

# THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN, Publisher.

NEBRASKA

Nineteen members of the Haddon county (N. J.) club incorporated the club's premises and their own little residence colony as the village Tavistock this week, to evade the local blue laws of the village to which the district formerly paid taxes. Then it had an election. Nineteen members of the club, 15 candidates entered for the 15 elective jobs, and 19 were successful, each with 19 votes. There were 19 votes to the anti-Sunday proposition.

In issuing an injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, prohibiting the picketing of a shop against which the union had declared a strike, Judge Van Sicken of the supreme court in Brooklyn blames both capital and labor for their oppression of one another, according to which ever happens to have the advantage of prevailing economic conditions. The court upheld the right of employers to make individual terms of employment with their workers.

The Paris post of the American Legion is considering a protest to the French authorities against the use of the United States uniforms, brought over for the E. F. but sold with many other things to the French government, as it is being employed in that city. Among other uses, it has been issued to street sweepers and garbage haulers; and miles of the cloth of which it was made has been sold to taxicab companies to upholster their cabs.

Collection of United States income taxes from Americans resident in Mexico will be contested in the United States courts. One suit will be filed on behalf of Americans whose income is derived and expended in Mexico, and another of individuals whose income is partly derived from Mexican sources. The amount of taxes affected is less than \$3,000,000.

Forty-nine persons have been killed in Ireland while attempting to escape from custody since January, 1912. The number of men interned in Ireland is 2,079. No women are interned. The number of persons serving sentences for offenses arising out of the disturbed state of the country is 563.

At least 25 alleged bogus divorces and amendments are known to have been sold by Robert F. Miller, now being sought as the alleged operator of a "divorce mill" in New York city. It is said that Miller had a staff of 10 girls to act as "co-respondents" when the fake divorces were framed up.

Julius H. Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation during the war, believes that problems bearing on the marketing of the nation's grain crop could be satisfactorily solved by formation of a national marketing council, through which producers and dealers could work out their differences.

Judge Landis last week raised the ban on a building he had ordered closed for violation of the prohibition law, when its owner offered it as a residence to a man with a wife and 10 children evicted for non-payment of the installments on their home.

Purchase of 8,000 acres of farm land in Portuguese West Africa for a demonstration farm and trades school for African negroes on the model of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes has been made by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Russia's outstanding need today is production and this need cannot be met to any appreciable extent under a government which repudiates its contracts, the right to private property, and the rights of free labor, says a trade survey of New York bankers.

Judge Landis, the fearless, says: "It is a mistake to sneer at the law. It is up to us to give the prohibition law a fair chance to show us whether it is any good or not. As long as the law is on our books it is up to us to enforce it instead of trying to find ways of evading it."

Rather than accede to a proposal for a wage reduction of 20 per cent, striking members of the building trades union of Walla Walla, have decided to form co-operative association to construct buildings for whoever desires them at the actual cost of material and labor.

Schoenbrunn, the imperial chateau, once home of Maria Theresa, and where Napoleon Bonaparte, placed his 1805 and 1809 campaigns in Austria, will be turned over to the people of Vienna as a public monument and recreation ground. Belvedere palace, another chateau, may become a gambling casino.

The New York Times says "there never was any break between President Wilson and Colonel House, and that Colonel House is completely in the dark as to the reason of Mr. Wilson's sudden change in his attitude toward him."

Claiming that she and her five children have been placed in a position of want because three Cleveland gamblers gambled with her husband, a woman is suing the three men for the amount they won from the head of the family.

Illiteracy is said to be decreasing in the south. In Alabama, where the 1910 census showed it to exist in 22.9 of the total population over 10 years, the 1920 census finds it lowered to 16.1. In Arkansas the drop was from 12.6 to 9.4.

According to the Boston Transcript, China suggests that the American minister to that country be a first class man, able to handle the questions with Japan and Great Britain that are believed sure to arise in the near future.

Fifteen London clerks, mostly women, drawing salaries between \$50 and \$2,000 a year, are effected by the order of the state department in Washington that diplomatic missions abroad must get rid of all non-American attaches by July 1.

The government of Japan has invited Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood to visit that country before he returns to the United States from the Philippines, and permission to accept has been granted the general.

After hearing German objections to pension charges, the reparations commission has decided that the administration expenses of pensions should not be included in the allied claims.

Railroad wages for 1920 totaled \$3,723,216.18. The Interstate Commerce commission announces. Reports of back pay are not complete and therefore back pay are somewhat below those to appear in the final annual report.

The first all water shipment of California lemons and oranges has arrived in New York. The cost of water shipment was found to be practically a cent a pound less than by rail.

Peasants of western Galicia have set a new fashion of using the cat-o-nine-tails to rebuke a legislator who failed to carry out the wishes of the voters of his district.

Divine Sarah wishes to fly to England on Saturday for a tour beginning next week, but if the project is carried out it will be in face of the opposition of the family, principally her son, Maurice, says a Paris cable.

# DEAF AND BLIND, IS A MUSICIAN

## Unable to Hear or See She Plays Difficult Compositions with Great Ease.

Brownville, Neb., April 12 (Special).—Helen Smith Martin, who is both deaf and blind, expects to become a concert pianist, according to word reaching friends of the family, who formerly lived here but now reside at Olathe, Kan. Although deaf to musical sounds and blind to the notes, Miss Martin is already able to play Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," and Mozart's "Minuet." She is a student also of literature, history and home economics.

## WILL CONTEST LAST BY ONES BRINGING SUIT

Benkelman, Neb., April 12 (Special).—The contest of the will of Herman Cannon, heard before Judge Hamilton here, was decided in favor of the son, Elmer Cannon. The instrument was drawn at McCook in 1917. This will gave the widow one-third of the estate, the son, Murray Cannon, \$5; a daughter, Mrs. Abbie Howard, \$5; and the remainder of the property to the son, Elmer. The will denies Elmer Cannon the right to dispose of any part of the property.

The son and daughter who were left with \$5 each contested this will and declared it was not the last one which their father made. During the four years preceding his death, Cannon had made four wills, withdrawing each one as its successor was filed. The estate is one of the largest in Dundy county.

## NELIGH BOY IN SCHOOL

AT AMES, IA., DISAPPEARS  
Neligh, Neb., April 12 (Special).—Frank Wulf of Neligh, who is attending school at Ames, Ia., is reported missing by the school authorities. He wrote his mother he was to visit relatives at Des Moines during a short vacation. When he did not return to school, inquiry disclosed he had not been in Des Moines. Relatives fear foul play or that he has suffered a nervous breakdown from overstudy.

# NAMED HEAD OF PENSION OFFICE



Washington Gardner, ph.ographed at the White House recently.

Washington Gardner has been appointed commissioner of pensions by President Harding. He is a veteran of the Civil war, hails from Michigan and was formerly a member of the lower house of congress.

# NEWS BRIEFS.

RIGA.—Peasant riots in western Siberia are reported in Moscow advices today. The peasants have revived the so-called "Green" army and have occupied Tobolsk, cutting off the town from the trans-Siberian railroad, the advices say.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Western Macaroni Manufacturing Company factory here was practically destroyed Sunday afternoon when fire of unknown origin which is believed to have developed in the basement of the building while the factory caretaker was at lunch, did damage estimated at \$150,000.

MEXICO CITY.—Major Pablo Ramirez and Lieut. Jacobo Gonzales have been sentenced to death by court martial on the charge of having started a rebellion in the state of Puebla. Augustin and Ignacio Michel and several followers were killed yesterday in a clash with federal troops near Atlix, state of Jalisco. Augustin was the leader of a small rebel band.

# TWO WOMEN BURNED IN GEORGIA CHURCH FIRES

Atlanta, Ga., April 11.—Fires made necessary by the low temperatures resulted in the destruction of two churches in Georgia Sunday and damage to another, causing possibly fatal injuries to two young women.

# SETTLE CUSTOMS JOB.

Tribune Washington Bureau.  
Washington, April 11.—Early settlement of the customs collectorship for the Des Moines office is expected. William Hanes, veteran politician and friend of Senator Cummins, is understood to be in the lead.

New canning factories are being constructed in British Columbia to handle this year's fruit crop. Official estimates place the 1921 berry crop at 50 cars, or 50 per cent. larger than last year's new production record.

# NO PROSECUTION FOR YOUNG WOMAN

## Though She Gave False Testimony That Sent Man to Jail She Goes Free.

Scottsbluff, Neb., April 11 (Special).—County Attorney Grimm announces that there is little likelihood that Marie Dawkins, who has admitted she gave false testimony in the trial which convicted Jack Guyton of rape, will be prosecuted for perjury. Miss Dawkins has been released from custody and has gone to Sidney. She came back here following her signing of an affidavit which she gave to Guyton's attorney, admitting that she told her story on the stand to save herself. She had charged that Guyton lured her to his room by a note saying an old friend was ill and that he had forcibly detained her for several hours. In the affidavit she declared she had gone to his room voluntarily, according to an agreement they had reached the day previous.

# HANGS HIMSELF AFTER AN AUTO ACCIDENT

Aurora, Neb., April 11 (Special).—Lawrence Tyler, a young farmer, hanged himself in a barn at the Clayton ranch on the Platte river. Tyler was working for E. L. Clayer. He was to have been married soon to a young woman of Central City and had bought all his furniture. An investigation showed his automobile lying bottom up where he had overturned it when he missed a culvert 50 yards from the house. It was difficult to see how he could have escaped being crushed to death. He had apparently gone from the place of the accident directly to the barn where he secured a rope and committed suicide.

# NEBRASKA PRIEST GOING TO EUROPE; MAY STAY

Hartington, Neb., April 11 (Special).—Father Rebbach, pastor of the Constance Catholic church will sail for Europe the latter part of this month where he will remain indefinitely. He is undecided as to whether he will return to this country or not. Father Joseph Hundt will be in charge of the parish.

# GAVE FALSE TESTIMONY; NOT TO BE PROSECUTED

Scottsbluff, Neb., April 11.—Marie Dawkins whose testimony convicted Jack Guyton of assault, and who later by affidavit and further testimony repudiated her trial story, has been released from custody. According to County Attorney Grimm, there will be no prosecution on the charge of perjury, as he adds others who instigated her stories more guilty and considers they could not be convicted on her testimony.

# CROFTON PRIEST HONORED ON RETURN FROM EUROPE

Hartington, Neb., April 9 (Special).—Father Boschek who recently returned to Crofton from Europe where he visited relatives and toured the devastated regions was given a rousing welcome home. A program was given in his honor. Father Boschek then spoke for nearly two hours upon conditions in Europe.

# MINING INDUSTRY SOON TO BE BACK TO NORMAL

Chicago, April 8.—The metal mining industry will be "on its feet" within six months. This is the belief expressed today by John T. Burns, secretary of the American Mining Congress, in an interview with the United Press, after returning from a tour of the leading mining districts. "Paralysis of the industry has cost countless millions of dollars," Burns said, "but there is a general feeling of optimism and confidence as to the future in the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc fields." The most encouraging information, Burns said he obtained, was of a gradual increase in efficiency of labor.

# LATIMER RECOMMENDED.

Washington, April 9.—Appointment of Capt. Julian L. Latimer to be judge advocate general of the navy has been recommended to the president by Secretary Denby. Captain Latimer is commandant of the 7th naval district and the naval station at Key West, Fla.

# The Safer Way.

From the Boston Transcript.  
"Dad," said the financier's son, running into his father's office, "lend me \$100."  
"What for, my boy?"  
"I've got a sure tip on the market."  
"How much shall we make out of it?" asked the old man cautiously.  
"A couple of hundred sure," replied the boy eagerly. "That's a hundred each."  
"Here's your hundred," said his father. "Let's consider that we have made this deal and that it has succeeded. You make \$100 and I save \$500."

# The Solution.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.  
Little Girl—If I was a teacher, I'd make everybody behave.  
Auntie—How would you accomplish that?  
Little Girl—Very easy. When girls was bad I'd tell them they didn't look pretty; and when little boys were bad I'd make them sit with the girls, and when big boys were bad I wouldn't let them sit with the girls.

# SPEAK TO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION MEMBERS

Huron, S. D., April 9 (Special).—J. M. Anderson, of St. Paul, member of the committee of 17, and J. T. Belk of Henry, member New Grain Marketing board, will speak to a farm bureau federation meeting at Huron Monday. The South Dakota delegation to the Chicago conference reports the marketing plan adopted unanimously.

# WAREHOUSE BILL UP TO GOVERNOR

## Nebraska Legislature Finally Adopts Measure Enabling Farmers to Borrow on Grain.

Lincoln, Neb., April 9.—By practically a unanimous vote, the house Thursday passed the senate farm warehouse bill. It authorizes the issuance of county warehouse certificates to farmers storing grain on their farms. Farmers may borrow money on these certificates but the lender is protected by law. The senate concurred in amendments and the bill now goes to the governor.

The special committee authorized by the senate two months ago to investigate alleged extravagance and duplication in the administration of the state's affairs, has completed the draft of its report and probably will submit it to the senate today. The senate today killed the bill seeking to extend the female labor laws to cities of the second class and to villages.

# RAILROAD DETECTIVE WOUNDED BY TRAMPS

Grand Island, Neb., April 9.—In a gun battle in the outer yards of the Union Pacific at daybreak yesterday, between a small party of tramps and Arthur Eaton, Union Pacific detective the latter was seriously though not fatally wounded. The tramps escaped. Eaton discovered the tramps trying to break the seal of a refrigerator car. Drawing his gun he ordered the men to stop. They immediately opened fire. Nine shots were sent at the officer while the latter emptied his gun at the tramps. The officer fell. One bullet had entered the left arm above the elbow, shattering the bone. The other entered the chest. A third grazed the officer's head.

A switching crew hearing the shots rushed to the scene, carried the officer to the city on the switch engine and he was at once taken to the general hospital.

# AN UNUSUAL ANSWER TO DIVORCE PETITION

Omaha, Neb., April 9.—In answering his wife's petition for divorce, Roy Card, a carpenter, acting as attorney for himself today filed an unique petition. In it he says that the plaintiff is the "finest and best woman in the world, truthful, loyal, loving and good, in fact all that a wife should be," and further states that "anything the plaintiff says is true and the defendant will abide by any decision the plaintiff makes."

He states that any cruelty he inflicted on the plaintiff was unintentional and declares the only reason he failed to support her was because she deserted him 11 months ago.

# ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY DRINKING CAMPHOR

Fremont, Neb., April 9.—Joseph Wolf attempted suicide by the camphor route, taking a four-ounce bottle, but he only suffered a different pain.

Wolf has been suffering with heart trouble for months and was despondent. He had not been working for three months. He appeared before the landlord of the Winsor hotel and said he had taken camphor and wanted to die. Physicians worked with him for several hours and saved him with a stomach pump. Wolf is a single man and had been employed on the section.

PIERCE.—Frank A. Warner, attorney for Miss Clara Barts of Pierce county, who asks \$10,000 damages from Frank Voecks, prominent young Pierce county farmer, for alleged breach of promise, states that the case has been settled out of court and that Voecks and Miss Barts are to be married soon. The case was to have come up for trial Wednesday in district court at Pierce.

WEST POINT.—The municipal election held Tuesday resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, John Clatanoff; clerk, Miss Sarah E. Lindale; treasurer, Frank Miller; engineer, R. H. Kerrow; police judge, W. J. Paach.

# FINE LAW POINT IN FIGHT FOR INSURANCE

Lincoln, Neb., April 6 (Special).—A fine point of law was debated at length today in supreme court, when Omaha police broke into a room from which had proceeded the sound of shots, they found a man named Ward, dead, with a revolver by him, and his wife dying on the bed.

He carried a \$5,000 accident insurance policy in the Aetna company, and his heirs sued on the theory that the presumption of law is that a man does not ordinarily commit suicide, and that this presumption obtains until it is proved to the contrary. Their attorneys argued to the court that it was just as reasonable to presume that the woman killed her husband and then herself, because the wound in the man was in the breast, where men seldom lodge a bullet intended for self-destruction, while the woman was shot in the head, the ordinary mark for suicides.

The lower court instructed the jury for the company, and on the appeal the heirs argued that they had a right to have the jury pass on the fact of who was the moving factor in the tragedy. The court said that the presumption is that the woman is the one that governs and not "a" reasonable presumption.

# ALLEGED DIAMOND 'FENCE' SURRENDERS AT CHICAGO

Chicago, April 8.—A countrywide search for Isadore H. Starr, diamond cutter, who is alleged to have acted as a fence in the \$1,000,000 union station mail robbery here two months ago, ended today when Starr surrendered himself to the federal marshal. He was released in \$10,000 bonds.

# Conditions in Central Europe.

(From a review of Coningsby Dawson's "It Might Have Been Different" (John Lane Company), written by Herbert Hoover for the New York Times. Mr. Dawson's book is in the press; he is still engaged in his relief work. The conditions he describes are of today, since the author has been at his post less than four months.)

The spirit in which this work was conceived and executed puts it into a class by itself. Mr. Dawson came to the American relief administration at the end of November, 1920, asking how he could best serve the cause of humanity and of the United States, with especial reference to the care of children. He had just emerged from the shadow of threatened tragedy in his own family. Despite every care, he had been forced to watch his own child fading dangerously near the border-line from the effects of malnutrition. Finally science triumphed, the slow convalescence began, and there was quickened in himself and in his family a new realization of kinship with universal childhood, parenthood, life in its elemental emotions. He wanted to do something, make some sacrifice, for other people's children, and he left home at the holiday time to begin his long, hard pilgrimage through the world of sorrows that lies in eastern and central Europe. As a soldier, he had staked his life against armies which came from several of these countries, and in the beginning of his story he says:

"That I should write in this spirit, pleading for our late enemies, may cause a slight amazement in a public that has read my war books. My reason—I will not say my excuse—is that I have witnessed our late enemies' need, and in the presence of human agony animosity ceases. One ceases to wonder why their suffering is the outcome of their folly; his sole aspiration is to bind up their wounds—especially the wounds of their children."

To those who say "They wouldn't need to starve if they would get to work," Mr. Dawson replies tartly. "You are probably exactly the kind of person who, had you been born in central Europe, would have gone to the bottom first." Mr. Dawson tells the reader:

"You belong to the middle or upper classes. You are highly intelligent and specialized. You turn from working with your brains to working with your hands. Everyone in your class would be doing the same thing. There would not be enough manual labor to go around. . . . In the face of national insolvency your former thrift would not avail you. Your investments would be so much worthless paper. You might have hoarded actual cash, the way the peasants do in their stockpiles. Even this nerve would soon be exhausted. . . . Since by reason of the depreciation in currency it would take 100 times more money to purchase any service or commodity than it once did. In starving central Europe, it is the doctors, professors, engineers, artists, musicians, business men, lawyers—the intellectual

wealth of the nations—who have been the first to perish. . . . Mr. Dawson points out that there is a tendency on the part of every individual to imagine himself immune from natural sorrow. Thus even the most sympathetic person finds it difficult to believe that his children might possibly be in the same situation as those children of Vienna whom Mr. Dawson describes:

"Today I visited a soup kitchen of the American relief administration, where meals are daily prepared for 8,000 children. The sight was a distinct one to civilization. Within the building at wooden tables sat an army of stunted pigmies, raggedly clad and famished to a greenish pallor. They ranged from babyhood to adolescence, but there was not a child in the gathering who looked more than 10 years old. They didn't talk. They didn't laugh. They were terribly intent, for each of them trembled with a great, agonizing effort to roll and a pannikin of cocoa. The stench from these starving bodies was nauseating."

"These children," he says, "were most of them not born when the war was started. They had no voice in our animosities. They did not ask to be brought into such a world. Many of them have never known what it is to be warm and not to be hungry. To them joy is a word utterly meaningless. They have always been too weak to laugh or play. Two years after our madness has ended, they are still paying the price of the adult world's folly."

Mr. Dawson's observations are not confined to Austria. "The needs of Hungary are as pressing as those of any European country," he writes. Everywhere, Mr. Dawson reports, it is the children who are the chief sufferers. In the mountains of Czecho-Slovakia little boys and girls roam from house to house in order to obtain food. The children of Warsaw are in as desperate a plight as those of Vienna. They are dying of tuberculosis and of malnutrition. He continues:

"The American Relief Administration, which has become a part of the European Relief Council, made up of eight great relief agencies in America, is trying to keep pace with the strides of famine. The British 'Save the Children Fund' is concentrating on Austria. The American and British Society of Friends are operating in Germany. . . . We are all doing our best, and none of us is doing enough. For the moment all of us are trying to save children because, whoever else was guilty, they, at least, are innocent of offense. But there is something cruel in leaving their parents to die of hunger."

I agree with Mr. Dawson that it is pitiful to feed only the children, to ignore the adult population." Mr. Hoover writes in conclusion, "but this latter is a problem far beyond the possibilities of private charity. Of children alone, we Americans are feeding 3,600,000, and the Red Cross is supplying medical service to vast numbers."



(National Crop Improvement Service.)

ALTHOUGH every farmer is being severely taxed by the smuts of grain, they are easily preventable, and while it would be somewhat radical to insist that a law should compel farmers to look after their own interests, yet perhaps in some localities this would be the only effective way of correcting the evil.

Smut is incurable. There are two kinds of smut which attack most of the grain: the smut which enters the kernels, showing a sickly gray black through the hulls, is the one which does the most damage. In wheat it is called bunt or stinking smut. Many farmers call it "blight" or some other indefinite disease. It can be readily detected, however, by scraping heads of kernels with a penknife on a piece of writing paper. The kernels will be found filled with the black powder which is the stinking smut. It has a characteristic odor and so undesirable is it that the government has placed it in a separate grade.

Smutted wheat has to be washed at the mill, and even then there is danger that it will contaminate the flour both in appearance and in odor.

The formaldehyde treatment is very efficient because the seed bears the fungus spores of the disease. In some localities it lives over in the ground, but not usually.

Any farmer can add to his insurance and more than pay for his marketing expense by being sure that he does not propagate smut for himself and for his neighbors at any time.

The other smut, called the "open smut," is more easily detected because it destroys the entire shape of the head of grain but fortunately it is not so prevalent nor so dangerous. This smut can be treated by the modified hot water treatment, which must be carefully done according to directions to be had at your Agricultural College, or you are in danger of destroying the germination of your seed if too hot, or allowing the spores to remain alive if too cool.

# Education and the Alien.

From El Cittadino, of Akron, Ohio.  
Let us begin by educating our children in American schools and letting them have the full benefit of the education opportunities which this country offers to all; let us see to it that they grow up cultured and efficient, regardless of the fact that their parents may not have had any education at all. Let us, ourselves, begin to learn the English language on the first day we land on American soil, and let us remember that it is this language only which will be of service to us, and that only through our own merits will we win good "luck" and will we be able to elevate ourselves to the heights to which we aspire. If all Italians would keep these ideas firmly in mind there would be more of us who would obtain positions or hold office in the state and national governments.

The Germans, Poles, Irish and Jews have all learned these practical ideas long ago, and little by little they have gained a foothold in the first ranks of the country, both in business and in politics. There are 5,000,000 Italians in the United States; there are 1,200,000 in New York state alone, and none of them, or least very few, have been persuaded of the value of thorough Americanization.

The new congress does not contain even one member of Italian extraction. This is partly due to the fact that Italian organizations and associations of mutual benefit teach their members to respect and revere Italian ambassadors and consuls, but they do not understand that our future and our welfare lie in this country and that our political independence can not be attained by paying homage to the representatives of the Italian government, but that it must be won by learning the language, customs and laws of this country. It is time that we Italians began to hove about American institutions and to admire them. If they should in some slight way be defective, let us co-operate with the others and try to improve them, but let us always be respectful, sincere and honest.

# The Decadent Kings.

From the Kansas City Star.  
The barbarism of uncivilized ages seems to have lingered among the kings of France; Louis XV was heartless and cruel, and the spirit of his court reflected his own cruelty. It happened that the king was feeling bitter towards M. de Chauvelin, one of the court officers. They were seated at cards one evening, and Chauvelin, who sat next the king, was seized with a fit of apoplexy. He choked, gasped and then slipped from his chair almost at the feet of the king, who did not even turn his head until one of the players at his table exclaimed: "M. de Chauvelin is ill." Louis idly turned and gazed down at the courtier, then resumed his playing. "Ill?" he murmured indifferently. "He is dead." Take him away. Spades are trumps, gentlemen.

"The game went on as if nothing had happened, while the servants picked up the body and bore it from the room. There was no excitement, save when the dead man's heel caught in a bit of lace in the gown of a lady in waiting. "Mannerless even after he is dead," she cried, and with a contemptuous gesture jerked aside her garment.

# A Clever Husband.

From London Opinion.  
Wife—Mrs. Jones has another new hat.  
Hubby—Well if she were as attractive as you are, my dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much upon the milliner.  
An observing marriage clerk says marriage is getting to be a business proposition, instead of a love affair. Girls of 18 or 19 used to marry boys of about their own age, or maybe 24. Now they know a boy of 21 can't support them, so they are picking older men. He cites his license record to show that the average marriage age for women is now 21, and that of men 36.  
A cable from Wales says United States coal owners are offering American coal to France and Italy at less than half the present price of Welsh coal.