

# THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

O. H. CRONIN, Publisher.

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

The mayor of Bridgeton, New Jersey, has been keeping phenomenal order among the juveniles of that city for several years through the agency of a mysterious "spanking machine." The details in the operation of which it has been impossible for outsiders to learn. It has been noted, however, that but one boy has ever been spanked twice, and that becoming and reasonable penitence has resulted from its services. Parents have frequently petitioned for its application and no boy or girl—for it has treated a few girls—has received its ministrations without their parents' consent. It has not been discovered that the mysterious "spanking machine" was a choice collection of barrel staves, from which a suitable curve could always be found for any particular anatomy. One end of the staves was shaped for the handle, and the policemen did the operating.

The commissioner of public charities, commenting on the effects of prohibition in New York City, says that "the alcoholic wards in Bellevue and allied hospitals are doing practically nothing. What is doing most of the work of the municipalities is the work of the past few weeks we have had more employes than patrons. In fact those coming to us lately are vagrants, and properly workhouse cases. Private societies or organizations seeking subscriptions on the ground that conditions among the poor today are worse than heretofore, are simply obtaining money under false pretenses."

Medical historians, seeking traces of influenza epidemics back through the centuries, have gone back to 412 B. C., when there was an epidemic described by Hippocrates. The next authentic record is dated 1173 A. D. In that year the illness spread over England, Germany and Italy. Nothing more than mild epidemics followed that until 1289, when another severe epidemic occurred, and then in 1510, when a pandemic spread all over Europe. The first mention of it in America is made in 1557. In 1580 there was another pandemic. In the 17th century the disease acquired its present name, from the Italian word meaning "influenza." A curious fact in its history is that it has always been recorded as occurring at sea or on ships that had had no recent communication with land.

A New York judge sentenced two men to 52 years hard labor for burglary, last week. They had beaten the man who they robbed so severely he was unconscious for several days, and tied and gagged his wife. "First degree robbery should be made punishable by death," declared the judge.

Four thousands pamphlets containing the manifesto program and constitution of the communist party of America were seized by the New York police at the party's headquarters last week. The janitor of the building found the pamphlets stuffed between the ceiling of the top floor and the roof.

The Central Federal Union, of New York city, has "served notice" on the national industrial and agricultural congress, to be held in Chicago, that no Chinese labor will be imported into this country and that organized and unorganized labor will resist any attempt to carry out this latest plan of a reactionary big business class.

Dr. Dimer, of the Bronx, New York city, who has been experimenting in recording monkey talk on a phonograph, is convinced that animals employ speech. The monkey, after talking into the phonograph, shows plainly that it understands the sounds upon hearing the gramophone, but evidently does not recognize the voice as its own.

The Ech-Cummings railroad bill is the most constructive piece of legislation that congress has enacted in many years, declares Richard S. Hawes, president of the American Bankers' Association. Men arrested with women charged with immoral acts are equally guilty and should be held for trial with their companions, was the decision filed by a New York judge of general sessions last week.

A 2-cent loaf increase in bread prices is announced by the master bakers of Manhattan, New York. The price increase is due to the demand of bakers and their helpers for a raise in pay of \$1 a day.

The Salvation Army in the British Isles, working in cooperation with the government, is promoting emigration of the approximately 1,200,000 women in excess of the male population there. The army has dispatched several shiploads of emigrants to Canada already.

The owner of a private stock of liquors who has a town house and a country house may move his supply from the town house to the country house by selling his town house.

After playing jazz time and smoking a package of cigarettes in the show room, burglars stole a perfectly good baby grand piano from the Standard Phonograph Company, in New York last week.

Kangas will be made an industrial model by the recently established court of industrial relations by the action of Gov. Henry C. Allen. Workers soon will be the court's staunchest defenders, he says.

By an overwhelming majority, the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has rejected the "One Big Union" proposal for a general strike as a protest against the sentence on the strike leader, Russell.

Sir Ian Hamilton, the British general who commanded during the Dardanelles campaign, says that General von Sanders, "was a clean fighter and never shelled our hospitals," and therefore recommends that he be not tried before the allied courts marshal.

Expulsion of William O. Jenkins, former American consular officer at Puebla, by the Mexican government as an undesirable alien, probably will be followed by seizure of his factory at Puebla and other concerns and the recent reports from Mexico City have indicated.

The great bulk of chinaware produced in Japan is made by the old methods of manufacture and to a very considerable degree is a household or community industry.

Discrimination against American business men in China by the British government is charged in advices to the state department from Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul general at Shanghai, China.

A bill designed to prevent all American imports into Denmark unless sanctioned by the financial council has been introduced in the Folkething by the minister of commerce.

The first German prisoner captured by American troops was Leon Hayde Hoffman, and his captors were Adam Wiazikowski and John Cochanski, of Ironwood, Mich.

The League of German Officers has sued Vice Premier Eisnerberger for libel in saying that German officers refused to escort the former Kaiser to his last moments in Holtenau.

# McKELVIE'S HOBBY COSTLY TO STATE

### Referendum on Civil Administration Measure to Cost State of Nebraska \$250,000.

Lincoln, Neb., March 15.—The result of the overthrow of the civil code administration bill by the Nebraska supreme court will make it a live issue in the campaign. It must be submitted at the next general election for popular indorsement or rejection.

There are various legal devices by which the departments might be kept intact until after the election, but the auditor has control of the purse-strings and the employes who draw pay from the code departments would not be likely to stand so long a strain. Attorneys for Fred C. Ayres and A. D. Scott, who brought the suit to accept the referendum petition, say they will enjoin any further use of the instrumentalities of government in the form of the code departments. The state has however, 40 days in which to file a motion for a rehearing but 60 days of life would be about all that the code measure could confidently look forward to.

Governor McKelvie says that the printing with the postage thereon, will cost \$200,000, for which there is no appropriation. Other familiar with such expenses say that the state will be fortunate if it can get 300,000 of the pamphlets printed, bound and delivered for \$250,000, not to include the postage bill. Not later than the first Monday of the third month before the election the secretary of state must print a copy of the law the code bill will contain 461 pages of printed matter together with all the other referendums and arguments for and against them that authorized persons may present, and send a copy to each voter. This means over 300,000 at the present time, not counting the women.

# EIGHT POUNDS LESS MEAT FOR EACH ONE

### Per Capita Consumption Out That Much in 1919—High Prices Were Cause.

Washington, March 15.—High retail prices in 1919 reduced the per capita consumption of beef in America almost eight pounds, and caused the consumer to turn to veal and mutton, according to a statement today by the department of agriculture. Slightly less pork was eaten. Exports of pork and lard were greater than ever shown in the records of the department. The total meat consumption was less than in 1918, the per capita for 1918 being 150.8 and that in 1919, 141.98.

Beef exports were shown to have fallen off 56.3 per cent, but the shipments of pork and lard to foreign ports showed a great increase. The exports were equivalent to 18,000,000 hogs weighing 200 pounds each. The number of hogs slaughtered was a million more than in 1918.

# FOUR MEN ARE LOST WHEN SUB GOES DOWN

### Commander and Three Seamen Fail to Reach Shore—Ship May Be Saved.

San Diego, Cal., March 15.—Lieut. Com. James H. Webb, and three members of his crew, were lost when the United States submarine H-1 went aground at the entrance to Magdalena Bay, Lower California, according to a radio dispatch received here last night.

Besides Lieutenant Commander Webb, those listed as dead were H. M. Gilles, machinist mate; M. S. Delamarine and Joseph Kaufman, seamen. Their bodies were reported to have been buried by the survivors in the sandy beach at Santa Margarita island in the mouth of Magdalena bay, about 650 miles south of San Diego.

It is believed the H-1 can be saved.

# EDITOR OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PAPER QUILTS

Boston, March 15.—The resignation of William H. McKenzie as editor of the Christian Science Sentinel, a weekly publication and the Christian Science Journal, a monthly, is announced last night, together with those of Mrs. Ella W. Hoag, associate editor, and Elisha B. Sealey, assistant editor.

Mr. McKenzie said that the resignations were due to the fact "that the trustees had insisted upon the publication in these two papers of matters which the editors did not think suitable and which they feared would cause disturbance among the subscribers."

# ROOSEVELT CAN'T MAKE TOUR OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mitchell, S. D., March 15.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has wired managers of the Wood campaign in South Dakota that his legislative duties in New York will prevent him making a tour of South Dakota as he had planned doing.

# TEACHERS ASSERT THEY HAVE HIGH BOARD RATES

Sioux Center, Ia., March 15.—The teachers of Center township who are demanding higher wages take exception to the statement they are paying low rates for board. They say that \$7 a week, with livery bills contracted to get them to their homes in town on Friday night and back to the schools on Monday, is not low. They also complain they are forced to supply much of the equipment in the schools.

# TO REFORM SCHOOL THOUGH MARRIED

### Court in Passing Judgment Said It Was Unusual Case—Another Begged to Go to State Pen.

Grand Island, Neb., March 13.—Six young men appeared with the sheriff and his deputies to plead guilty to charges ranging from burglary to forgery and larceny. The oldest prisoner was 25 and the youngest 17. When court adjourned sentences with a total maximum of 34 years in the state penitentiary, an indeterminate sentence to the state industrial school at Kearney, and a short sentence in the county jail had been meted out.

The prisoners seemed pleased at the prospect of a trip to Lincoln together. One prisoner denied his guilt but begged to be sent to the state prison. He did not gain his wish until he admitted his guilt without qualification and then only after he had repeatedly urged the court to sentence him rather than remand him for trial.

Perhaps none of the party was more upset than was one youth of 17 who, because of his age, had to go to the reform school. Despite his youth he was married and the court said it was the first time he recalled when he had sent a married man to Kearney. The boy pleaded for a chance to go to Lincoln but it was denied him.

# HITCHCOCK ADMIRERS HOLD CONFERENCE IN OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., March 13.—More than 400 democrats from all parts of the state, gathered here last night at a dinner in the interest of the candidacy of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, for president. The speakers were Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, former United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, head of the women's section of the democratic national committee.

# WISCONSIN MAN FOUND DEAD IN NEBRASKA

Blair, Neb., March 13.—A man apparently about 30 years of age and carrying a registration card bearing the name of "Henry Eugene McNally, Kenosha, Wis.," was found at the railroad station here in a dying condition. He died 20 minutes after having been removed to a hospital. It was thought death was caused by poisoning.

When the man came to Blair or how long he had been at the station is not known.

# FINNAN BROTHERS WANTED IN BOTH OMAHA AND CHICAGO

St. Paul, Minn., March 13.—M.P. and Thomas Finnan, arrested here recently in connection with an Omaha suburban bank robbery have been arrested by police again and held for Chicago authorities. They are charged with robbery. The governor recently refused to grant an extradition to take the men to Omaha.

# THIRD DISTRICT DEMOS IN CONFERENCE AT NORFOLK

Norfolk, Neb., March 13.—Democratic leaders of the Third congressional district held an informal meeting here Wednesday evening. The names of J. W. Rice, of Norfolk and J. D. O'Grady, of Hartington, were mentioned as congressional candidates.

# OUTRAGES CONTINUE IN ALL PARTS OF IRELAND

Dublin, March 12.—A number of additional outrages are reported to have taken place in various parts of Ireland last night. Police Sergeant Doyle was shot dead and Constable Nazer was wounded at Rathkeale, 17 miles southwest of Limerick, in the Cork district, Inspector McDonagh was dangerously wounded in the head by a bullet from a revolver while exchanging shots with crowds which attacked him and another officer. One civilian was badly wounded.

In Limerick, Constable Murphy was ambushed and shot and dangerously wounded.

# MRS. SARAH GROUT DEAD; RESIDED HERE 20 YEARS

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Grout, 62 years old, a resident of Sioux City for 10 years, died at her home, 1012 Nebraska street, early this morning of a complication of diseases. She had been a semi-invalid for 10 years.

Mrs. Grout was born in Indiana in 1857. With her parents she moved to Mankato, Minn., several years later where she lived until coming to Sioux City in 1900.

Mrs. Grout is survived by one son, Robert D. Grout, of Ireton, Minn., and one daughter, Hattie May Grout, of Sioux City.

# PRESIDENT WILL TRY TO RECONCILE REPORTS

Washington, March 12.—An effort to compose the differences between the majority and minority of the Bituminous coal strike commission will be made by President Wilson. It was said today at the White House.

# I. W. CASE LIKELY TO REACH JURY TODAY

Minneapolis, Wash., March 12.—Although further delay was experienced in the Centralia murder trial today when Judge Wilson announced that his instructions for the jury would not be ready until afternoon, attorneys still believe that the case will be made in the hands of the jury before adjournment tonight. A night session may be held.

# GOVERNOR RILED BY HIS CRITICS

### Pardon Issued to an Omaha Man Had Approval of Court Officials—Usually Relied On.

Lincoln, Neb., March 13.—"Douglas county will have to take care of her own hell hereafter," declared Governor McKelvie, while talking to the newspaper reporters who were interviewing him on the charge made by County Attorney Showell of Omaha, that he had pardoned a bad man without consulting the county attorney.

"The pardon," said the governor, "was issued to James C. Donaghue, on the recommendation of the adult probation officer of Douglas county, M. Anderson. Mr. Showell says that the man was the center of a sensational three days' trial on the charge of attempting a criminal assault on a girl he was taking home from a dance. The record before me, the recommendation of the probation officer, is that the man was convicted in police court of assault and battery, had been given 60 days and had served 30 of them.

"We must either rely on court officers like Anderson or refuse to hear any of these requests for clemency. Many of them come to us and being minor matters and a part of court administration we take the word of court officers and do not investigate for ourselves. The probation officer is an attaché of the court, the same as the county attorney, and the responsibility for what he does is upon the officials that appoint him."

It appears, from further investigation, that the jury that tried Donaghue on the statutory charge, found him guilty only of assault and battery.

# MOREHEAD DECIDES HE WILL NOT ENTER RACE

Lincoln, Neb., March 13.—Former Gov. John H. Morehead will not enter the democratic primary again as a candidate, according to close personal friends. The governor had consented some time ago to make the race, party leaders suggesting that he could make certain party victories which were doubtful awaiting with any other candidates talked of. Some 10 days ago he lost his only daughter, a young woman who had but recently graduated from the state university, and he is reported as entirely disinclined to re-enter politics. He did not accept any of the flings in his interest, and these have all lapsed.

George Jackson, former speaker of the house, member of the legislature for four years and at present serving as a member of the state constitutional convention, has announced his intention of accepting the entry of himself into the democratic gubernatorial primary, made by democrats of his home county, Nuckolls. Mr. Jackson is a man of considerable strength, and has taken no part in any of the factional fights. G. L. Shumway, of Scottsbluff, former land commissioner, is the only other entry at the present time, but it is expected that when the Morehead decision is finally announced as indicated, others will be brought forward.

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HAS WORK NEARLY DONE

Lincoln, Neb., March 13.—The state constitutional convention changed its mind about electing members of the railway commission by districts, and when the proposal came up on second reading it lacked seven votes of a majority. In order, however, to save the other good features in it, members voted to give the committee a chance to cut out the redistricting provision and preserve the others.

The convention passed on second reading: No. 327, being a revision of the sections of the present constitution relating to the executive department; No. 328, permitting co-operative associations to limit the number of shares of stock and holders of stock to one vote each; No. 333, creating an industrial court, and No. 277, forbidding public utilities to unite without permission of the railway commission. These must pass through the fiery furnace of third reading, but there was little opposition to them.

The convention expects to conclude its labors next week, but the experts are guessing it will be two more before it finishes.

# LOVE FOR MOVIES SENDS HIM TO REFORM SCHOOL

Alliance, Neb., March 13.—Bruce Perry, 8 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Perry, will be sent to the detention home at Lincoln as a result of his longing to see movie shows. The boy in juvenile court admitted on several occasions he had bought cookies and other sweets at local stores and charged them to Dr. Hand, city physician. He then peddled out the cookies to his cronies on a strictly cash proposition. He invested the proceeds in theater tickets. The boy's father, who is a railroad man, said that he was away from home so much of the time that he could not watch over the boy. His step-mother also confessed herself unable to curb his wayward tendencies.

# TRUTH IN FABRIC

From the Christian Science Monitor.

Now that food laws, both federal and state, in the United States require the marking of exact weights and ingredients on many kinds of products, such as the introduction by Senator Capen of Kansas, for the proper marking of fabrics, deserves careful consideration. No product of any sort should pretend to be what it is not. Hence, even though it is legitimate to use shoddy in some kinds of goods, such fabrics should not be marked or allowed to pass as "all wool," if by that phrase the public generally understands virgin wool; or that which has not been used before. Instead of what has been claimed, the bill will naturally receive the support of woolgrowers and of those manufacturers who are accustomed to using only the virgin wool. It should be intelligently understood and welcomed also by those who wish to make use of shoddy or even cotton, in their products.

# ORDER PLANS FOR NEW BUILDING AT NORFOLK

Norfolk, Neb., March 13.—The board of control has named Ellery Davis, of Lincoln, as architect to draw plans for the \$100,000 new building to be added to equipment at the Norfolk hospital for the insane, and is preparing to let a contract for a new kitchen and dining room at the institute for feeble minded at Beatrice, to cost \$67,500, with \$7,500 added for equipment.

# Who Pays the Taxes?



[National Crop Improvement Service.] Tax exemption is un-American because it relieves one class at the expense of another. Until recent years tax exemption of Federal and Municipal bonds was a fairly harmless fiscal expedient, but with the important changes that have taken place in economic conditions, especially in the methods of taxation, it can no longer be justified. In fact, it is a flagrant evil of which the majority of taxpayers are blissfully unconscious.

The original argument for the exemption of Federal Farm Loan bonds was that it would reduce materially the cost of borrowing on farm mortgage security, thereby reducing the farmer's rate, which was a consumption very much to be desired but on the other hand in making the Federal Farm Loan bonds exempt, it created a very desirable investment for those of large income who were willing to pay enough premium for them to take them out of the reach of the ordinary small investor and in consequence the great bulk of them have gravitated into the coffers of the very wealthy.

This puts the burden of taxation on wage earners, upon production, raw material, transportation and imports, all of which have to be more heavily taxed to pay the five billions now being annually assessed.

Twenty million Americans own Liberty bonds which are now quoted at 92 to 95. They are taxable. The rich man prefers to buy the farm loan bonds; they are not taxable. They are usually quoted above par and some have brought as much as \$1.08, something which the framers of the bill did not expect.

About one farmer in sixty-five has

taken advantage of the Federal Farm Loan Act and is getting his money at 5 1/2 per cent but he has placed an added burden upon the other sixty-four farmers who are not enjoying revenue from the loan.

Our public policy has been badly at fault either in the matter of taxation exemption or in the application of progressive rates to incomes. The two policies are antagonistic and inconsistent. One or the other should be speedily abandoned. We cannot and ought not to abandon progressive taxation. That institution is now firmly established in all the important European nations. It is universally recognized as the only means whereby the tax burden may be made to conform proportionately to the individual's ability to pay.

The tax system must be made equitable if the ideals of democratic government are to be maintained and it is time to call a halt to the present policy of tax exemption.

The weakest stronghold of that policy lies in the tax exemption clause of the Federal Farm Loan Act and it is here that the public should declare itself and demand a square deal in taxation.

Tax exemption is a "get-rich-quick" device that promises something for nothing but which in reality has been shown to cost the public treasury as much as seven times what it gives to the borrower even under our present tax rates.

A low rate of loans for farm improvement which will include the struggling tenant and the poorer class of farmers, is very desirable but it should not be brought about at the expense of our tax bearing citizens and for the benefit of our few millionaires.

# WHERE DO WE LIVE?

From Leslie's Weekly.

One of the most curious theories which has been advanced of late years is that the earth is a hollow shell, and that we live on the inside! The sun, moon, stars and various other planets are said to float about in space inside this hollow sphere. The physical world, according to this theory, is a shell composed of seven metallic, five mineral and geologic strata, with an inner habitable surface, land and water. This inner surface is concave. The seven metallic layers are the seven noble metals—gold constituting the outermost rind of the shell. This shell or crust is several miles in thickness; beyond it is nothing, a vacuum. Such is the theory propounded by Cyrus H. Teed, better known as Koresh—and this theory constituted the basis of the so-called "Cellular Cosmogony."

The various astronomical facts, and the various optical phenomena which we know—such as a ship disappearing when it sails out to sea—are ingeniously twisted by the Koreshian philosophy to fit the theory. The earth, they believe, is about 2,000 miles in circumference but instead of curving outward, it curves inward—that is, it is concave instead of convex.

# Build Up

From the Los Angeles Times.

This is what Lincoln said with respect to the value of property gained through labor and thrift:

Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; it is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

The wisdom of this counsel may not occur to the mind fevered by unrest and poisoned by the false doctrine that preaches the substitution of idleness for thrift and destructive force for honest enterprise. But the soundness of Lincoln's words proved unassailable in his day, just as their golden truth and fitness will prove an inspiration now to all who put them to honest use.

# Truth in Fabric.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

Now that food laws, both federal and state, in the United States require the marking of exact weights and ingredients on many kinds of products, such as the introduction by Senator Capen of Kansas, for the proper marking of fabrics, deserves careful consideration. No product of any sort should pretend to be what it is not. Hence, even though it is legitimate to use shoddy in some kinds of goods, such fabrics should not be marked or allowed to pass as "all wool," if by that phrase the public generally understands virgin wool; or that which has not been used before. Instead of what has been claimed, the bill will naturally receive the support of woolgrowers and of those manufacturers who are accustomed to using only the virgin wool. It should be intelligently understood and welcomed also by those who wish to make use of shoddy or even cotton, in their products.

# Will Bryan Bolt?

From the Springfield Republican.

Nothing could tempt Mr. Bryan into another (the fourth) presidential candidacy like a serious attack on federal prohibition. The more the 18th amendment is fired at by democratic politicians in the east, the tighter the Bryan jaw will set, and the grimmer will be the aspect of the Bryan countenance. Bryan will bolt the democratic party more easily than Roosevelt bolted the republican party in 1912, in case profane hands are laid upon prohibition at San Francisco in June. And if he should run for president independently, the whole power of the national anti-temperance league would be back of him. It might be that the historic democratic party would expire at last, if it were used to champion the lost cause of cocktail freedom. Bryan, however, would not be elected president.

of this further reform should loom so large as to prevent the passing of an intelligently framed bill. There is sure to be no loss, but a gain, to all concerned, through complete and open honesty, for the public appreciates, and can be further educated to appreciate, knowing just what it is getting.

# What Boosts Gasoline?

From the Detroit News.

When the professors get together to fix over the school geographies, they should tinker up the textbooks on economics. That "old stuff" about supply and demand needs cutting out or to be supplied with the appropriate reservations and amendments.

Gasoline used to be 11 cents a gallon in Detroit. Then we had a war. War uses a lot of gasoline; everybody knows that. Boats and tanks and motor cars and airplanes all burn gasoline in large quantities every day. So naturally during the war the demand for gasoline advanced. Everything advanced, gasoline had a better excuse than most other things.

But the war ended. And after the war was over the price of gasoline advanced some more. And it kept on advancing. Now this is the problem the makers of school books explaining economic problems must contend with. The warships no longer fight, the thousands of painted boats no longer run, the tanks do not rumble over battle fields, the war planes are in the hangars for a long rest, the war trucks have stopped, and the general's motor cars take only short drives around the military reservations. All these declare another demand of war which were a sufficient excuse for war time advances in gasoline prices have ceased. And there is more gasoline. The 1919 report just out shows that we produced 24,000,000 barrels more the last year than the previous year. More gasoline, decreased demand, higher prices—how can these things be?

# Helgoland's Teeth Pulled.

From the New York Times.

Helgoland—two years ago Germany's most impregnable barrier against allied sea power—is today a dismantled hulk of no military importance. The 185, impetuous bulwark of the island itself, surrounded by tons of masonry and ingeniously constructed gun emplacements, is all that remains. Germans concerned in the construction of the fortress declare another seven years' work will be necessary to complete Helgoland's "demobilization." Work has been in progress for over a year. All the guns have been dismantled, but the destruction of the harbor works and other fortifications on the island is proceeding. The stronghold was built at a cost of more than \$75,000,000, but its mighty guns fired but once throughout the war. The British warship Shannon was the target. The island played a negative part in the defense of the German coast, probably because allied experts agree that it would have been impossible to silence its batteries.

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"The postal examinations headquarters have three times official circles further announced." There is to hinder the flight of capital, to see whether the orders of the imperial commissary for export and import have been followed, and to stop the exchange trade with the red and green stamped 1,000 franc notes.