

# THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN, Publisher.  
O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

"We didn't know what we were fighting for," is the keynote of the complaint of 325 doughboys recently arrived from the Archangel front who are now in London hospitals. Most of them are Michigan and Wisconsin men. "We arrived in Archangel in October and lived in barracks located in swamps, which resulted in an epidemic consisting of a rash breaking out all over our bodies," says an Indiana corporal. "Then we went to Tullahoma, and lived in unsanitary lodgings. Our only amusement was destroyed on a rainy day when a Bolshevik shell destroyed our program. We had no particular complaint against the food other than it was of the plainest and there was no change. We didn't have any real cigars. We had to make them out of tissue paper and dried most tea leaves. But we wouldn't have minded any of this if we had known why in hell we were there."

Mexican officials have been advised by the Mexican consulate in San Francisco, Cal., that numerous Portuguese residents of the United States, especially those in California, are seeking admission to Mexico where they hope to find work. The Portuguese are skilled in vine culture but demand for their services will cease when prohibition goes into effect in the United States. There are more than 30,000 Portuguese in the United States and that is proposed to plant colonies in the state of Sinaloa and Navarri.

The personal appearance of the president at the meeting between the allies and the Germans, is commented on by London papers as follows: The only one who seemed to be behind his set smile was President Wilson. Manchester Guardian. President Wilson glanced around the room with intense curiosity. Central News. Mr. Wilson, cold and non-committal. Daily Mail. With a little smile, half hidden behind his set smile, was President Wilson. Evening Standard. A searching gaze, but suggestive of judicial stolidity. Daily News.

Surgeon B. J. Lloyd, of the United States public health services says the building of the Panama canal was but a day's work in comparison to the task of eradicating tuberculosis. "The tuberculosis problem means the germ of tuberculosis on the one hand, and the newborn babe on the other. Inasmuch as no baby is ever born with tuberculosis, if the two could be kept apart there would not be any tuberculosis problem."

Special reconstruction towns may be established by the government in the near future, where soldiers suffering from tuberculosis can regain their health and at the same time work at light trades to fit themselves for a full return to the industrial life, said Col. Estes Nichols, of the United States army general hospital at New Haven, Conn.

Lord Reading said in a recent speech in London: "I can never speak of the relations between America and Great Britain without feeling a warmth of enthusiasm which carries me, very often, almost beyond the verge of a statement. The generosity of the American public toward the British people is perhaps difficult to represent to the British."

Commenting on the vast quantities of eggs being put in storage even at the present high prices, Bradstreet says: "And that means that storage eggs must sell for 7 cents average in order to show the smallest profit, and this price calls for about an 89-cent market for fresh eggs."

The handsome bronze statue of King Charles I in Trafalgar Square, which has been covered by a tarpaulin since the German airships began raiding London, will not, for a time at least, be uncovered, as the left foreleg of the bronze horse which supports the greater part of the statue's weight has cracked.

"General Villa and I believe that after the revolution in Mexico is over, a civilian should be elected to serve the needs of the country," explains General Angeles. "It is the intention of this revolution to conquer the state of Chihuahua and receive the refugees from Mexico who are in the United States."

A cotton mill man from South Carolina journeyed to New York a few days ago to ask aid of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the protection of negro workmen in the cotton mills, who are earning bigger wages than they ever earned before, against the machinations of wild cat stock promoters who find the negroes uncommonly easy picking.

A choir of 100 trombones, said to be the largest ever organized, will be a feature of the Methodist centenary celebration at Columbus, Ohio, June 20 to July 13, which will mark the close of 100 years of missionary work by the Methodist Episcopal church.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reports that Sweden is negotiating for a huge loan from the United States at 6 per cent and that the American concern, Montgomery Ward is planning establishment of a large branch in Stockholm.

The resident of Pittsburgh have filed a suit against the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees in which \$2,035,000.75 is asked of the union. This sum, it is claimed, was lost by the people as a result of the recent street car strike.

Parisian society people are taking a hand in strike breaking in order to help the city regain its much needed street transportation. Baron Rothschild has been making regular trips as chauffeur to his bus and now, and then a countless punches ticket in the subway station.

The London Times announces the death of "Toby," of the Suburban. "Toby," an Irish terrier, would mount the engine whenever a call was sounded, and ring the bell by the driver's seat with his teeth.

"The liquor dealers say that after July 1, 1918, hotel room rates will be increased to make up for loss of liquor revenue, and thousands of dollars worth of property will be unused."

The absence of cheap sweets, and the healthy effects of war bread, are given by the medical officer of Hamagat, London, as the reason for the exceptionally good condition of the teeth of the school children for last year.

It appears from a yesterday's comment of Mr. Hawker that he still feels the American Navy men did not fly over the Atlantic because the American Navy took every possible precaution to safeguard the lives of its men.

The first of a fleet of 40 oil-burning freighters being built in the Detroit district will soon be on the way to the Atlantic coast.

# ALIEN CUSTODIAN WILL SELL FARM

## Nebraska Pro-German to Pay Dearly For His Sympathy For the Kaiser's Land.

Lincoln, Neb., June 24.—The \$50,000 farm of Edward Jordon, German farmer of Phelps county has been advertised for sale by the United States custodian of alien property to satisfy a judgment of \$10,000 secured by his wife when given a decree of divorce. Jordon is reported to worth \$60,000 to \$75,000.

Edward Jordon is now confined in a federal detention camp in Georgia. Classified as a dangerous German enemy alien. The Jordons lived on a farm two miles from Wilcox when the war broke out. Johnson at once showed the most intense bitterness. It was not long before he was summoned before the county council of defense and then the state council of defense.

He was regarded by the federal authorities as one of the most dangerous pro-Germans in Nebraska. When a government agent visited him at the farm to investigate his case, Jordon threatened him and the agent was obliged to make a display of force.

Served in German Army. He was born in Hanover, Germany, 57 years ago and served as a petty officer in the Prussian guard, the reputed finest soldiers of the empire. He is a big man and is as erect as an American Indian.

The Jordons have four children, two sons and two daughters. When the older son told the father that he wanted to enlist in the American army, it is alleged that there was a stormy scene. Evidence submitted indicated that the father wanted the son to escape over into Mexico and from there secure passage to Germany and join the army. When the son got a chance he left for California where he enlisted in a company of heavy artillery. He is alleged to have told the boy if he went to France he hoped he would be shot.

The investigation brought out that Jordon refused to allow his wife and daughter to work for the Red Cross and forbid them to go to town to participate in any of the drives. To prevent them making use of the automobile, he locked it. It was shown that both of the women were patriotic and had been doing their bit to help win the war.

Edward Jordon was arrested about September 1, 1918. Soon afterwards he was hustled off to the government detention camp. He recently made an application to be released.

# NEBRASKA FARMERS HAVE REAL NEW ORGANIZATION

Lincoln, Neb., June 24.—On the theory that Nebraska is too big and broad to admit of class legislation in a constitutional convention or in the legislative, executive or judicial branches of its government, the New Nebraska Federation has been permanently organized.

The organization is a direct challenge to the Nonpartisan League. O. B. Smith, of Kearney, president of the Farmers' Congress is president and Horace M. Davis, of the Ord Journal is secretary. The New Nebraska Federation is the outcome of a conference held a short time ago principally by county newspaper men.

W. T. Thompson, formerly attorney general of Nebraska, but now a practicing lawyer of Lincoln, has been chosen chairman of the executive committee. It will be the special duty of Mr. Thompson to direct the completion of the organization throughout the state and to assist in bringing before the people the non-political purpose of the federation to the end that the new constitution will protect the individual liberty and property of all citizens alike.

In accepting the chairmanship W. T. Thompson said: "In the framing of a constitution all semblance of special class privileges should be eliminated. That document should reflect neither bolshevism nor North Dakotism, on the contrary, true Americanism only, founded upon the proposition of equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

He calls upon all true Americans, native and foreign born, of every political affiliation, who are anxious to see their names and their personal property rights safe guarded, to come to the aid of the organization now working in Nebraska. In his reference to "North Dakotism," Mr. Thompson is expected to draw the fire of the Nonpartisan League, which is working along class lines, on the plea that the farmers are unable to secure needed legislation because of the organized opposition of other classes, now firmly entrenched in power.

# BLIND MAN BEATS HIS WAY ON THE RAILROAD

Fremont, Neb., June 24.—John Neal, totally blind, was found feeling his way about in the railroad yards by a North-western watchman.

Neal told the watchman that he had "beat" his way from Rushville in a boxcar. He was on his way to Lincoln, where he expected to start out anew. The hand organ he has been playing for eight years wore out at Rushville and his money was soon gone. He has ordered a new organ and it is to be shipped to Lincoln.

Neal says his only near relative is a son, Chester, of Atlantic, Ia., who is now in the army. Neal was given a lift by Fremont police and took a train to Lincoln.

Andree Violis, a famous Frenchwoman journalist, says: "Recently a dressmaker showed me a little gown in voile de jute, and do you know the material? It is that of which potato sacks and sandbags are made. This simple garment cost \$140. It is more expensive to dress women than potatoes."

# FOREIGN LANGUAGE LAW IS ATTACKED

## German Lutheran Synod Pleads Numerous Reasons Why Nebraska Statute Should Not Be Enforced.

Omaha, Neb., June 23.—An attack on the foreign language law passed by the late legislature was argued in the district court here today, principally by representatives of the attorney general's office. The case is an injunction brought by the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, which operates a number of parochial schools where German is taught and by a Polish church here that uses that language in its schools. The complaint is that the law deprives the children an their parents of their personal liberty guaranteed by the constitution, and that it deprives them of equal protection of the law and takes from them property without due process.

The attorney general argued that injunction was not the proper remedy, and that the only course to be followed was that of appealing from a conviction and getting the supreme court to say whether the law is unconstitutional.

# Proper Police Force.

The attorney general took the position that the bill is a proper exercise of the police power of the state to promote the order, safety, health, morals and general welfare of society. He said that the court will take judicial notice of the conditions in Nebraska that led to this legislation. He said there were thousands of foreign born persons who taught their old language and lived the life of the old country in this country without accumulating any practical knowledge of English. These were people, he said, "who failed utterly to assimilate the principles and ideals of the land of their adoption, rendering them a menace to the welfare of this country greater even than armed forces of the kaiser across the sea. No man with any spark of national pride or desire for national security could wish or contend for a continuance of any system so unpatriotic as to permit immigrants and persons of foreign birth who become naturalized or not, to live and prosper in the United States and yet never obtain any practical knowledge of the English language. It is surprising indeed that anyone would have the audacity to contend for a continuance of this vicious system."

# Might Wounding Feels.

Joseph Wurzburg, a prominent German-American lawyer of Lincoln, who intervened in the case, argued that the law was unconstitutional because it is broader than its title. He declared it to be "a piece of ill-considered and mischievous legislation, inspired by the fears, prejudices and hysterics incident to the transitory condition of wartime, fomented by the pernicious activity of misguided or unscrupulous politicians." He declared that it is a cruel mistake to wound the feelings of the honest, industrious foreigners who were invited to come to the state and who are residents thereof. He said that violent methods should not be used to wipe out a language destined to a natural death.

The law is one that provides that no person, individually, or as a teacher, shall in any private, denominational, parochial or public school, teach any subject in any other language than English, and that languages other than English may be taught as languages only after the eighth grade.

# LINCOLN TRACTION COMPANY GOES TO FEDERAL COURT

Lincoln, Neb., June 23.—Members of the state railway commission are in Council Bluffs today defending themselves from an injunction suit brought by the Lincoln Traction Company to prevent the company from putting in a schedule of fares it thinks is necessary to keep it from bankruptcy. The company asserts that the commission has capriciously refused to grant it relief, notwithstanding frequent applications, and that it is denying the company equal protection of the law. This is the first case of the kind brought in federal courts, according to the lawyers. Attorneys for the commission will urge that the federal court has no jurisdiction because the state laws give the company an adequate remedy.

# SALES OF BONDS HAVE BEEN ILLEGALLY MADE

Lincoln, Neb., June 23.—A number of Nebraska taxing districts have lost heavily in recent months through the encouragement their official boards have been giving to private negotiations with greedy bond buyers. In several instances these boards have unwittingly or deliberately violated the law. The law governing the issue of school bonds in Nebraska requires that these be sold in an open market to the highest bidder and for not less than par. A number of issues have been disposed of by school boards in the state to bond buyers with whom they made a contract in advance of the voting of the bonds. In some instances these bonds were sold for less than par.

# BOOZE RUNNERS PULL AN UNSUAL STUNT

Silver Creek, Neb., June 23.—This is on the city marshal. A few days ago he found a car at the local garage in which were four cases of whisky. He arrested the car and the booze, taking both to the city jail. The liquor was locked up in one of the steel cells. That night the owners of the car came and broke into the jail, upset the steel cell, took the whisky, loaded it into a car and drove away. No clue to their identity has been secured.

# PARKERSBURG MAN WOULD SUCCEED H. M. WAINWRIGHT

Des Moines, Ia., June 23.—Senator W. T. Evans, of Parkersburg, Butler county, will be a candidate for the republican nomination for attorney general, according to members of the retrenchment and reform committee of the Iowa legislature, which has been in session here. Evans has served two sessions in the senate from the 39th district, which includes Bremer and Butler counties. He was county attorney of Butler county in 1905 and 1908.

# TEACHERS SCURRY TO GET LICENSES

## Lutheran Preachers Especially Endeavor to Comply With New Law In State of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., June 21.—State Superintendent Clemmons is under fire on the charge that as head of the Fremont Normal college he has been offering a 10-weeks' course at that college to the Lutheran preachers in charge of parochial schools, on the promise that they can thereby secure a life certificate that will enable them to remain at the head of their schools. Mr. Clemmons, in reply asserts that while it is true a large number of Lutheran preachers are attending the college at the present time, it is because it is about to be taken over by the German Lutheran church. He denies that he has sent out any circulars of the character stated and says that the only literature sent out has been that which the college has used for three years.

Mr. Clemmons says it is possible for a person to get a life certificate by attending the college 10 weeks, and that there are 15 other colleges in the state that have the same power. He insists, however, that whether a teacher can get a life certificate depends upon the previous educational training or the credits which a student presents to the faculty. It is up to the faculty to say whether these entitled the applicant to a life certificate. At the present time there is a big rush on the part of teachers to get new certificates, as next month a new law that makes it much more difficult to get them goes into effect.

# TWO WOMEN IN CONTEST OVER INDIAN LAND

Lincoln, Neb., June 21.—Nellie Chase, wife of Hiram Chase, an Indian lawyer of Pender, asks the supreme court to issue a writ of mandamus directed to Judge Guy T. Graves, of the Eighth judicial court, ordering him to vacate an order dismissing her injunction case against Gertrude Stuberfield and especially directing him not to omit to hear the case at the next term of court.

The women are claimants for leaseholds on the lands of Reuben Wolf, a deceased Indian, each asserting rights under contracts with different sets of heirs. Mrs. Chase went into Judge Graves' court for an order enjoining Mrs. Stuberfield from interfering with her possession of the land. He set a date for hearing. Mrs. Stuberfield did not appear, but the Indian agent sent a letter to the court saying that the government still held the land in trust, and that only the federal court could have jurisdiction. Judge Graves then dismissed the suit.

Mrs. Chase claims that he had no authority to do this, because it was during vacation for the court, when it is without jurisdiction to make final orders. Judge Graves' answer says the term had not adjourned.

# WANT RIGID TEST OF ALL TRACTORS IN STATE

Lincoln, Neb., June 21.—The state university regents are trying to induce the state railway commission to divide the cost of making a test of all tractors used in the state. The board recently agreed to finance the testing, in the absence of a legislative appropriation, supposing it would cost but a few thousand dollars. Now there are applications on hand from 150 different makers of tractors, and, as the total cost for this year, will be about \$30,000, the board wants the commission to help pay for it. The commission says it has no money.

Under a law that goes into effect shortly no tractor may be offered for sale in the state that does not come up, under a rigid test prescribed, to the representatives of its salesmen. The companies are also required to maintain service stations in the state. It will take a day to test each make of tractor. Temporary permits for sales will be given by the commission pending the making of the tests, which are to be made by the university engineering department.

# WRECKED BY BOOZE HE SEEKS BIG DAMAGES

Omaha, Neb., June 21.—One hundred thousand dollars is asked from Morris Milder, Harry Milder, William Milder, Jacob Milder, Dr. Robert Nichols, James Christopher and the Southern Safety company, in a suit filed yesterday in district court by George A. Morrissey, who charges that the defendants sold liquor to him which resulted in making him a physical "wreck."

The suit makes the same allegations as one filed against the same defendants by Mrs. Bridget Morrissey, mother of George, about a month ago, in which she asked \$50,000 damages.

It is charged that the liquor was sold to him at a saloon located at 211 South Thirteenth street up until May 1, 1917, and that after that time the liquor was sold to him at the Bexten Pharmacy, which it is alleged was owned by the Milders.

In sending home souvenirs, as in sending other things, the army moves as a unit. War trophies were the style in souvenirs for a while, but now it is gloves.

"We must not leave any doubt that the conditions of peace are forced upon us," says the Yossische Zeitung. "Nevertheless, we must sign, trusting to our own power, to save Germany. We sadly admit the truth of the entente's charges against our former rulers."

# NEGRO WOMAN HELD FOR SHOOTING HUSBAND

Lincoln, Neb., June 20.—Hattie Peoples, negro, was bound over to district court and her bond fixed at \$3,000, on a murder charge. She shot and killed her husband, a car washer, in a garage in the business section of the city. She alleged that he had failed to support her and her two children. She came here from Omaha when she heard her husband was here, and was paying attention to another woman. Relative gave bond for her.

# Training Little Children

Suggestions by mothers who have been kindergarten. Issued by The United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and The National Kindergarten Association, New York, N. Y.

## Walks and Talks Afford Opportunities for Teaching Facts at First Hand and in Interesting Ways.

FROM about the age of 3, and extending indefinitely through childhood years, there is no more valuable aid for the mother who desires to promote the well-being of her children than walks and talks. It is usually most difficult for the home-keeping mother to find sufficient leisure—or rather, uninterrupted leisure—to concentrate on work or play with her children. We are all only too familiar with the interruptions of the butcher, the baker, the telephone, the friendly neighbor, which break in repeatedly until one "gives up" in despair. But when you leave your home and its distractions behind you, you begin to realize that you have found a way in which you can say with Froebel, "Come, let us live with our children."

These walks and talks can be useful both to the city mother and the country mother, though it will be easily seen that the country mother has the advantage in this respect. The city mother will have to substitute, for the suggestions below, the city parks, the river or lake front, viets to the large factories, museums and historic points of interest. You can make the walks as long or as short as your leisure permits; you can plan them for every day or every other day, morning or afternoon; and after a month's trial you will begin to realize their value for yourself as much as for the children. The blue sky and the great outdoors will take you away from the pettiness of the thousand and one trifles that continually intrude themselves upon your attention while you remain within four walls, and they will be equally uplifting in taking the little ones away—especially in this true in small towns—from the petty small-talk that emanates from the porches and the front stoops and passes along the sidewalks from house to house and from child to child.

It is well for you to decide upon your destination before you call the children with "Let's go to the pond today!"—or "This is a great day for the woods!" A playmate or two taken along occasionally (and frequently if you have but one child) will lend additional zest to the walks and will enlarge your opportunities of getting better acquainted, not only with the playmates, but with your own children, places very near home will serve as well as the more distant goals which are usually more attractive to the other children. The pond or the stream under the bridge, or the waterfront, the beach, or the rocky boulders that can be scaled, or the woods—seek them out in your vicinity. Try every road and see where it leads to. The adjoining town, if it be within two or three miles, makes a splendid objective point with older children, and a trolley ride will bring you back should time or fatigue make it necessary.

Try to forget all your grown-up dignity on these walks (especially if it be a country road) and have as much fun and laughter as the children are ready for. Wear only stout shoes and "roughing" clothes. Sometimes permit the children to take skates, or a bicycle, or a velocipede, a wagon or jaunting cart, or a sled, a hoop, or horse reins. All these will provide additional attractions when the children seem loath to leave their street play.

These walks will develop your children physically fully as much as any systematic exercises, and the variety of "stunts" that will be initiated along the road will astound you. In some of them you may join; others will teach you to have control of your nerves, while the children develop strength and independence thereby. So far as the physical activities are concerned, you need suggest very little; the children will initiate as much as there are time and energy for. There will be walking forward and

backward, sometimes with eyes shut, sometimes on stone walls and in ditches; there will be running, skipping, hopping, jumping from different heights, whistling and singing, games of "follow master," racing, stones throwing and stick-throwing into ponds and trees, and tree-climbing.

That the "walks and talks" are a great mental stimulus is readily apparent, when one reflects for a moment upon the opportunities for asking and answering questions that seldom arise in the schoolroom; the opportunities to observe public work that is going on away from one's immediate neighborhood; the road-building, the digging of trenches and laying down of telegraph poles, the operation of the switch towers near the railroad bridge, the regulation of traffic, the construction of buildings. There is a deepening of sense impressions; there is training in the correct use of good English in conversations and story-telling by the way-side; there is reading and dramatization in the woods and in the shady nooks and on the rocky heights, that add so much in creating a congenial atmosphere for the play of the imagination, and last but not least—perhaps the most valuable feature—there is a tremendous field for developing a knowledge of nature's workshop.

Perhaps some concrete illustrations will serve to good purpose:

### Sense Training.

Stand still a few moments with eyes shut; listen intently, then tell what was heard.

Look intently in all directions, close eyes, and tell what was seen. Name objects (seeds, flowers, twigs, etc.) by touch alone with eyes shut. Point to every bird's nest observed on the walk.

Find all the maple trees along one road. By taking one tree at a time you will soon be surprised to discover how many trees you and the children can name.

These walks will also contribute to spiritual growth in no small measure. They will afford a basis of companionship that with the older years is not readily outgrown, and many fond memories will cluster around these little trips. Perhaps the same walks, though less frequent in the adolescent years, may afford opportunity for the confidences, the ideals and ambitions that are so often poured into someone else's ears because the mother seems so busy in the home. At any rate, you will not stop the walks and talks when the kindergarten age has passed. You will keep it up from year to year, and each year will make them seem more worth while. You will have to increase your knowledge of nature's story as the years go by, but with your interest to spur you on, and the many books on the library shelves that are now ready to help you, this ought not to be difficult nor burdensome.

Please pass this article on to a friend and thus help Uncle Sam reach all the mothers of the country.

"The Kindergarten is a vital factor in American education, both for its direct work with young children in the kindergarten and for its influence on the care of children in the home and on methods of teaching in the schools. It ought to become a part of the public school system in every city, town and village in the country."

—P. P. CLAXTON, United States Commissioner of Education.

### The Yank In Politics.

From Stars and Stripes (Paris). The returning Yank is in politics. Turn over the old home sheet and you will see where the lad that beat you back has announced his candidacy for some office that Old Man ones used to carry on his Civil war record. Young blood is getting in. Brass bands, D. S. C.'s and golden chevrons—what voter can resist the temptation? Still there is a field for the honest Yank to ponder. Who is not sick of graft; who would not recognize it? We used to smile over the home sheet when we were there—but here in France it's a different proposition. We want that smokesack over on the brewery—no, not the brewery, the milk plant—changed so it won't blow soot on Mrs. Smith's washing. We want to plant some blades of grass where they never dreamed of having them before—we want a little monument over there—and we want—well—we want a lot of things. We are going back to see that they are done, and if they need the Yank pep that chased the Hun out of St. Mihiel and few other such places like the Argonne—if they want that kind of pep in politics—why, the Yanks are ready to give it to them.

### Should Know "The Game."

From Address of Prof. Felix Adler, at Jacksonville, Fla. The essence of democracy is that the people shall make the laws. Every community in the United States should have community centers, where people can be taught the very rudiments of law making, and not let a few make all of the laws. We will not have democracy until the people are taught to make laws, how to pass resolutions, etc. If the people can really make the laws they will be a great deal more interested in keeping them after they are made.