOLN WANTS TO EXTEND ITS LIMITS. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1.—The Lincoln Commercial Club voted today to have introduced a bill providing for a greater Lincoln, and proposes to take in the four or five suburban towns with an aggregate population of 15,000. These towns vigorously opposed the measure two years ago, and succeeded in defeating it.

FANCY PRICES REALIZED AT THE WAGNER SALE. Norfolk, Neb., Feb. 1.—Forty-seven fancy hogs at the Wagner sale brought \$28,340. H. C. McKelvie, brother of Governor McKelvie, bought the highest priced hog for \$1,150. William Wrigley, Jr., son of the gum manufacturer, was also a purchaser. His purchases went to Lake Geneva, Wis. A \$10,000 boar on the farm attracted considerable attention.

FAST BOXING BOUT WITNESSED AT OMAHA. Omaha, Neb., Jan. 31.—Earl Puryear, of Denver, and Walter Ritchie, of Chicago, fought 10 fast rounds here last night. No decision was rendered, but a majority of the spectators seemed to think Puryear had a shade the best of the argument.

BEATRICE—The Rev. W. W. Burke, of Walla Walla, Wash., has been called as pastor of the First Christian church of this city, to succeed the Rev. C. E. Stevens, who resigned recently to accept the pastorate of the First Christian church at Bethany. The Rev. Mr. Burke will assume his new duties March 1.

LINCOLN—What is believed to have been the first wedding ever performed in the governor's office took place when the Rev. J. H. Presson, clerk in the office, married Harry G. McLachlan and Lois M. McCully, both of Lincoln. They were old friends of his.

Archibald Stevenson, of the military intelligence bureau, tells the Senate committee that the Nonpartisan League is characterized as a pacifist movement.

General Kyrill Malinofsky, who is said to have been responsible for massacres of Greeks and Armenians, has been arrested, according to a report from Constantinople.

Trotsky is reported to have intimated that the soviet government was prepared, under certain conditions, to abandon its internationalist aims and raise the banner of "Russia for the Russians."

An appropriation of \$50,000 from the state fund, to be apportioned at the rate of \$100 for each county in Idaho that will raise a like amount for the construction of a memorial to soldiers that fought and died in the war against Germany, is proposed in a bill introduced into the lower house of the legislature.

An amendment to the Texas constitution is proposed which would grant suffrage to women, and at the same time disfranchise all but citizens.

England is warned that there will be a reduction, but probably an increase, in the war time price of goods, because of recent increases in wages in all operative centers.

HINES SPLITS M'ADOO IDEAS IN RAIL PLAN

Suggests Three Year Period of Control as Test—Opposes Government Ownership—Submits Statement to Committee.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Government railroad control must be extended for at least three years or be shelved at once. That is the ultimatum laid down today by Walker B. Hines, director general of railroads. He proposed a three-year extension period as a compromise because of bitter opposition in congress to the recent five-year recommendation of Wm. G. McAdoo.

In any event, Hines declared when he faced the Senate interstate commerce committee today, the present 21-months limit on government operation is intolerable. He had in mind the resolution introduced by Senator Cummins to return the railroads to private control before that limit expires. Hines came out frankly against government ownership but earnestly appealed for adoption of a five-year test period. He favors private operation by a few companies under a profits guarantee and strict government regulation.

Explains His Idea. "I think a three-year extension would accomplish a great deal to remove the difficulties which are inherent in the 21-months plan," Hines told the Senate committee. "Even three years would segregate and spread out and in part dissipate the unfavorable and the psychological factors which under the 21 months' plan promise to converge so as to do the maximum damage to the public service."

"Also the three-year extension would give opportunity for legislation immediately following instead of immediately preceding the presidential election."

Added Stability. "But," he added, "I believe the five-year extension would be much better because it would give added stability."

Hines, realizing that this plan faces widespread opposition among both parties in congress, argued from every possible angle for its adoption.

"Unless a reasonable extension shall be granted it will be contrary to the public interest to hold the railroads for the full 21 months," Hines declared.

"We had better terminate the control and go back to the old system or we should extend the control long enough to admit of an adequate opportunity to adopt a radical and new system which will really bring about a permanent solution."

Unofficial reports at the railroad administration are that unless congress votes an extension, a proclamation will be issued in March, turning the road's back about June 30.

Question of Rates. Fears of railroad executives and others that prompt return will result in chaos and financial loss, were scouted by Hines.

"We can only assume a chaotic condition by assuming the Interstate Commerce commission would omit to perform its functions," he explained.

Attacking the commission's proposal for increased powers, Hines said present laws give ample power to preserve existing rates and for adjusting them to meet immediate necessities, should government operation be abandoned. Pre-war intrastate rate rates could be set aside in favor of the higher ones, Hines declared he believed.

"I would advise the president that any relinquishment made ought to be on reasonable notice and in due and orderly manner," Hines said.

Alarm Only Danger. "I believe that unless companies, through a mistaken policy, themselves create a needless state of alarm, a reasonable and orderly transition back to private management could be made in the next few months without additional legislation as well as it could under any legislation that is likely to be obtained."

"I confess I can see no reason whatever why this control should continue simply for the purpose of protecting the railroads from an alleged chaotic condition."

Oppose Ownership. Hines announced his stand on the question of government ownership. "I do not personally believe in government ownership," he explained. "I believe there can be a form of radically reconstructed private ownership with such close government supervision, including government representation on boards of directors as will give the public and labor all the benefits of government ownership, and at the same time avoid the political difficulties which perhaps are inseparable from government ownership."

Nevertheless, Hines said he wants a fair test made.

"We know that a large body of the people of this country have a settled conviction that this question cannot be successfully disposed of except through government ownership. Arguments of government ownership advocates are temporarily at a discount by reason of a reaction from all forms of government control, this being a perfectly natural aftermath of the war."

Not Time Enough. "Two years is not time enough for a fair demonstration, he said. No plan can be satisfactory which permits existence of over capitalization and a large number of companies, some strong, some weak, Hines believes.

"Any plan of private management ought to provide for participation of the government and perhaps of labor, in the profits in excess of some comparatively moderate returns," he explained.

He wants a small guaranteed return, efficient concern to get part of profits earned in excess of the guaranteed return, and at the same time high operating costs were due to the war rather than to high wages. Changes to the contrary are unfair to railroad labor, Hines declared.

DEPUTIES HEAR WILSON IDEAS ON CONGRESS

President Addresses Joint Session of French Parliament—Plans Rush the League of Nations During the Week.

Paris, Feb. 4.—Robert Lansing, the American secretary of state, was unanimously elected president of the committee on responsibility for the war which held its first meeting today at the foreign office.

By United Press. Paris, Feb. 4.—President Wilson today began his drive for consummation of the league of nations program before the end of the week.

Addreses Parliament. Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber, was selected to greet President Wilson in the presence of President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and other celebrities. The situation was similar to that of an address before a joint session of the American congress, as members of the French senate sat with the deputies. The president was escorted into the chamber by a detachment of the republican guards.

Refreshed by a day of complete rest, the president, following his address on the subject of the league before the chamber of deputies this afternoon, was to confer with the special committee which is working out details of the league's outline. In this meeting, to be held at the hotel Crillon, work was to be taken up on the definite constitution of the league upon which several tentative agreements have already been reached.

The president is working in the closest unanimity with Lord Cecil and General Smuts on the draft for the constitution which provides for a permanent organization to meet regularly, and to have machinery for arbitration and economic punishments. Complete agreement on the framework is generally anticipated before Premier Lloyd George leaves for London at the end of the week.

View Greek Claims. President Wilson met with the peace bureau this morning. The Balkan situation was discussed, with particular reference to Greece's political and territorial claims. Premier Venizelos was the principal speaker.

FINANCIAL PLANS. Paris, Feb. 4.—Proposals for the establishment of a single financial front for the allies have been submitted to the entente ministers here by Signor Crespi, member of the Italian delegation, according to a statement made by him today. After saying that the central powers must compensate the allies for the damage suffered during the war, Signor Crespi said:

"On the other hand all the allies have suffered immense losses, and they must all benefit from the indemnities which the enemy is to pay. Each one should receive in proportion to the effort it has made. The smaller states that have spent more than large ones, in comparison to their wealth ought to receive larger indemnities in proportion."

"The simplest way to carry out the actual distribution would be to put the entire fund into a common pool, which could be periodically apportioned among the different nations. The fund should be augmented by taxes of a universal character levied on states, enemy allied or neutral, the last named having benefited from the sacrifices made by the allies. Such a tax would not weigh more heavily on one state than on another, since it would be universal. It would merely have the effect of raising prices on some certain particular products in all countries alike."

The Enemy Debt. "The enemy should be forced to pay off as soon as possible the allies' debts. The international tax would furnish interest on the rest, and a sinking fund for paying it off eventually. In my opinion the enemy ought to be allowed to pay, not only in gold, but in raw materials and finished products. Part of their debt might be covered by bonds which they would take up gradually in exchange for goods."

WOULD JOIN ITALY. By Associated Press. Paris, (Sunday) Feb. 2.—President Wilson and other members of the peace conference have received from the president of the national council at Fiume, the mayor of the city and members of the house of deputies, a memorandum concerning the situation in that town, which expects its fate to be decided this week. The memorandum maintains that upon the dissolution of Austria, Fiume became an independent state, exercising all state functions, as it had notified all governments of Europe and America.

"The state of Fiume, using its rights of self-determination decided to join Italy for national and economic reasons," the memorandum says. "The nationality of Fiume is proven by the fact that all mayors and deputies of the city have always been Italian and the same holds true as to members of the municipal council. All schools in Fiume are Italian."

EGGS MAKE BREAK ON THE MARKETS. Heavy Shipments Turn Chicago Wholesalers Over and Big Drop Results. By Associated Press. Chicago, Feb. 3.—Cost of living came down steadily today in one important item, the cost of eggs. Owing to plentiful arrivals here, retail prices were cut as much as a week ago, while wholesale prices fell 15 cents to 20 cents a dozen. The new quotations range from 25 to 30 cents.