

# THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

"Tell the Workers" is becoming a slogan in England. Under that caption a correspondent writes to the London Times: "The belief, is general among all workmen, that the less work a man does the more work will there be for the unemployed. However, the result will be an increase in the cost of production and eventually an increase of unemployment. To get this belief from the minds of the workers is the duty of the government and the solution lies in the three words 'Tell the Workers.'"

There is more than one way of applying democracy, evidently, for the local council of Wealdstone, England, is complaining that Dr. Addison, minister of health, with a salary of \$25,000 a year, is sending his daughters to a public school at Harrow where the tuition is only \$10 a term. "People with \$25,000 a year should not monopolize a school which was intended for the masses." It is said Dr. Addison replies that he has as much right as any other citizen to send his children to a public school.

A Choctaw Indian who was with the artillery force which fired the first American shot in the world war, and who, after having engaged in the major operations of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne, was still "present and accounted for" when the last guns of the war were fired, has been selected as a model by the French artist Deverreaux for a portrait of a typical American soldier.

An authority on government bonds says: "The experience and history of social unrest has shown that a preponderance of labor strikes occur at the close of a period of good times rather than at the beginning of a period of business prosperity. Therefore the present harvest of strikes may be regarded as the harbinger of manufacturing retrenchment and industrial reaction."

Wervick, one of the Flemish towns which suffered most from the war and German occupation, has the world's champion town pump. It is the sole source of water supply for more than 6,000 refugees residents of the city. Before the war Wervick had a modern water plant, but it is now a mass of ruins and shells have ploughed into the water mains in scores of places. The old system can never be repaired. In the outskirts of the town were once about 200 wells, rhey, too, are gone.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, former fuel administrator, used the highest estimate of increased cost of living as the basis for his recommendation of a 14 per cent average increase to miners' wages, according to Robert V. Norris, statistical expert for the fuel administration.

Many German newspapers are excited over the prohibition by the Prussian ministry of the interior, of the exhibition of films presenting the former emperor in a favorable way. The ministry suppressed the film on the ground that it was inartistic, and showed lack of taste.

Dr. Nascher, of New York, specialist in the subject of old age, has gone to Greasy Creek, Ky., to study the diet, habits and mode of living of Jacob Shell, 132 years old. The doctor's findings will be embodied in a book. Shell recovered recently from a severe attack of pneumonia, and is apparently as well as ever.

Abraham, Shiek-Ul-Islam, is ever puzzled in reaching a decision whether Moslem children may pray to the "American Santa Claus" for Christmas presents. The question was submitted by children who asked the Shiek, in his capacity as supreme interpreter of Moslem law, if such prayers would be impious.

China is the only place in the world where the exchange rate is seriously against the United States. It is planned to adjust the pay of American troops there to meet the depreciation of American gold, which is accepted at the rate of 6 cents in Chinese silver on the dollar.

Siberian peasants have been given credit to the extent of \$5,000,000 by the United States war department for the purchasing of agricultural and dairy machinery, and to aid in the general development of that industry.

The value of the railroads of the country are figured to be 41 per cent of the value of the industries of the nation. A large percentage of the property of the life insurance companies of the country is invested in these stocks.

The first German ship to arrive at a Canadian port since the war, came in on December 1 with torn sails and battered hull. Although almost fendering at sea, she could induce no passing ships to assist her after her flag was known.

Alfred Anderson, secretary of the Kearney, N. J., board of health, has refused an increase in his salary, which is now \$100 a year. "The job isn't worth any more money," he said. "The board holds only 12 meetings a year, and it would be an injustice to the towns people to accept an increase in pay."

"A curious commentary upon 'dry' America," says the Liverpool Post, "is contained in the following cable which was received from the states by a well known British whisky firm: 'Could dispose of 20,000 to 25,000 cases if they arrive by November.'"

Labor unrest in America is said here to have benefited Welsh manufacturers. The factories cannot keep pace with the orders flooding in. Iron, steel and tinplate works are glutted with orders, and though prices have been forced upward through competitive bidding by eager buyers.

A shipment of 500 bolshevists booklets, printed in English have been stopped by the consul at San Antonio, Tex. They were printed in California for distribution in Mexico, and show a clawlike hand reaching from the United States over Mexico.

A movement has originated on the Pacific coast for a national symbol to be used by blind persons when crossing congested streets. The symbol proposed is a black and white flag, divided diagonally into halves.

Dr. Muck, who was interned by the United States even though leader of the Boston orchestra, says he has not lost many of his friends in America. He says under no circumstances will he remain in Berlin.

Abel Rueff, once boss of San Francisco, and recently released from prison, was known as the most brilliant undergraduate of the University of California had in his day.

The Austrian republic is passing through a "state's right" crisis very similar to that which marked an earlier stage of the American republic, says a Vienna cable.

Freight rates in Great Britain will soon be increased by approximately 50 per cent. Passenger rates were increased by a like percentage during the war and have remained at that level ever since.

About 1,600 Japanese "picture brides" have entered the port of Honolulu every year for the past 10 years, according to the statement made by one of the United States immigration officials there.

England is vigorously punishing profiteers. A refund of 1 cent was ordered to a man who complained that he had been charged 65 cents for tea for himself and a friend. Prison sentences are com-

## DRIVE FOR LOWDEN FOR PRESIDENT DELEGATES IS NOW ON; ILLINOIS CANDIDATE IS LAWYER, FARMER AND EX-SOLDIER



Gov. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, and dairy buildings and grounds on their estate at Smississippi farms, near Oregon, Ill.

The drive for Lowden for president delegates at next June's Republican national convention is now on. Governor Lowden's Illinois campaign committee announced

that it is already assured of the delegates from that state. Frank O. Lowden was born at Sunrise City, Minn., Jan. 26, 1851. He

served in the Spanish war, and when not engaged in politics divides his time between farming and the practice of the law.

## FAMILY HIT BY LATEST CHILD MURDER MYSTERY



James M. Blake, his wife Esther, who is charged with the murder, and James M. Blake, Jr., the drowned boy.

Specialists who have examined Mrs. Esther Blake at the Atlantic City hospital say the woman's case furnishes a psychopathic puzzle. She is a prisoner at the hospital, charged with the murder of her five-year-old son, James M. Blake, Jr. She states that the boy was

snatched from her by two negroes the night of Dec. 12. The boy's body was found later, washed up on the beach near the Ventnor City pier. The boy was a mute and, police say, Mrs. Blake imagined that her husband's affection for her would be increased if the boy

were out of the way. The father, an insurance broker of Philadelphia, is heartbroken over the tragedy. He doubted the kidnapping theory from the start and believed, until the boy's body was found, that Mrs. Blake had simply hidden the lad while insane.

### Speaking of the H. C. of L.

From the Chicago News.

He started out to buy a fillover. He ended up by buying a limousine. It happened like this:

"I've a little nest egg," he told the salesman confidentially, "and I figure I can buy a little roadster or light touring car and not go into debt."

"Just the stuff," said the salesman. "But while you're buying you had better buy right. Put in a little more, you know, and then when it is paid for, you'll have it. Now look at this beautiful car, just what you want, adapted to a man of your station in life. It's only 'steer hundred dollars."

"But that price is nearly \$1,000 more than the light car."

"You can't afford to put up with something below your station," said the salesman, eyeing him critically.

The bargain was struck. Out went the purchaser, his nestegg on deposit and the future mortgaged a year for a car that wouldn't run any farther or any faster than the one within his means.

### Beware Flavored Wells.

Does the well water taste sweet? Beware. It may be flavored with woodpecker. Dr. A. E. Campbell, superintendent of health of Springfield, tells of a well at a railroad terminal and serving a large restaurant. This well was not at Springfield. The customers and neighbors boasted of the flavor of the water from this well. It was the sweetest water in all that section. They cleaned out the well and got a woodpecker, a snake, a rat and several mice.

This story Dr. Campbell followed with another. He once owned a well the water from which was so much the best in town that the neighbors came for it from some distance away. Early one morning a number of neighbors were waiting for water for the breakfast table when Dr. Campbell pumped up a rat.

He supplemented these two stories by telling of one household where five people were made sick from drinking well water and a second where three were likewise affected.

Ordinary shallow wells draw seepage from the surrounding soil for perhaps 100 feet. In this seepage there may be pollution from a yard privy, a stable, a cesspool, or from slops thrown on the ground. In this seepage there may be typhoid bacilli or other disease producing bacteria.

The merit of Dr. Campbell's communication lies in his advice as to what can be done for some people who must use shallow wells. They have no other water supply. He advises that the well should be located properly and that the top be made rat proof and as nearly water proof as possible. The novel part of his recommendation relates to the method of preventing seepage.

"You can prevent seepage pollution," he says, "by adopting the following: Clean out your well and extend a three inch iron pipe to the bottom of the well, having the

### The Old Trick.

From the Boston Transcript.

Second Mate—The cook has been swept overboard, sir.

Captain—Just like a cook, to leave without giving notice.

### A Knock.

From McGraw's Equippor.

You can't drive a nail with a sponge, no matter how hard you soak it.

### Didn't Worry Him.

From the Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Grogan—Wake up, ye foghorn! Oi can't shape a wink on account ay yuro shornin'.

Grogan—Ye must thry an' get used to it, the same as Oi have. Oi niver notice it meself, at all, at all.

### Got Nowhere.

From the Boston Transcript.

"No, sah, Ah don't neber ride on dem things," said an old colored lady looking in on the merry-go-round. "Why, de other day I seen dat Rastus Johnson git on an' ride as much as a dollar's worth an' git off at the very same place he got on at, an' I see to him, 'Rastus, I see, 'you spen' yo' money, but what you been'?"

lower three feet perforated. This pipe should extend above the surface of the ground about one foot. Assuming that your well is 24 feet deep, of you think water comes in at the bottom you should have two or three feet of fine sand at the bottom, then fill around the perforations with broken brick for seven feet, then crushed rock about five feet, coarse sand four feet, and fine sand up to the surface of the ground. Now put four inches of white clay over the sand, extending this beyond the edge of the well. Over this put watertight concrete which is four inches higher at the pump than at the outer edge. Now place your pump in the pipe. You need have no fear of any surface contamination getting into your well water. All surface water that may reach the perforation will be well filtered and you will have a reasonably safe water supply."

Neglect of Daniel Webster's burial place in Marshfield has evoked a protest in the New York Sun from a sensitive Jerseyite, who is scandalized by Massachusetts' indifference to a man who not only contributed to her fame, but apostrophized her in a passage which showed that he appreciated her merits and charms. One had almost made up one's mind to apologize to the punctilious visitor when along came Morris Gray and cheerfully asserted: "Massachusetts has neglected Webster's burial place. Let us thank God for that."

Webster's Grave.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2.—Midshipman Carroll Joy, of Keokuk, Ia., a member of the second class at the naval academy, died yesterday from the effects of a bullet wound accidentally inflicted by M. G. Thompson, a classmate while target shooting in the woods near here last Tuesday. A third midshipman was in the party.

Thompson had fired at the target and while attempting to adjust the safety catch of his revolver the weapon was discharged.

MINERS NOT SATISFIED.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 1.—Texas coal miners are not satisfied with the 14 per cent settlement, according to Ed Cunningham, former district president, who was in Fort Worth today en route to Columbus, Ohio, to attend the special convention of the national organization.

A general strike of Industrial Workers of the World, which it was reported was scheduled to begin in the northwest on January 1, has been postponed indefinitely.

## ROAD WORK JUST FAIRLY STARTED

Nebraska Has Over \$10,000,000 to Be Expended During Next Three Seasons—Federal Government Aids.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 3.—Less than \$1,000,000 of the \$11,000,000 that is to be spent up to and including 1922 has been expended by the Nebraska highway department in improving Nebraska roads. In more than half of the counties, 45, not a dollar has yet been spent, but these will begin to share next year. Each has alloted to it a definite share and sum and this cannot be disturbed, even though the road makers may not get around to them until a year or two. Many of these counties are located in north-eastern Nebraska. They include, Dakota, Thurston, Colfax, Cuming, Knox, Pierce, Stanton, Merrick, Boyd, Holt, Brown, Rock and Keya Paha.

The state now has 31 federal aid projects under construction, which will cost a total of \$2,885,000, of which the federal government will pay \$1,352,000. Federal aid projects have been submitted, totaling \$8,075,000, of which the federal government will pay nearly \$4,000,000.

The state engineer, head of the system, has appointed five division engineers. These function through a highway commissioner in each county and such road patrolmen as may be necessary. The latter keep roads clean, cleared and dragged, and do ordinary repairs, the other work being done by traveling repair gangs.

The state has been divided into five divisions, with an engineer at the head. The districts are made up of these counties:

Division No. 1—Douglas, Saunders, Sarpy, Butler, Cass, Seward, Otoe, Saline, Johnson, Jefferson, Nemaha, Thayer, Richardson, Fillmore, Pawnee, York, Gage, Polk, Lancaster, Hamilton.

Division No. 2—Washington, Platte, Burt, Madison, Thurston, Pierce, Dakota, Knox, Dixon, Antelope, Cedar, Holt, Wayne, Boyd, Cuming, Keya Paha, Dodge, Rock, Colfax, Brown, Stanton, Cherry.

Division No. 3—Clay, Furnas, Nuckolls, Gosper, Red Willow, Adams, Hitchcock, Webster, Hayes, Franklin, Perkins, Kearney, Chase, Phelps, Dundy, Harlan, Kimball, DeWitt, Nemaha, Blaine, Nance, Custer, Merrick, Dawson, Hall (north of Platte river), Lincoln, Logan, Buffalo, McPherson, Sherman, Thomas, Val Verde, Garfield, Howard, Loup, Greeley, Wheeler.

Division No. 4—Boone, Blaine, Sherman, Sheridan, Dawes, Grant, Box Butte, Arthur, Morrill, Keith.

Division No. 5—Sioux, Cheyenne, Scottsbluff, Deuel, Banner, Garden, Kimball, Sheridan, Dawes, Grant, Box Butte, Arthur, Morrill, Keith.

## PERSHING WILL END LINCOLN VISIT SATURDAY

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 3.—Gen. John J. Pershing will close his holiday visit with members of his family here Saturday when he will leave for Chicago to resume his inspection tour of army posts. His program last year's day included a woman's relief corps reception, luncheon with Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie, and dinner at the family residence.

At night he was the guest of a reception at the home of former United States Senator Elmer J. Burkett.

## TEN STOLEN AUTOS IN ONE LINCOLN GARAGE

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 3.—County authorities think they have uncovered a nest of auto thieves in Lincoln and University Place, its Methodist suburb. C. H. Roper, one of the executives of the automobile club, inspected a garage at University Place, in which he found 11 cars, 10 of which had been mutilated. Owners and employes of the garage have been receiving the third degree from the authorities, and it is understood one complete and one partial confession have been secured.

## FIND BANDIT AUTO IN AN OMAHA STREET

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 3.—An automobile supposed to be the one used by the bandits was found yesterday afternoon standing in Chicago street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

## NEARLY TWO BILLION CARS MADE IN 1919

New York, Jan. 2.—Total motor vehicle production in 1919 including passenger and commercial, reached 1,911,929, representing a wholesale valuation of \$1,807,594,580, establishing a record in the automobile industry, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announced last night. Passenger car production was slightly less than in 1917, totalling 1,586,787 as against 1,740,792. Truck production, however, advanced from the previous high record of 227,500 in 1918 to 305, 142 in 1919. Motor vehicles exported in 1919, aggregated \$110,000,000 in value.

## IOWA MIDSHIPMAN IS DEAD FROM ACCIDENT

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## STATE TO REGULATE SALE OF WOOD ALCOHOL

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 1.—The state department of public safety is to take steps to regulate the sale of wood alcohol in Nebraska. Although the present law requires that selling poisons shall be restricted only to registered pharmacists and these must keep a record of all sales, it has been discovered that practically every garage-keeper in the state keeps wood alcohol in stock, it being generally purchased to prevent water in automobiles radiators from freezing.

## NEBRASKA POTASH PLANTS ARE BUSY

Industry That Slumped With Close of War Now Has Bright Prospect In Home Trade.

By Floyd C. Thomas.

Alliance, Neb., Jan. 1.—A trip through the potash district near Alliance gladdens the heart of one who has been in touch with the industry during the past two years. A year ago the plants were closing down with but little prospect of ever opening again. Thousands of tons of potash salts were stored in warehouses in the east and south with little prospect of a market. Potash stock was selling for little or nothing—when it could be sold at all.

But now the outlook is different. The fertilizer manufacturers learned that Germany had only a small supply on hand and that it would be impossible to secure any for this country for many months and perhaps years. On September 1 of this year the total stock of refined salts—muriate of potash—at all the German mines was approximately 35,000 tons, which in comparison with the normal output, as well as the normal demand, must be regarded as quite small.

German potash will never be sent to the United States as cheap as before the war. The old prices of \$15 to \$30 per ton will never be approached. It is very doubtful if the price being paid the Nebraska plants of \$2 and \$2.50 per unit will even be reached.

Two facts in connection with the German potash industry shed much light on its future. One is the enormous advance in cost of production. Labor is from three to five times higher; coal, six to 10 times more expensive; while steel and many other supplies and requirements exceed the pre-war prices 15 to 20 times. On the other hand, the prices at which refined potash is being offered for export to America range from more than double on low grade crude to three times the 1913 price on high grade refined salts, exclusive of freights.

The other fact affecting the industry is perhaps best expressed in what might be called the democratization of the industry. Last April the constitutional German national assembly passed a bill socializing the business. Miners, office clerks and other employees now have representation on the board of directors and a voice in the management of the properties. This innovation is more than a theory. One of the German potash kings, a leading director in the syndicate, gave a dinner last August to which the heads of all the departments, including the miners, were invited.

The Nebraska potash plants now have orders sufficient to keep them operating until next summer. They have passed up some offers of contracts until they learn, from present operations, the profit which can be made at the present prices. Potash will never again pay the enormous profits of 1917, but it will be a permanent and profit-paying industry in Nebraska. At the present time all of the large plants in the Alliance district are operating with the exception of the National plant, which has been in the hands of a receiver, and the Hord plant, at Lakeside, which burned this fall and which is being rebuilt as rapidly as the weather will permit. It is reported that the offer of W. E. Sharp and his associates, of Lincoln, for the National plant at Antioch has been accepted. If this is true the plant will undoubtedly again start operations at an early date. There are now in operation the large plant of the Potash Reduction Company, at Hoffland, the Western, Nebraska, American and Alliance plants at Antioch and the Stanard plant at Lakeside. Their output is estimated now at 400 tons of salts per day. The addition of the Hord and National plants will bring the output up to between 500 and 600 tons per day. Estimated from the standpoint of value at present prices the plants in the vicinity of Alliance should produce on the average during the coming year of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of salts every 24 hours. Quite an industry that.

Ed. Note—The Pioneer plant, owned by the Pioneer Potash Company, in which many Sioux City and northwest Iowa people are interested, will be reopened probably within a month, said O. B. Olson, of Sioux City. The Pioneer plant has an output of 15 tons a day.

## "FAINTING BERTHA" AGAIN PULLS ERRATIC STUNT

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 1.—"Fainting Bertha" Liebeck, who incensed the interests of a good many chiefs of police during her meteoric career as a pickpocket and criminal, but who has been confined for several years, is again in the limelight. This time she is charged with having attempted to destroy the sight of Mrs. Ina E. Sprecher, a nurse at the state hospital for the insane at Lincoln.

The assault happened several months ago, but under the new rules of the board of control the fact did not become public until the filing Tuesday of a claim by Mrs. Sprecher with the state labor compensation commissioner. She seeks for compensation at the rate of \$12 a week for from 25 to 60 weeks. Bertha used formaldehyde on her.

The woman was sent to the penitentiary several years ago, but the warden was glad to get rid of her when the doctors pronounced her insane, as she was a terror in prison. The nurses sight is said to be permanently injured.

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