

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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NEBRASKA

Judging by their patronage, the 3-cent and 5-cent meals put up by the Chicago board of education are making an enormous success. The city's "penny lunch" business runs from 40,000 to 50,000 customers a day. Sales, measured in pennies and nickels, amount daily between \$4,000 and \$5,000. "For 5 cents," the menu runs something like this: Soup, bread, milk or cocoa, fruit or pudding. The bill of fare at 3 cents drops the milk. A youngster can spend only a penny if he wants to, buying any one of these articles for it. Or for 2 cents he can purchase a meat ball, beans, spaghetti, or rice.

Japan is going to try to block the concessions of territory in northern Siberia by the soviet government to a group of Pacific coast capitalists represented by Washington D. Vandenberg. It will contend that the United States can not protect the Vanderlip concessions since it has not recognized the right of the soviet government to grant concessions; and that the grant conflicts with a treaty between Japan and the old Russian government.

The Scots Charitable society set a new fashion in Boston a few days ago, when they drank the health of Governor Coolidge, their guest, in a pinch of snuff. Soon afterwards Prof. Charlton Black of Boston university related an anecdote directed to dependent victims of the Eighteenth amendment. It was the warning of an old Scotchman to his son against too liberal use of snuff, with the statement that "I've been drunker on snuff than I ever was on whiskey."

For the first time in the history of the United States a special flag of the secretary of state will be seen on the high seas with Secretary Colby, on his South American trip. This flag, which is dark blue with the arms of the department of state in white and flanked on either side by a gold star, was designed especially for Secretary Colby. The secretary of state is the only executive officer who has never had a flag of his own.

On a hillside overlooking the Monongahela river in the heart of the coal fields near Pittsburgh, two lights illuminating the honor roll of miners of that district who participated in the world war, are burning every night, and have been burning since the tablet was erected more than a year ago. The roll bears the names of 150 miners and has six gold stars.

An interesting advertisement in the London Times reads: Sporty boy wanted, preferably Etonian or Wykehamist, age 18-23. Should be resident of two robust boys age 7 and 6; country house, 17 miles from London; father, a benevolent autocrat; mother, fat and good tempered; good wares, wash, 1870 Claret sometimes.

Canada's principal objection to Article X of the League of Nations is that she does not wish to involve herself in the preservation of territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the League of Nations, says Sir Robert Borden in a memorandum made public today.

A recent decision of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union not to work in an open shop or on piece work may tie up the spring clothing industry, says a New York dispatch. The workers insist on abolition of the piece work system, which action, the manufacturers say, in effect deliberately retards production and forces up prices.

wheat, grain, wool, hides, and other similar farm commodities," and the enactment of federal legislation to "put an end for all time to the gambling in grain futures" is advocated by the directors of the Missouri Farmers' association.

Fifteen million men, women and children of all social and economic classifications, representing every nationality in Europe, are fighting for passage to the United States, according to reports submitted recently by 17 trans-Atlantic steamship company representatives.

Its city leads the whole world in the manufacture of machinery. Its shovels built the canal, they construct the largest mine hoists in the world, not to mention the locomotives it builds, the saw mills it equips and the water power and ice making machinery it makes.

A member of the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. who just returned to New York, says: "The California Japanese agitation is merely a trick of the Japanese militarists to divert America's attention from a steady program of expansion in Asia, which is Japan's real purpose."

A November grand jury in New York city recommends legislation by congress that will prohibit the immigration into this country of "all who cannot read and write English and who do not possess an intelligent understanding of the fundamental ideas of human liberty."

The king of Siam, the first of his race to renounce his right to a harem, has chosen his queen. She is 27 years old and is at present attending a private school in Boston. She is a first cousin to the king, who is 39 years old.

A Milwaukee psychologist has made the dire discovery that "any person whose head is flat at the back is incapable of love." To make a test, place a coin at the crown of the head and, if it slides down the neck, there is no hope.

The police of Budapest have just arrested a clerk of one of the government departments, who had a doctor's degree, for masquerading as a beggar every evening on a crowded street corner. When searched 30,000 crowns were found on him, the proceeds of three days' solicitations. The only circumstance which he quoted to his defense was: "I am cursed with an extraordinarily good digestion," a my government salary, "and a small for my big appetite." He is alleged to turn to a mere "real session."

EXECUTE WOMAN, SLEW NEBRASKAN

Wife Enamored of Indian, Convicted of Murdering Husband When He Returned From War.

Hebron, Neb., Jan. 4 (Special).—Mrs. Sarah Jackson, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree, is supposed to have been hanged December 21 in Alberta, Canada. Her husband was a former resident of Thayer county. On Christmas night, 1918, his wife is said to have murdered him following his return from overseas. She is alleged to have been enamored of a half bred Indian. In September she was found guilty by an Alberta jury and sentenced to die December 21. No word has reached here indicating that she was given a reprieve.

WAS BUSY YEAR FOR PROHIBITION ENFORCERS

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 4.—James H. Hanley, federal prohibition director for Nebraska, with headquarters here, estimated the number of persons arrested for liquor law violations in the state during the past year to be approximately 300. One hundred and seven of these were from the Omaha district, which is comprised of Douglas and a tier of counties in the eastern section of the state north of the Platte river, are awaiting trial in federal court on indictments. Sixty others from the same territory are awaiting hearings on informations filed against them. The remainder of the alleged violators were taken in the territory outside the Omaha district. Mr. Hanley estimates that the assessment of tax for violations for the year will total approximately \$10,000 and that of this amount about \$2,000 has already been paid in to the government.

GIVEN DAMAGES FOR INJURIES TO AUTO

St. Paul, Neb., Jan. 4 (Special).—The Harry Clark jury case, involving the destruction of a valuable automobile, was settled out of court when Clark, through his attorneys, promised to pay the plaintiff, A. H. Rines, \$1,000.

Rines was suing Clark for damages of \$1,200, alleged to have been sustained when Clark ran Rines' motor into a creek off a high bridge and ruined it.

Clark offered as rebuttal evidence the fact that Rines had allowed him to use the automobile whenever he wished. Rines declared that such had been the case, but that on the day before the accident the car had been newly painted and his permission for Clark's using it had been revoked.

TWO-CENT PASSENGER LAW IS HELD VALID

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 4 (Special).—The 2-cent passenger law passed in 1907 was held valid and enforceable against the Rock Island railroad in a report filed Saturday in federal court by John F. Stout, master appointed to take testimony and make findings. The master finds that on the proposition of the property of the Rock Island in Nebraska chargeable to passenger use the road in the year ending June 30, 1915, earned 10.41 per cent. It had enjoined the railway commission from enforcing the law. The case has been pending for years and the set of figures used, railroad officials say, does not apply to present conditions.

ATTEMPT MADE TO WRECK U. P. TRAIN

Beatrice, Neb., Jan. 4.—An attempt to wreck the Union Pacific passenger train running between Manhattan, Kan., and Lincoln, Neb., was partially successful Saturday night when an obstruction on the track a mile and a half south of Beatrice derailed the engine. A 30-foot rail had been placed squarely across the track at a place difficult of observation. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to partly check the speed of his train, but the force of the impact threw the locomotive from the track. It remained upright, however, and aside from a shaking up no one was injured. Authorities here have begun an investigation.

Bandit and the Auto.

From the Springfield Republican. On the frontier, in a former time, bandits used fast horses for their "get-aways." The steeds were so important as a means of rapid transportation all through the pioneer period in the west of America that the punishment of a horse stealer was hanging on the nearest tree. The comparison between the horse and the automobile, the horseback bandit and the automobile bandit, need not be made so suggestive that capital punishment for the new school of highwaymen would be seriously considered, yet the frontier way of handling the "bad man" whose crimes are facilitated by the use of the motor car may here and there disclose our national landscape if the rob spirit finds opportunities to wreak its anger and vengeance on any of these villains and desperadoes.

For this reason state legislatures may soon find justification in penalizing with special severity crimes of violence which depend for their success on the automobile whether stolen or not stolen, although it is difficult to see that there is any difference in moral turpitude between a footpad and the robber with a high-powered car.

RHALLIS PLANS SOON TO QUIT AS PRIME MINISTER

Athens, Jan. 3 (United Press).—King Constantine shortly will be given an opportunity to appoint a prime minister of his own choice, it became known today when it was announced Premier George Rhallis will resign because of ill health. The king himself was confined to the palace today with a slight attack of bronchitis.

RETRACTS CHARGES AFFECTING UNCLE

Crab Orchard, Neb., Girl Who Ran Away From Home is Wedded to Young Farmer.

Tecumseh, Neb., Dec. 30 (Special).—Gladys Smith, of Crab Orchard, Neb., a high school girl who disappeared October 26 and was recently found at Omaha, has been married to Lester M. Reid, young Gage county farmer.

Benjamin H. Smith, uncle of the girl, who was brought from Denver to answer charges of alleged intimacy with Miss Smith, is still held in jail, but probably will be released. The girl has retracted the charges she at first made against Smith.

RANCHER MUST PAY FOR AIRPLANE TRIP

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 30 (Special).—Charles S. Hoyt, Whitman, Neb., ranchman, is liable to a local man for \$500, the full fare for an airplane trip from Omaha to Whitman, even though he got out of the machine after a forced landing at Abbott, about half the distance home, and took a train the rest of the way. Municipal Judge Baldwin so held in passing on the first airplane-tax suit of its kind in Nebraska.

CHRISTMAS AIR GUN INFLECTS BAD WOUND

Plattsmouth, Neb., Dec. 30 (Special).—Alice Todd is suffering a painful, perhaps serious, injury, the result of being shot under the right eye by an air rifle—a Christmas gift—in the hands of her 10-year-old brother Nelson.

10,000 DRAFT DODGERS TO PRISON IN YEAR

This Represents About Half of Actual Evaders Brought to Trial.

Washington, Dec. 28.—(United Press).—Evidence obtained by the department of justice has landed 10,000 draft dodgers behind prison bars within the past year. This represents approximately one-half of the actual draft evaders brought to trial, another 10,000 having been found not guilty of willful evasion. The sentences imposed ranged from thirty days to one year.

At the conclusion of the world war there were 337,649 names on the war department's list of deserters. Careful investigation brought out the fact that many of these men had not evaded the draft. Some had actually enlisted and saw service in France. All told, 94,000 men have been apprehended and detained for disposition since the armistice. Most of these trials were conducted under military law.

Reveiled figures show that there are now less than 175,000 men in America who are subject to civil punishment for failure to answer the summons to war. The department of justice believes that the end of the year 1921 will see the last case of this kind tried and decided.

WILL HARNESS THE TIDES OF ATLANTIC

By Fletcher Allen. London.—England has only a small proportion of the world's reserve of coal. Her superiority in coal production may pass from her in a few years. But government experts and engineers have now devised a scheme which will harness the Atlantic tides and provide sufficient power to run practically all the industrial centers of the south of England at a phenomenally small cost.

It is to be done by throwing a dam or barrage across the great estuary of the Severn, about 100 miles distant from London and 70 miles from Birmingham, and making the tides perform some useful industrial office. Such a scheme when in full working order will, it is estimated, save England about 4,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and provide electric power at the rate of less than 1 cent per unit.

The main feature of the plans of the ministry of transport are: A concrete dam across the Severn estuary containing turbines driven by impounded tidal water, and designated to provide 500,000 horsepower in a 10-hour day.

A sea water lake at a high elevation to which water would be forced through a tunnel 40 feet in diameter through a solid mile of rock. This lake would be filled by pumps worked from the estuary dam during the high tides when there was a reserve of power, so that when tides were not so high, or the dam turbines not working, the fall of water from the reservoir would work subsidiary turbines and keep the power supply constant.

A level road across the Severn which will save transport a 50-mile detour for all traffic eastwards of Bristol and Newport. Facilities for the quadruplication of railway lines between South Wales and the West of England.

A locked basin of 27 square miles for shipping purposes on the upper Severn, accommodating the largest ships.

DELAY SOUTH DAKOTA FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS

Tubing Washington Bureau. Washington, Dec. 29.—Senator Sterling said today he did not expect any meeting of the South Dakota delegation on federal patronage until after the new administration is formed. No decisions will be attempted until Senator-elect Norbeck and Representative-elect Williamson arrive for the new congress.

MARYLAND'S NEW SENATOR HELPED IMPROVE ROADS



Picture of Ovington E. Weller taken a few days ago, the first one taken since his election.

Ovington E. Weller, Republican senator-elect from Maryland, is given credit for the great improvement in Maryland's highways during the time he served as chairman of the state roads commission. He is a graduate of the U. S. naval academy.

INTERSTATE BOYCOTT IS HELD NOT LEGAL

Ruling Over Action at Duplex Printing Press Company Is Blow at Labor.

Washington, Jan. 3 (United Press).—The supreme court today held that the International Association of Machinists in calling a strike at the plant of the Duplex Printing Press company, Battle Creek, Mich., and refusing to set up its presses in all parts of the country, was in a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce in violation of anti-trust laws.

The company claimed the actions of the union were similar to those in the noted Danbury hatters case, when the court held a big walkout in restraint of interstate commerce, while the machinists claimed this view was set aside by the Clayton amendment to the Sherman law, exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from such prosecution.

The court held that the Clayton act did not legalize a boycott such as the machinists were alleged to have carried on.

GIBBONS MUCH BETTER; RETURNS TO HIS HOME

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3 (Associated Press).—Cardinal Gibbons wants to come home and his physicians, believing the change will have a favorable effect upon their patient, will try to remove him to Baltimore early this week if no setback occurs or seems impending.

This was decided upon yesterday at a consultation of the doctors at the Shriver home at Union Mills, where the cardinal has been staying for the last four weeks. The news cheered the cardinal.

The cardinal passed a comfortable night and his condition was virtually unchanged this morning, reports from his bedside said.

SOLICITOR GENERAL HITS SHIP OASES



William L. Frierson, acting attorney general, has hit the sale of liquor on ocean vessels by ruling that the three-mile limit does not apply to prohibition and that ships can be prohibited from selling liquor wherever the ships may be if they are American vessels. His decision has been criticized by steamship men.

RICE, WOOD FAMINE ON.

Amoy, China, Jan. 3 (Associated Press).—Considerable distress has been caused here by a shortage of rice and wood, attributed to taxes imposed upon exports of these products from Chang Chow-Fu and the interior, which have been levied by Li Hou-Chi, military governor of Fukien. Vigorous protests have been made by the people, shops have been closed and business has been suspended in parts of the city.

How Canadians View Trade Situation.

By W. G. Cates, Canadian Correspondent, in Commerce and Finance. The growth of the United States trade with Canada and the attitude of Americans towards it is a subject of much interest to Canadians at the present time. Canadians are not apprehensive over the situation, but they are wondering what will happen. A fellow who buys about 40 per cent more from another than the latter buys from him, which is the position of Johnny Canuck to Uncle Sam, is usually not much alarmed over the treatment he may receive from his neighbor; and such is the feeling of Canada on trade between the two countries.

The rapid increase in imports from the United States into Canada is one of the most interesting phenomena in the trade of the dominion. The rapidity of its growth is almost unexampled; indeed, to secure a parallel, one must go far afield. In 1910, the imports from the United States amounted to \$217,562,000. At the end of March of this year they stood at \$301,632,000. Be it also remembered that from 1915 to last May a war tax of 7.5 per cent had been levied on these imports.

During the last eight months there has been another bound forward, due undoubtedly, most of all, to the repeal of the 7.5 per cent customs war tax, which seems in a fair way to result in an increase of more than \$200,000,000 in imports this year. This means that during the present fiscal year the United States will probably sell to this country \$550,000,000 of commodities. And while this has been going on these imports have been working against the influence of a rate of exchange averaging 10 per cent, and also against a strong made in Canada movement. Perhaps Americans will be better realized what this means when it is said that at this rate there will be brought into Canada from the United States this year commodities to the value of \$110 for every man, woman and child in this country. Seventy cents out of every dollar paid for imported goods by Canada this year will go to the United States.

The question now arises, how will these huge imports, which this year will exceed exports to the United States by \$350,000,000, be paid for? This question presents itself in a manner unknown before the outbreak of war. In pre-war days the balance against Canada on the trade between the two countries used to run all the way from \$40,000,000 to \$250,000,000; but one-sided though this was, it presented no problem in the matter of settlements. At that time Canada paid the United States, either through the excess of her exports to the United Kingdom or through borrowing in the latter country, the sales of Canadian bond issues in the kingdom in 1913 having totaled \$271,000,000, in which year, it may be observed, the balance of trade against Canada in favor of the United States was \$219,000,000. But this year Canada's favorable balance against the United Kingdom will not amount to more than \$100,000,000. As for borrowing over there to pay the United States, the rate of exchange makes this impossible; for Britain is today a seller rather than a buyer of Canadian securities. So it comes down to a matter of the United States and Canada squaring accounts between themselves, and there will be a difference of about \$350,000,000 in favor of the republic to be taken care of on this year's trade.

This is but another way of saying that if Canada is to continue to buy as heavily from the United States as she has done this year, it can be done only through increased exports (from Canada to the United States). It is with satisfaction that Canadians observe that exports to the United States will probably be increased by \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000 over last year. The truth is that just now they would sooner sell in the American market than in any other, because by so doing they secure the premium on American dollars. From now on Canada's trade will be even more valuable to the United States than it has been in the past, for the rate of exchange and the comeback that industry is making in Europe will render it more difficult to sell American products over there, and also in many other markets where the competition of European products is met. This means that the United States will undoubtedly be thrown more on the market of the two Americas. And, in the main, this reasoning will apply equally well to Canada; for, if she cannot sell in Europe to the same extent as she has done, she must sell more in this hemisphere and in the orient.

Moreover, as Canada becomes a more important field for the American investor, and she is rapidly becoming such, the larger will be the annual return that Canada must make to the United States. This must be made in the form of products, which means larger exports. Indeed, it is quite probable that the return on these investments now amounts to \$100,000,000 a year. And as long as sterling remains at considerable discount so long will Canada's capital requirements be met in the United States. From present indications, the financing done on Canadian account in the republic during the next five years will be very large, so that an annual payment of \$140,000,000 by 1926 is quite within prospect.

So Canadians are not lying awake at night thinking of what may happen to their export trade with the United States. They reason that the fellow who has the most to lose through the placing of trade barriers between the two countries is the one who is selling most to and investing in Canada, namely, Uncle Sam.

Extra-Hazardous Route.

From the New York Times. The Anglo-Russian trade agreement has hung fire week after week. The latest report is that the terms arranged in London by Krassin have been repudiated in Moscow by Lenin. Whether this is well founded or not, the Russian dictator has made it plain that he will not live up to any trade agreement or concession longer than it suits his convenience. Defending himself for having made concessions to foreign capitalists, Lenin is said to have declared sympathetically to the protesting soviets that, when the time came to make universal war on property owners, he would cancel the concessions and confiscate all the capital invested in Russia.

This is only one of many clear indications that trading with Russia is bound to be extra-hazardous. The Germans are considering the risk. Knowing Russia better than Mr. Lloyd George and some amiable persons or fools in the States, they are aware that the bolsheviks have really little to trade with. But, urges the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter-Zeitung, German exporters could hardly lie on the receipts of the Russian railways, as they were got going again by German materials. This leads the Temps to ask if the claims of those who lent the money to build the railways originally ought not to have priority.

That any merchant who ventures to trade with the soviet government will run the risk of losing more than he can possibly make is indicated by the action of a number of English firms which formerly did business with Russia. They have filed a formal notice with the British foreign office that they have valid claims against the soviet government for property destroyed and funds confiscated. From this it is plainly to be inferred that if any money or goods from Russia arrive within the jurisdiction of an English court they will be attached. The same thing might happen in this country—even to the imports of our great billion-dollar by concessionaire, if Washington Vanderlip. No wonder that the state department has warned American exporters that they can trade with Russia only at their own risk. It is more than a risk. It is a gambling operation.

Greatness of America.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is doubtful whether people generally realize the physical magnitude of the nation known to the world as the United States of America. We all know something of its majestic distances, its tremendous mountain chains, its lakes and rivers, its forests and prairies. But few of us have full knowledge of the facts. The United States Geological Survey publishes interesting facts with reference to the size of the country presumably not generally known: The gross area of the country is 3,628,789 square miles, of which 2,973,771 square miles comprise land area. The water area, exclusive of the Great Lakes, the Atlantic and Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, within the 3-mile limit, is 42,015 square miles.

From the easternmost point, due west to the Pacific ocean, the distance is 2,897 miles. The shortest distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 2,132 miles. The boundary which divides us from our great neighbor on the north is 3,983 miles long. The Mexican boundary is 1,744 miles long. The Atlantic coast line is 2,650 miles long, the Pacific, 2,750. The Gulf of Mexico coast line, 2,610. With these boundaries exist all that is greatest in agriculture, industry and the arts of peace.

Royal Sports.

From the Los Angeles Times. The king of Spain is off on a hunting trip and the dispatches report his killing 2,500 "pieces of game" in one day. He must have hit a bee hive. Of what does a "piece of game" consist when royalty is hunting? Do they count grasshoppers? Does a leg count as one piece or two? Is the gizzard measured as a piece?

Article X.

From the American Legion Weekly. Little Sarah, daughter of staunch republicans, was being sent to bed early because of naughtiness, and was determined to retaliate upon her aunt. "Oh, Lord," she prayed fervently, "please bless mamma and daddy and Uncle Henry." Then she added, "And Aunt Mary—with reservations."

The Coat Tail Doomed?

From the New York Herald. The war is blamed or praised for the greater informality in the dress of men which is noticeable in this day. An observer need only attend the opera to see that evening garb is by no means as uncompromisingly formal as it was a short time ago. The same impression is gained from observation of social gatherings. Men who a few years ago would have considered themselves inappropriately clad without an evening coat do not hesitate now to appear in what has come to be called a dinner jacket.