

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

Hartford, Conn., says there is nothing new about "daylight saving." It was practiced in that city seven years after the town was founded. An order dated October 1645 provides that a bell be rung by the watch every morning one hour before daylight. There shall be in every house one up and some lights within one-quarter of an hour after the bell is ringing. For default is to forfeit one shilling and sixpence to him that finds him faulty and sixpence to the town.

A London cable to the New York Herald says: "The traditions of the king's bench got such a shock this week that the headpieces nearly fell from the crowns of the bewigged barristers when one of three women jurors, sitting in court for the first time in its history, calmly took out her knitting and thus occupied herself while listening to the evidence."

The British minister of labor has decided that an "employed person," as classified for the purposes of unemployment insurance, does not mean a doctor's domestic servant who does housework and also answers the door for patients, a farm tractor plowman, threshing engine driver, steam plow foreman, steam plowman, or farm tractor driver.

The Litchfield law, effective 275 B. C., forbade any one to own more than 500 acres of land and more than 100 large cattle, or 500 small animals. Another law of the same name, 56 B. C., imposed a heavy penalty on those who organized clubs for massing power at an election, while another law, 103 B. C., limited the funds one might expend for supplying his table.

Forty states at present are considering asking for appropriations to meet the federal allotment provided in the Chamberlain-Kahn act for the control of venereal diseases. North Carolina and Tennessee have up laws prohibiting the marriage of infected men. A New Jersey law requires a physician's certificate showing absence of the disease for both parties.

Labor correspondents of various London newspapers assert the cost of living has declined in Great Britain and that a reduction of wages is inevitable. They report decreases in wages already have occurred in cases where sliding scales of pay were based on the selling price of the goods produced.

Iowa is lacking in one of the most effective legal measures yet devised for suppressing crime and controlling venereal diseases, says the American Social Hygiene Association. The law which the state needs, says the association, is one making it an offense to live off the earnings of prostitutes, or off other lewdness.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature to give husbands the same dower rights in their wives' estates as are now shared by widows and their husbands' properties, with the provision that a married man or woman, who, without just cause, has lived apart from his mate for a year or more, loses all dower rights.

The average of fire destruction during the last five years has been \$25,000,000 per year, which means that we burn down at least one out of every 10 new buildings we erect. An average of 889 homes are destroyed by fire on every working day of the year.

Students of economic subjects assert that at least 5,000,000 Germans are preparing to leave the "Fatherland" for the United States, Mexico and South American states as soon as they are able to raise passage money, or obtain admission in the case of the United States.

A movement has been started at the University of Virginia to give the title of "doctor" only to medical men and to abandon that of "professor" for jazz-band leaders and prize fighters. Hereafter the faculty of the university answer only to "mister."

A writer in the Chicago Tribune is advocating "building better" to ameliorate the housing situation. He suggests that the workers get together and build their own homes, especially as there are at present about 35,000 of the 50,000 building trades workers in that city idle.

Following telegrams from the mayors of Denver and Portland saying that the lecture given by Lincoln Stokes in those cities were "appeals to the radical un-American element," the mayor of Long Beach, Cal., has refused the use of the auditorium to the lecturer.

The legislature of New Jersey is called upon to determine whether the state shall pay a bonus of \$25 for the loss of a helper which died through the negligence of the state highway department.

Roland Rohlf, former holder of the world's altitude record, has quit flying forever, he says. He has gone into the automobile business. The decision was due to no fault of the nerve of the air, but the pleading of his mother.

One member of the Connecticut legislature appealed to his colleagues last week to provide a closed season for the skunk. His proposal seemed to meet with the approval of the legislators, provided the skunk was not to be shot.

A wife is a good investment in Germany, for all persons recently married have been placed on the preferred list in the government's housing bureau, and, according to investigators, two can live in a house, cheaper than one in a hotel.

Presentation to Great Britain by Virginia of a copy of the famous "I Was Born" of George Washington, which now stands in the rotunda of the Virginia state capitol, will take place this spring.

The first day after Great Falls, Mont., had provided employment at the pumping station for the unemployed of the city at a daily wage of \$5, the federated labor union called the men out on strike for \$5.50 per day.

A chef who cooked for Mrs. Caruso, wife of the singer, for two weeks last summer and was then discharged for alleged incompetency has been awarded \$700 damages as the court held the "incompetency" was not proved.

A toy balloon, popping from the wind shield of an auto in New York, is a silent protest against the price of gasoline. Business of peddlers has taken a sudden boom.

Yvonne Weber, 12 years old, of Pittsburg, was graduated from high school a few days ago. She speaks four languages and teaches physical culture and dancing in the high school.

The farmers of the United States own nearly 2,000,000 automobiles.

Because of the mild weather and the energy of the nation's hens, it is estimated \$15,000,000 has been lost by the egg speculators of the middle west since January 1.

Some \$225,000 worth of flannel, a gift from America, has been placed in the hands of the American Red Cross in Paris, for distribution in Germany, says the London Times.

It is claimed by the British business community that since the government took over the telephone service from the National Telephone company the service has grown increasingly inefficient and expensive.

THIRTY-TWO NEW MEASURES PASSED

Nebraska Legislature Has Accomplished Nothing Radical—Bank Law Important.

Lincoln, Neb., March 15 (Special).—The two months and a half that the legislature has put in on the job have yielded just 32 new laws. Each house has been so busy passing its own bills that it has had little time for bills from the other house, and this accounts for the unusually small number that have gone through. None of the laws so far enacted have radical changes, if there may be excepted the two giving the state banking department power to say whether the public convenience and necessity will be served by any new banks and which require each executive officer of a bank to secure a license from the department that is revocable whenever the chief thinks the banker is not following the straight and narrow.

GAS USERS DEMAND INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENTS
Washington, March 15.—Lincoln, Neb., has filed with the supreme court its brief opposing the view of the Lincoln Gas and Electric Company that gas consumers of the city are not entitled to interest on the funds to be paid them for overcharges.

The dispute over the interest grew out of a suit in the supreme court in which the "dollar gas" ordinance of the city was upheld and the company ordered to make refunds.

LINCOLN—In an effort to restock the state with ring-necked pheasants, the state fish and game department has purchased 200 full grown birds for general distribution. George W. Koster, department chief, purchased the birds from a Kansas game farm. Twelve of the birds have already been delivered and have been entrusted with responsible farmers of the state.

SPALDING—Peter, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gilroy, was drowned when he fell in the creek at his home. The child had attempted to follow his father across the stream. The father was unconscious of his presence. When the mother missed the boy, she found him lying in a pool of water two feet deep.

SHELTON—Charles, the year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pines, was fatally burned when he fell into a tub of boiling hot water.

FOLLOWS HARDING TO WHITE HOUSE

Charles Lee Patton, known in Marion, Ohio, as "Uncle Charley," arrived in the White House recently at the request of President Harding. Mr. Patton, who is 80 years old, has long been a resident of the White House.

TO PICKET WHITE HOUSE.
Cleveland, Ohio, March 14.—W. M. Flegenbaum, of New York, publicity director of the socialist party national organization, who addressed a meeting here last night denied reports that the socialists planned to picket the White House immediately and continue it indefinitely until Eugene V. Debs was released from prison. The picketing he said, would take place only April 13 and 14.

INDIAN BURIED ALIVE?
Redding, Cal., March 14.—Charges that William Taylor, an Indian afflicted with smallpox, was buried alive on Hat creek two weeks ago were held today by District Attorney Carlo for investigation. The allegation was made by Chief Samons Grant, of the Hat Creek Indians, who stated that he had received his information from his daughter, Mrs. Lela Rhodes.

There were 945 people killed by automobiles in New York state in 1930, and 22,731 injured. Automobile thefts in the state were 7,065, with 3,396 recovered.

Bliss Her Heart.
From Pearson's Weekly.
Little Girl—Papa, it's raining.
Papa (whose temper is somewhat ruffled)—Well, let it rain.
Little Girl (timidly)—I was going to papa.

Georgia negroes were told they could pay letter postage with farm produce if the republicans assumed control of the postoffice, it developed the other day, when a negro girl brought an egg with which to pay the postage on a letter.

WEEVIL REPORTED BUSY IN WHEAT

Farmers Near Beatrice, Neb., Make Complaint—College Authority Says Damage Not Extensive.

Beatrice, Neb., March 14.—Farmers in this vicinity report that the weevil is working in the wheat they have been holding for higher prices and that they will be forced to market it at once. One farmer marketed 500 bushels that was slightly damaged.

Myron H. Swenk, of the Nebraska Agricultural college, said reports had been coming to the college of some damage to wheat stocks held by farmers by the grain weevil, but the condition, he said, was not alarming, and the complaints were no more frequent for this state than in past years, and hardly as frequent as last year.

Mr. Swenk said the remedy lay in fumigation. He questioned whether there is any panic among farmers having wheat.

GIVEN SURPRISE ON THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Bloomfield, Neb., March 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Aug Gnewich celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary, 20 families of neighbors and friends surprising them on that occasion. They are still living in the house in which they were married and Rev. A. Ollenburg, who performed the ceremony, is still their pastor and was present at the anniversary doings. This is the first couple married by the Rev. Mr. Ollenburg.

MRS. STOKES' GAY 'PARTY' LIFE BARED

Chauffeurs Tell Stories of Millionaire's Young Wife's Adventures With Other Men.

BY TERRY RAMSAYE, U. S. Special Correspondent.

New York, March 14.—The line of peek-a-boo what-did-you-see testimony in the Stokes divorce suit on hearing before Justice Finch, Friday came from the point of view of the garage, instead of the back stairs and maids' rooms, as in previous sessions.

Evidence offered scintillated with testimony of New York and seaside life as seen by the keen-eyed sharp faced young men who sit at the steering wheels of rich men's luxurious motor cars. Usually chauffeurs are disciplined to profound silence, but this was chauffeurs' day in court. The lights that twinkle late on Broadway, artists' studios, certain matters of posing for dancing pictures, mysterious apartment addresses and the like entered in the testimony which counsel for W. E. D. Stokes, the millionaire hotel man, is introducing in the action against Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Smiler, of Denver.

The locale of the chauffeurs' day narratives ranged from the towering canyons of financial lower Broadway to the White Light belt uptown and took in a gay cafe at Long Beach on fashionable Long Island and the Stokes' seashore residence at Long Branch on the coast of New Jersey.

Francis Harold Baird, formerly a racing chauffeur and once employed by the Stokes, now a victim of paralysis, was carried to the witness stand, and he said:

Tells of Kissing Scene.
"I was in the kitchen after lunch and a man drove up, Mrs. Stokes ran down the steps and threw her arms around his neck and kissed him."
Then Baird testified, he went upstairs for continued observations.

Valetine A. Kubicki, chauffeur for the late S. Montgomery Roosevelt, artist and a general for Scotch whisky, according to the witness, took the stand. He related movements, studio parties, and the like, first set in a period of some 60 days of the early summer of 1917, in New York, a time, when according to earlier evidence, Mrs. Stokes was said to be in Colorado. Considerable confusion resulted as to days, dates, times and seasons.

In Artists' Studios.
Kubicki mentioned a woman variously known as Mrs. Yerkes and Mrs. Kearney, as a friend of Mr. Roosevelt, who figured often in the movements of the motor car and various trips to cafes, hotels and the Roosevelt studio with Mrs. Stokes. Kubicki asserted that he had once picked up George Schroeder at No. 111 Broadway to add him to a party and the chauffeur related having taken Mrs. Stokes to the artist's studio alone four times. Pertaining to one of these times, the driver described a scene which met his view when he entered the studio, thinking is unoccupied.

"After a sparring of attorneys, Kubicki was permitted to continue, saying, "Mrs. Stokes was sitting smoking a cigarette."
"Did you see her smoking a cigarette?"
"She was holding one and it was smoking."

The case was adjourned to Monday.

WET 'JUNK' WORTH MORE THAN \$100,000

Chicago, March 12.—One hundred thousand dollars worth of liquor, disguised as junk shipped to the Pioneer Rag & Metal Co., was seized by federal prohibition officials in the New York Central railroad yards Friday night—but not until the authorities had fought off a band of gunmen. The shipment was from Plymouth, Pa., and consisted of 24 barrels of 12-year-old whisky.

PRIMA DONNA IS NEBRASKA NATIVE

Attendants at Teachers' Convention Will Be Entertained By Gifted Singer.

Holdrege, Neb., March 12 (Special).—The Southwest Nebraska Teachers Association will convene here March 23, 24 and 25. Preparations are being made to care for 1,500 visitors. Miss Velma Lois Sutton, formerly of McCook, Neb., now prima donna of the Philadelphia grand opera company, will be the musical attraction of the gathering. Her father is H. P. Sutton, of McCook, director of the Burlington band for the past 20 years.

CORRESPONDENCE MARRIAGE ANNULLED BY COURT

Omaha, Neb., March 12.—District Judge Sears annulled the "marriage by mail" of Fred E. Williams and Jessie Deering.

Williams is a farmer at Llewellyn, Neb. He was lonesome, and wrote about it to the Rev. Charles W. Savidge. Rev. Mr. Savidge showed the letter to the ex-Mrs. Deering, and she wrote to Williams: "I am a young widow, very good looking, 39 years old, black eyes and black hair, and could marry a city man, but prefer a farmer."

As a result of 19 letters interchanged, they were married at North Platte. Soon Mrs. Williams found she didn't like the country, and returned to the city. Williams could not follow. She sued for divorce. Judge Sears found "generally for the defendant," but annulled the marriage on the grounds that six months had not elapsed since her divorce from Samuel Deering, an Iowa farmer.

OUT OF ONE TROUBLE BUT INTO ANOTHER

Omaha, Neb., March 12.—Assistant United States Attorney Magney Thursday filed informations, charging violation of the Volstead prohibition enforcement law against nine of the prisoners recently ordered released by Federal Judge Munger at Lincoln, who ruled in accordance with a circuit court of appeals decision at St. Louis that persons cannot be legally convicted under revenue laws when their cases are fully covered by the Volstead act.

TAKE DEPOSITIONS IN CRONE DIVORCE CASE

Hastings, Neb., March 12.—Depositions of six witnesses for R. B. Crone, former president of Hastings college, now defendant in a divorce suit pending in Johnson county, Neb., were taken here by E. E. Danly, commissioned by the district court of Johnson county to take the testimony. A short time ago Mrs. Crone with her attorney visited Hastings and interviewed a number of people whose testimony may be taken. It is understood here that the trial is set for early hearing in the Iowa court.

WOMAN IS DEAD FROM HER WOUND

Was Shot by Roomer at Her Home When She Spurned His Attention—He Is in Hospital.

North Platte, Neb., March 10 (Special).—Mrs. W. Lenton is dead at a hospital here as a result of wounds received a week ago when she was shot by Victor Moss, in a quarrel. Moss was a roomer at the Lenton home, and became infatuated with his landlady. When she tried to check his advances, Moss shot her and then turned the gun upon himself. Both have since been under the care of physicians at a local hospital and Moss, who seems to be recovering from his wound, does not know of his victim's death.

Mrs. Lenton was the wife of a Union Pacific railroad switchman. She leaves two small children. Moss, 30-years-old, is an employe of the telephone company.

REDUCE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Omaha, Neb., March 10.—In order to stimulate building in Omaha, several local building material men last night agreed to reduce the price of several of the more important materials. The announcement, however, did not include brick and lumber. Whether there will be a further reduction is conjectural, the men said. Sand, crushed stone, plaster and other materials are mentioned in the announcement.

NEGRO DANCED HIMSELF AWAY FROM PENITENTIARY

Omaha, Neb., March 10.—George Minott, negro, today literally danced his way from under the shadows of the penitentiary walls when, in police court, charged with stealing a snare drum from a cabaret, he put on an exhibition clog for the judge. "I just can't resist dancing right up to a drum when I see it," he told the court, and proceeded to demonstrate. He was ordered to jail for 30 days and more serious charges ordered not filed.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS BANK SUPERINTENDENT

Des Moines, Ia., March 11 (Special).—Governor Kendall today sent to the senate for confirmation the appointment of W. J. Murray, of Eldora, as superintendent of banking, to succeed M. V. Henderson, Jr., whose term expires July 4. The senate went into executive session just after the noon hour to consider the appointment. The appointee has for many years been a banker at Eldora.



Permanent Plastering Inside and Out

[National Crop Improvement Service.]
BUILDING the weather out is as fully as important as maintaining a fire in the furnace. In the old days when we scorched our faces and froze our backs at the open fireplace, we went shivering to bed and breathed icicles on the coverlid.

"It was common practice," says Mr. Frank Baackes, Vice Pres. American Steel and Wire Co., "to bank the foundations with manure boxes to keep the cellar from freezing and to put on storm windows and yet the cold whistled through every crack and crevice in the weather boards and around the door frames.

"The Europeans, because lumber was scarce and high, began to use plaster on their houses inside and out, but in this country, where we had no stone walls, we found that the plaster, through expansion and contraction, would break and scale off.

"But the introduction of triangular galvanized steel reinforcement and the improvement of outside plasters, has corrected this evil and a house now could be tumbled end over end and its plastered walls remain intact.

"The use of modern reinforced stucco is economical in the first instance, and is doubly so because the house never has to be painted, something which every home owner will appreciate."

The Mythical Flood.

Francis H. Sisson, in Bulletin Guaranty Trust Co. (N. Y.)
We should guard against hasty and ill-considered action inspired by unjustified fears of an immigrant inundation. It is imperative that we examine the facts in the case and avoid loose thinking and unsound conclusions. We have heard, for instance, that 10,000,000 people plan to come to the United States as soon as possible. We have read that 8,000,000 want to come from Germany alone. In another statement it has been announced that 5,000,000 in Italy would seek admittance here; still another has declared that 1,000,000 plan to leave Poland for the United States, and smaller groups of prospective immigrants are reported from Spain, Austria, Syria, Sweden, and elsewhere.

I have no sympathy with the hysterical fear expressed by many that this country is about to be invaded by hordes of radicals who would destroy our institutions, and by the victims of disease who would undermine our health. Surely such extremes are easily subject to regulation, and if there be threats of such invasion the fault would lie in government administration and not in any necessity of the situation. I should regard it quite as supposable that conservative and intelligent Europeans would seek to come to this country as a refuge from bolshevism as to believe that only the bolsheviks could be attracted to us, and that the healthy and industrious may desire to come here to seek a proper reward for their efforts, out of the atmosphere of a sick and ailing homeland in which their fullest achievement would be impossible.

Before we become unduly alarmed and close the gates entirely, let us consider that there are transportation facilities for the arrival of only 1,000,000 immigrants a year, and arrivals since the armistice do not bear out the prophecy of any tidal wave of immigration. The total net gain in population by immigration through the port of New York in 1920 was about 266,000, or about 50 per cent. of the yearly average for the 5-year period preceding the war. Furthermore, it may be well to bear in mind that prior to the war we received on an average about 1,000,000 immigrants a year, but during the 5-year period of the war we received a total of only 1,880,000. This represents a loss to us of 3,500,000 immigrants who would, in all probability, have come to our shores had there been no world war. A comparison of 1912-13 arrivals and departures with those of 1918-19-20 show that only one Bohemian is coming now, whereas 42 arrived before the war; that three times as many Slovaks as arrive are going home; that only one Yugoslav was before the war is arriving; that seven times as many Poles are going home as are arriving.

I believe that it is generally recognized and conceded that the United States would not and could not have been as fully developed and as powerful as it is today if it had not drawn so liberally upon the populations of Europe as it has. We must, in fact, acknowledge our great economic debt to immigration. But I doubt if it is generally realized that immigrant workmen today mine three-quarters of our output of iron and coal; that they constitute the majority of the laborers in our lumber camps; that they are used almost exclusively to lay our railroad tracks and build our roads and to keep them in repair; that in all forms of our construction activities they predominate, and because of the shortage of such workers the building of houses in this country is seriously handicapped. It is quite possible, in fact, that unless immigrant labor is obtainable in the proper quantity and quality when needed, some American industries may have to set up factories in countries where labor is available on a basis that will permit such industries to compete with those of rival nations, for certain of our industries are almost wholly dependent upon immigrant labor, as it is impossible for them to obtain an adequate supply of native born laborers at any price. The first responsibility of American industry to itself and to the nation is to make sure that it has a sufficient supply of labor to maintain production with a fair margin of profit, and at the lowest possible price to the consumer.

Furthermore, this country—the richest of all in natural resources—is under-developed and under-built. Hundreds of years will elapse before we will begin to exhaust our resources. And today it is conservatively estimated that we need 2,000,000 homes in the United States, while the proposed plans for state and federal highway construction call for the expenditure of \$1,000,000,000. Our railroads urgently demand new construction and extension, as well as repairs, on a large scale. Despite the present temporary lull in industry and the consequent more or less widespread unemployment, there is a vast amount of work to be done and it cannot long be deferred.

Reviewing the resources of our vast country many years ago, Lord Macaulay estimated that not until our population had reached the figure of 20,000 per square mile would we reach the danger zone of sufficiency. Today our population averages 35 to the square mile. Texas alone could absorb the entire population of Germany and France, and still not be so thickly populated as Italy. It is estimated that the southern states could today accommodate an additional population of 250,000,000 and still have not exhausted their supporting powers, so any danger of over-population is too far removed to warrant serious discussion. There is a further consideration which the situation compels, and that is the economic problem of the world as a whole in its relation to our own. In many parts of the world consumption has overtaken production and, in order to add to the world's economic development, there must be some redistribution of population. The world needs the products of our land and we would be denying to the world its legitimate claim upon us if we closed our doors to its proper expansion. We must be international-minded in our outlook on this question and realize that no nation, as well as no individual, liveth unto itself alone. So any spirit of rigid exclusion on our part would be both economically and socially wrong and in the long run we would help bear the penalty which such a policy would assure.

But it is patent that we have progressed to the point where the unregulated flow of immigration is no longer needed or desired. More scientific handling of immigration is demanded now for the most successful future economic development of this and other countries. We must find the means to accomplish the efficient economic assimilation of immigrants. Therefore, any constructive legislation must deal not so much with restriction as with selection, and any proper selective method will require the services of officials abroad, which in turn will necessitate arrangements with other countries to permit such officials to conduct their investigations. Such treaties to regulate the migration of international laborers already exist between various European governments, notably France and Italy, France and Spain, France and Poland, Italy and Brazil, England and France, and the United States and Japan.

Depression in Diamonds.

From the Boston News Bureau.
An Amsterdam diamond trade paper is authority for the statement that in the week of January 22 last, 7.35 per cent. out of 10,300 employed there in the diamond cutting industry are out of employment. In addition, possibly 800 more—brokers and the like—are also seriously affected.

The cause is the cessation in the "consuming" demand, particularly in the United States. The business depression here has practically closed a market which normally takes say 70 per cent. of the Antwerp and Amsterdam production, which means practically the world's production of cut stones.

Unemployment Insurance.

Can American employers be compelled under the constitutional principles of the national and state governments to pay unemployment insurance benefits to their workers? Can a statute force employers to organize mutual insurance company and pay to men laid off, or even discharged, because of adverse business conditions, certain wages for a maximum period of 13 weeks?

These questions are raised by an elaborate bill now before the Wisconsin legislature. The bill was drafted by Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, a noted economist and champion of welfare labor legislation. It is supported by the American Federation of Labor.

Another War Casualty.

From the Boston Transcript.
Mr. Fiedorowski returns to the United States, his "second fatherland," evidently with joy to be here, but with occasion for sorrow in his heart. After having sacrificed his artistic career on the altar of his native country, so that he is constrained to say that "piano playing is a closed chapter in his life," he also sees his political career virtually at an end, with his beloved Poland suffering from privation and hunger, and desperately threatened by its enemies. The great artist, abjuring his artistry for public service, returns to America with heart saddened, as his locks are whitened by the stress and sadness of the five most terrible years of the world's history.

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.
It is announced that the world's savings, if equally divided, would give every man, woman and child \$13.58. But it isn't an equal division that the average advocate of equal division really wants.

A club has been started in Oxford university by undergraduates who think it would be advisable to get education, not from books, but by asking head masters and councilors and other educational authorities to submit to informal interviews and cross examinations.