

COURT KEPT BUSY BY BOOZE RUNNERS

Heavy Penalties Laid Down For Offense—Prosperous Young Farmer Spends Much Time In Jail.

Lincoln, Neb., July 8.—State agents captured five automobile loads of booze and made 10 arrests, according to reports received from Hartington by Chief Hyers of the state law enforcement bureau. One thousand, two hundred quarts of whisky were found by the officers.

Chief Hyers received word from Pierce that David Jones was sentenced to 30 days in jail, Robert Blair was fined \$200 and costs and John Bold and E. D. Deits \$100 and costs each for tilting the prohibition lid. Since July 1, the bureau reports that 2,000 quarts of liquor have been taken from booze runners.

The national drought has put a crimp on the activities of the federal authorities of Nebraska. For nearly two years a large per cent of the business of the United States courts was with booze cases, violations of the Reed amendment, which forbid the transportation of intoxicating liquor from wet to a "dry" state. After the cases on hand are disposed of by the courts there will be no more new business of this kind. Government agents are now turning their attention to "moonshiners." The "still" is expected to replace the bottle.

Prosperous Farmer a Runner.

Federal Judge Munger sent Mike F. Moore to jail for six months for securing 123 pints of whisky from a "wet" to a "dry" state. According to his own admission Moore had spent four of the last 12 months in jail for violating state and federal laws. When Mike arrived in Lincoln to plead guilty, he had just completed a term of 60 days at Norton, Kan., for violating the Kansas law. He is a prosperous young farmer, owner of a 320-acre farm near McCook, Red Willow county. Moore is a clean cut young fellow and looked more like a city man a tiller of the soil.

"You are a good deal of a puzzle," Judge Munger told him. "You have a fine farm and come from good people and I don't understand why you want to specialize in bootlegging. I am glad for your sake that the country has gone dry. You were headed the shortest way to ruin as a citizen."

GARBAGE DISPOSAL IS OMAHA'S BIG QUESTION

Omaha, Neb., July 8.—The garbage question is causing the mayor and city commissioners considerable concern.

The city council committee of the whole today will consider whether Henry Pollack should be paid \$46,000 a year for five years for collection and disposal of garbage, according to his bid received last week.

The city legal department has gone into district court to restrain various restaurant and hotel proprietors from selling their garbage by private contracts and for their own pecuniary benefits, according to an act of the recent legislature. The city attorney contends that this legislative measure is only a "scrap of paper" insofar as its legality is concerned, and he is ready to test it in the courts.

Some of the big hotel and restaurant men assert that their garbage for the period of a year is a valuable by-product of their business and they should have the right to dispose of it as they please. The city legal department takes the position that under the police powers of the city a discrimination can be shown toward any class in connection with the collection and disposal of garbage. Therefore a legal battle impends.

GOVERNOR TELLS WHY HE CHOSE JULY 28

Lincoln, Neb., July 8.—In calling a special session of the legislature for July 28, Governor McKelvie has issued the following letter:

"I have decided to call a special session of the legislature to convene July 28, for the purpose of passing on questions which I will include in the call to be made later.

"I would have decided upon an earlier date had it not been that a number of the members have suggested this date as being least in conflict with the harvest season. Also, I find that the Epworth assembly will be in session in Lincoln at that time and that will give the members the opportunity to bring their families for an outing if they care to do so. Many prominent speakers of national reputation will be represented on the program.

"I am inclosing a stamped returned envelope with the request that you advise me at once whether it will be possible for you to attend the session upon that date."

NEBRASKA INDIAN FIGHTER AND PIONEER DEAD

Hastings, Neb., July 8.—"Wild Bill" Kress, 78, pioneer hunter, trapper and Indian fighter of the plains, is dead at his home here.

Kress and Joe Fouts, who died several years ago, were the first white residents of Adams county. Kress alternated freighting northwest from St. Joseph over the Oregon trail with hunting buffalo. He had many encounters with Indians, and as a scout had many narrow escapes.

He entered on a homestead in Adams county in 1870, though he had roamed the plains hereabouts since 1856, and was thus the oldest inhabitant of this section of the country. He still owned his homestead when he died.

PIONEER OF CUMING COUNTY IS DEAD

West Point, Neb., July 8.—Mrs. Theodore Thoms, one of the earliest settlers of the county, died on Wednesday at her home in this city. She suffered a paralytic stroke on Tuesday from which she did not rally. She leaves an aged husband, one son and one daughter. She, together with her husband, were among the first settlers of the country on the west side of the Kikbora river in Cuming county.

HIGHLANDERS TO HAVE BIG BATTLE

Conflict of Authority Over 20-Year Certificates—Double Resources of the Order.

Aurora, Neb., July 7.—C. H. Henthorn, secretary of the committee appointed at a recent meeting of pioneer certificate holders in the Royal Highlanders, has received a letter from Chief Secretary B. J. Sharron refusing to give him certain information regarding these certificates, which were written to mature in 20 years at the attainment of an age of 50, and which the lodge has recently refused to pay.

While Mr. Sharron's refusal was not expected, his admission that the obligations owed to 7 per cent of the membership amount to more than double the entire resources of the order has aroused considerable interest.

The local committee is in receipt of many letters from over the state assuring it of support, among the more prominent lawyers being Judge Harry S. Dungan and J. H. Tibbets, of Hastings; P. F. Heaton, of Central City, and Judge B. F. Good, of Lincoln. Judge Dungan has outlined a plan for bringing action in the federal courts under adverse citizenship by some non-resident policy holder, with the question of personal liability raised against members of the executive committee if it shall develop that they have failed to make provision for the payment of these policies.

WHEAT CROP DAMAGED BY HOT WEATHER

Hastings, Neb., July 7.—Many Adams county farmers hold that the wheat crop will not be as good as anticipated 10 days ago.

Hot weather has prematurely ripened the wheat, causing the kernels to shrivel in many fields. Black rust is reported in the north part of the county. Some have begun to harvest but wheat cutting will not begin in earnest until Monday. Some wheat is lodged, and the average yield will be considerably lower than early conditions indicated.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LODGES IN COURT

Omaha, Neb., July 7.—Alleging that the Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge of Nebraska is insolvent by more than \$500,000, the Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge of Iowa filed an amended answer in district court in the suit of the Nebraska grand lodge against the Iowa grand lodge to keep the latter from doing business in Nebraska.

The Iowa lodge alleges that the Nebraska lodge is imposing on and defrauding the public and its members and misrepresenting the financial conditions of its affairs.

The trouble dates back to 1909 when the Nebraska lodge withdrew from the jurisdiction of the supreme lodge of the order. At that time and later many members transferred their membership to the Iowa lodge, which still is affiliated with the supreme lodge. At present there are 12 branches of the Iowa lodge in Omaha and one in Fremont.

FORMER GOVERNOR GOES TO MAKE HOME IN WEST

Lincoln, Neb., July 7.—After a long residence in Nebraska in which he served as county attorney for Custer county, district judge of the Thirteenth district, governor of the state, member of the supreme court and commissioner of the board of control, Silas A. Holcomb has departed for Bellingham, Wash., to reside.

THE ORIENT'S TH' PLACE

Hartford, Conn.—Kipling was alleged to have been quoted at a local ticket window: "I want a ticket to some place where there ain't no ten commandments and a man can raise a thirst."

ANGELS AT \$5 EACH

Chicago.—"Slightly used angels today at \$5 each." War loan officials offered for sale scores of plaster ladies who blew trumpets along victory way in the peace celebrations.

BURLESON JUSTIFIES ATTITUDE ON STRIKE

Declares In Answer to Critics That Kelmen's Walkout Was Doomed to Failure.

Washington, July 3.—Postmaster General Burleson today issued this statement in connection with the termination of strike of commercial telegraphers:

"The truth is, there has been no strike. It failed from the moment it was called because the operators respecting the broad policy of the wire control board regarding the employees and recognizing that strikes are not permissible during the period of government control refused to respect the order to strike. This attempt at a strike thoroughly justifies the postmaster general in his attitude assumed at the beginning of governmental control, that all employees were to be treated with absolute justice and fairness, regardless of whether they did or did not belong to labor organizations, and that no discrimination was to be practiced against those who belonged to such organizations and that they would be fully protected in their rights so to do."

From his personal experience, a salaried man offers the following first aid to foes of the H. C. L.: Each of my salary checks I divide into four parts, as follows: Household expenses, 45 per cent; savings, 25 per cent; personal allowances, 25 per cent; charity, 5 per cent. The household expenses cover food, rent, fuel, light, furniture and any expenditure not personal. Savings include life insurance premiums. Personal allowances are for the members of my family—wife, child and myself. At present that amount is divided: 11 per cent each for my wife and myself and 2 per cent for the child. Personal allowances are for clothing and all other personal expenditures.

LAW HEAVY HAND ON TROUBLEMAKERS

Nebraska Law Ample to Cope With I. W. W. In the Anticipated Harvest Field Scramble.

Lincoln, Neb., July 5.—Notice has been sent to all sheriffs and other peace officers of the state by Attorney General Davis informing them that the legislature made provision for the appointment by the governor of a necessary number of state agents to assist in enforcing laws, and that the executive department stands ready to give any assistance in quelling outbreaks by I. W. Ws. among the harvest hands that will soon be pouring into the state from Kansas.

The legislature also passed a law making it unlawful for any gatherings or acts on the part of men who show a disposition to make trouble for political or economic advantage. Reports have reached the state house that some such men have been trying to stir up trouble between the farmers and harvest hands just when they need help most. Prompt action is promised, and farmers are advised to wire the executive office at the first appearance of trouble makers. A 50-cent an hour rate for harvest hands has been decided on, but it is understood the I. W. Ws. want to compel the payment of more because of the necessities of the wheat farmers.

BOOZE HOUNDS HAVE LESS WORK TO DO.

Lincoln, Neb., July 5.—The closing of the saloons and wholesale liquor houses in the states adjoining Nebraska will make the work of the state booze hounds much easier, says A. A. Hyers, in charge of the staff. The number of detectives was reduced the first of the month and more will be let go within a few weeks. Motor boats are to be taken off the Missouri and several automobiles have been retired.

It is known that a great amount of liquor has been cached in adjoining states. One story that has reached Mr. Hyers is that several farms in the rocky and hilly part of Missouri close to Nebraska and Iowa have been rented by former saloon keepers and speculative friends, and upon these they have buried or otherwise hidden large stocks of liquor that they expect to sell later for large sums of money. It is expected that some of this hidden liquor will be brought into Nebraska, but the fact that there is no open supply market for bootleggers outside the state, as in the past, will mean their retirement from business whenever their present supply runs out or is confiscated by the officers. The high price this cached liquor will bring will also tend to narrow the number of booze runners.

WHITE MAN TO PLACE SON IN NEGRO SCHOOL

Omaha, Neb., July 5.—Francis Dwyer plans to place his 3-year-old son in a negro institution and raise him as a negro, if the court ruling upon his request for marriage annulment orders him to support him, Thomas A. Walsh, brother-in-law of Dwyer said.

"There is no question but that the marriage will be annulled by the court," Walsh said. "We have absolute proof that Mrs. Dwyer's father is a negro. But there are other ways in which a claim for the support of the child might be laid on Dwyer. If any such action is taken and allowed by the courts, Dwyer will see to it that his son never is given the opportunity to breathe the same air as he. He will be placed in an institution for negro children and brought up as a negro."

According to Walsh, at the time the baby was born, the regular family physician of the McCarys for 30 years was ill. Walsh was asked to recommend a doctor. He sent his family physician who, informed Dwyer that his son and wife were of negro blood.

ANTI-PROHIBS PLAN COLONY IN MEXICO

Omaha, Neb., July 5.—A "wet" colony, composed of anti-prohibitionists, is to be established July 12 on a 500,000-acre tract of land in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, opposite the American boundary line between Eagle Pass and Del Rio, according to D. G. Wilson, of Bloomfield, business agent for the proposed colony, who was in Omaha Tuesday.

"The colony will be settled by American farmers, business and professional men who believe that their personal rights concerning the use of liquor have been invaded by the prohibition law, and who prefer to live in a country where they can exercise those rights," said Mr. Wilson.

"We expect thousands of Americans who desire to pursue happiness in their own way within the law to settle in this territory, which is one of the richest in Mexico, offering wonderful opportunities," said Mr. Wilson.

WANT AIRPLANE STATION IN CITY OF FREMONT

Fremont, Neb., July 5.—Commissioner George F. Wolk has applied to the stock yards company for ground to be used as an airplane station August 1 and thereafter. The government squadron is to land in Fremont August 1, if the present schedule is carried out.

Arrangements have been made by the city to turn the old central school site opposite the city park into a camping ground for stowaway automobilists. The grounds are close to the business section and it is intended to equip them with bath facilities.

ARMY CHAPLAIN TAKES PASTORATE AT FREMONT

Fremont, Neb., July 5.—Rev. James C. Peterson, who has been army chaplain stationed at Fort Crook, has just arrived in Fremont to assume the pastorate at the Danish Lutheran church. Rev. Mr. Peterson is a graduate of Dana college, at Blair. He served seven years at Harlan, Ia., before enlisting for service with the army. He came back from France in February and then was stationed at Fort Crook. He succeeds the Rev. Mr. Jensen.

Labor Problems, Ancient and Modern.

From the Bache Review.
Senator Lodge called attention in his Harvard address to a letter written on a clay tablet 4,000 years ago in Babylon, by which it appeared that they had then a system of profit sharing. He thought that in profit sharing we might have a beneficial solution of the labor problems which confront us today, but he admitted that he would like to know how the system worked in Babylon, for it might throw some light on what to cherish and what to avoid.

It is doubtful whether the system in Babylon, if it was a success, was conducted on the principle of dividing profits, as such, with all classes of workers. It appears that some of the experiments recently tried in this country, are demonstrating that the system generally applied is a failure. The courageous Willys-Overland Company adopted it the first of this year, and a few weeks ago proceeded to divide up \$120,000 among the workers. Two days later one of the most bitter strikers was inaugurated, and was over only after it had cost the laborers and the company thousands of lost dollars.

Intelligent employers are making up their minds to a different method of rewarding labor. It is necessary to divide employees into two classes—the brains department and the muscle department. The first consists of those in charge of men and operators, and profit sharing with these stimulates to greater application, faithfulness and efficiency. But the muscle department must be rewarded by liberal bonuses for extra production; that is, the workers are paid good wages for a day's work with average production, and are offered considerable further sums whenever, and in proportion as, the production of the whole factory is increased beyond the normal output. As this additional compensation is paid, not to individuals, but to the workers as a whole, and then divided up, it places upon their leader the incentive and the responsibility of weeding out the slackers who will not do their share in achieving extra production, and consequently extra pay.

"TOOT SWEET!"

When I was back in my home town, I always used to say: "How nice 't would be to travel 'round Old Europe far away."

I've seen old England and its aisles; French scenes, I've seen a few; In Germany, I've walked enough To realize I'm through.

But there is nothing here for you, And nothing here for me; Let Europe settle what they brew, And we can take to sea.

Let's go where we can spend our life, At home so far away; And cast off from this world of strife For our good old U. S. A.

—Bugler L. E. Wilson, Battery A, in The Barrage.

Choosing Our Possession.

From Collier's.

In the new world (after the League of Nations is established) there will no doubt be a school of manners, not limited to reluctant bolsheviks. The chief item of instruction should be on the art of possession. False ideas prevail today. A man says "my office," but his clerks say "our office." Men and women assume possession with startling rapidity. An accident in "our car," or "in our street" acquires a world's significance, beside which the eruption of Stromboli is a small and dismal thing. Just as men take pride in Texas because they live in the largest state, so office boys are haughty if their building has more cars than any other in the world. We think the socialists ought to supply us with an analysis of this fury to possess. As a starting point we offer the suggestion that humanity is all wrong—it is not the man who owns the office, the office could much more justly speak of "my man." In spite of our title deeds and rent receipts we are all men possessed, by property or by an idea or by those we love. The art of living is in choosing our possessions—and our possessors as well.

Regular Habits Did It.

From the Indianapolis News.

A young man, still bronzed from his service in the sun and wind, stepped on the scales in front of a store. He waited until the pointer stopped, then said that he had lost nine pounds since he got out of the army. His companion then tried the scales and found that his loss was 12 pounds. Gradually those who served in the army and who wrote home about how much they had gained, are getting back their pre-war weights. Many soldiers are explaining that their old clothing was too tight when they arrived home, but it fits better now, some have lost even more weight.

There is an explanation. There is an explanation for all this. When the men went into the service they had to form regular habits. They were forced to get up at a certain time every morning, to take regular exercises every day, to bathe regularly, to take long walks and go to bed at a specified hour. If they did not get a certain number of hours' sleep every night it was not because they were out of bed. The food served them in many cases was more plentiful than they had been having at home. It was good food, well prepared. It had in it the making of brain and brawn. The regular exercise, good diet and proper living habits made the soldier gain weight. Now he goes to bed when he gets ready and eats as much or little as he desires. He takes little or no exercise and he loses weight. It will happen to any man, and it is happening to thousands of former soldiers.

The example should stimulate even those who do not have any army training to take up some systematic form of exercise, to keep regular hours and to be more careful about their diet.

Too Many Doctors.

From Commerce and Finance.

From Germany and Austria come reports that of the many thousands of physicians turned loose by the armistice comparatively few can make a living. These men had all the work they could handle in war time, especially the surgeons. Now there are few surgical cases, the influenza has subsided, and there is no great call for doctors except in cases that develop from malnutrition.

Few persons appreciate that a surplus of doctors is almost as bad for a nation as a shortage. The ideal condition is to have just enough physicians to busy every one of them kept busy. The busy doctor is likely to be a much better doctor than the one who has few cases. The larger the number the more he learns. America has too many doctors. A few years ago it had more per capita than any other country in the world and approximately as many as Germany and Great Britain combined. There were 15,000 doctors here some years ago. The number is somewhat larger now. We could get along very well with 2,000 less.

Foch, Not Pershing.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

In the course of his replies to the queries concerning the firing ordered during the last few hours before the signing of the armistice, General Pershing quotes from the orders of Marshal Foch directing that the pressure be maintained along the whole front up to the last moment. The complaint that General Pershing sacrificed lives by carrying on to the last moment is thus seen to be without justification. He was carrying out the policy of the supreme and unified command.

So Many Nice People.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

Did you ever have the feeling, "I wish I knew as many nice people as So and So?" Why is it that some persons lives seem to be always bringing them in contact with whole-hearted, friendly people? It is the happy faculty that some persons possess of bringing out the best that is in those they meet. Such persons act on the principle of putting their own case in a inspiring confidence, being happier and more useful. Often the one who benefits by this spirit is unconscious of it, feeling only that the time seems pleasanter and more comfortable. It is not for praise or gratitude that one does this. This is his happy in knowing that he has given comfort. His is the discernment to see the fine thing that lies hidden from the many and not be blinded by the surface difficulties, the pretext of indifference or ill nature. And it never harms the doer if his good will is misunderstood or fails. For his thought is not to win something, but to do a good turn to another who happens for the moment on the way or all the years to travel the road of life with him.

A Tree for a Tree.

From the Boston Globe.

America's natural resources have been the salvation of Europe. A list of the products shipped across the Atlantic in recent years would be exhaustive. Near the head of this list would be "lumber." Millions of railroad ties have been sent to France. Today Greece is turning to the United States for wood. This country could furnish Europe with supplies for many years. Yet the old proverb ought not to be forgotten; there is an end to all things. A long look backward would show Europe covered with forests; a long look ahead under present methods would show America devoid of forests. The action presents a problem, not a dilemma. During the few years of this country's history, 300,000 acres of forest land have been wiped out entirely. This amounts to more than half of our forest land today.

Such a scheme as planting a new tree for each tree cut would do much to solve this problem.

Invention Not Wanted.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

It is hoped that report is mistaken in saying that somebody in America has invented a mechanical machine which magnifies the sound of the human voice. This could make it possible for a man speaking to be heard for 20 or more miles without the intervention of the telephone. The noise of modern civilization is already annoying enough, and a newspaper has commented on the reported invention: "Let us suppose that some concern advertising chewing gum, breakfast foods, or Grand Rapids furniture, utilizes this device, and shouts its wares across a state, what becomes of the sanity of the commonwealth?"

Economy in Matrimony.

From the Manila Times.

Marriage agencies in Japan are now limited to 25 men for one woman match made. One peso for an introduction, five for a hunt for a life partner and 25 more for actually binding two together are the legal prices. This arrangement cuts out all the needless expenses of this country, and after all is more economical.

Sitting Down.

Many a man recently demobilized has a certain queer feeling of resurrection, that he has "become someone" as the saying is. Home inspection is so unlike what he has been used to in the service. From being a plain private, regarded with care, suspicion and qualified approval, he has become handsome, shrewd, distinguished looking, improved by travel.

There is no more of that eternal lining up by the hundreds for drill, work, food, mail, leave, amusement, medical attention, etc., that underlies the life of a man. One man is now one man, not a link in a human chain. One's feet come easily off the ground and light softly now that the hobnails are banished. Food is taken sitting, and there are various dishes to eat from all day to do it. Also, one can sit elsewhere than on the roadside or in the ditch, and sometimes there is a light handy by one's chair. No civilian can ever imagine what a stand up game war is. Best of all, there is sleep unharrassed by the rub of wool on your unwashed frame, sleep on something more supple than the earth, sleep till 7 a. m. if you want it and the top sergeant can go to blazes. Men call it when you are ready. Demobilization is right, get out of the mob and be somebody on your own account, and confusion to the rascal that tries to start another war.

Taking no Chances.

From the Chicago News.

"You say that neither of your stenographers wants a vacation this year? That's singular."

"Not at all. You see, I recently hired a handsome young secretary, and neither of the girls is willing to go away and leave the field to the other one."

Thoughtful Woman.

From the Los Angeles (Cal.) News.

Lady in touring car beckons to pedestrian. "Will you kindly do me a small favor, sir?"

"Certainly, madam."

"Then please stand out in the middle of the highway and see how quickly I can stop my car without hitting you. I'm afraid the brake is out of order."