

O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

In official documents sent to congress, Secretary Hughes this week recommends rigid restriction of immigration. The report says 604,252 passport visas were granted by American consuls in Europe for 1926. "The director general of police of Rumania," the report adds, "has issued an order excluding Jews from military service and permitting their discharge from the army if they desire to emigrate to America." In Rumania 1,500 persons are awaiting an opportunity to come to the United States; there are 35,000 awaiting accommodation in Poland, in the Russian Caucasus it may be accepted as nearly literally true that every Armenian family which has enough money will endeavor to emigrate to America. The great bulk of emigrants to the United States from this district are highly undesirable, says Mr. Hughes.

Scandinavian countries are disapproving the steps being taken by the entente nations to compel Germany to pay the war reparations, lest they as a result, be swamped by German manufactures to the detriment of their own. Says a prominent Hollander: "This is then the triple curse of the present European situation: Germany will not pay and cannot pay, as much as France must insist upon to escape her own economic destruction. The entente is justified in demanding indemnity, but cannot for interior reasons accept German goods, the only real means of repayment."

Seventy Salvation Army delegates from 15 central states in Chicago last week reported that there was "plenty of work for women, but no jobs for men." "The situation seems to be the result of changed industrial conditions," said Commander Peart. "During the war period thousands of women entered the industrial field for the first time. Many of them stayed and apparently are giving such satisfaction that their employers are glad, not only to retain them, but to employ more."

A publicity campaign in Georgia to acquaint the people of the state with alleged peonage conditions in urged by Governor Dancy. The governor presented suggestions designed to improve relations between the races in Georgia. Among them were compulsory education for both races, formation of two state committees, one white, the other negro, to hold conferences on racial matters; assessment of a fine on each county in which there is a lynching, and laws providing for the governor to remove county officials held to have permitted lynchings with impudence.

Probably the most important question in the world today is whether man is capable of directing intelligently the civilization he has created and organized, said Dr. Stewart Paton before the American Philosophical society last week. He also reminded that "bohemianism, radicalism, and the tendency to think in terms of class distinction are defense reactions of inadequate minds afraid of facing their own personal problems."

A blind and deaf girl in Janesville, Wis., called "The Helen Keller of Wisconsin," is able to carry on a conversation and to distinguish colors. She takes part in conversation by placing her hand on any part of the head of the person talking. She distinguishes colors by the sense of smell. She has been totally blind less than two years, and totally deaf only about seven months.

Dutch papers are insisting upon the punishment of the man who ruined the photographic negatives of the Hohenzollerns taken during the ceremony incident to the removal of the body of the former emperor. Many people of Dora suspect the former emperor's detective as the guilty party.

Paper is so scarce in Russia that a special soviet government institution has been created to deal with the shortage. Thousands of women have been employed by the soviet government in old archives and record offices to search through stacks of paper, or paper used only on one side, which may be utilized for soviet office correspondence.

Work on the largest dirigible ever designed continues at the Philadelphia navy yard, but has been retarded through lack of supplies. Those in charge of the construction of the great craft of the clouds say it probably will be a year before she is completed.

Paris restaurant men, who have been holding prices as high as possible in expectation of a revival of American tourists this summer, have been warned to prepare for trouble if reductions are not made.

Several persons arrested in Budapest recently for whistling, singing or humming the "Internationale," were saved from punishment by a psychological expert who testified it was done subconsciously.

Investments and loans of American citizens' exporters, business men, farmers and of the United States government in foreign countries now total more than \$15,000,000,000, official reports show.

The railway carriage in which the German representatives signed the armistice in, with Marshal Foch's consent, to be given a place of honor on the terrace of the Invalides, beside the trophies of the Crimean war.

A Massachusetts man by the name of M'Kenna is wearing a new hat, which he won from President Harding, on a bet that Mr. Harding would be nominated by the Chicago convention for the presidency.

Disabled ex-service men are availing themselves of provisions of the rehabilitation law in greater numbers than was anticipated, the federal board for vocational education has informed congress.

Two native witch doctors have just been sentenced to prison for 18 months each after they pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing the body of a European woman from a grave, make charms, says a Johannesburg dispatch.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle," hitherto held as about the most futile thing on earth, has actually been accomplished by a firm of French exporters, because of the miners' strike.

There are 826 more new companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1926 than in 1925, and 2,586 more than in 1924. Transport and transit companies exceed all others as a class.

A University of Wisconsin lecturer says it was the shape of the German head that caused the war.

The British Museum is the largest library in the world, with 2,750,000 volumes and 60,000 manuscripts (1913 figures).

New York has noted a decided slump in marriages, beginning with April, which it attributes to economic conditions.

Vancouver firm has received a rush order for banded chocolates, following the ruling of a Seattle judge that candy flavored with liquor does not come under the provisions of the Volstead law.

PHONE STRIKERS RENEW DEMANDS

Bloomfield, Neb., Residents Plan New Exchange if Company Insists on Increased Rates.

Bloomfield, Neb., May 2 (Special).—At a mass meeting of the "striking" patrons of the Union Telephone Co., held here Friday night, it was voted to give the company 30 days to put the rates back to where they were before the 23 per cent. raise was put into effect. The motion also demanded that Bloomfield be given free telephone service to Center and that the company shall make no charge for re-connecting the phones. In event the company fails to change the rates back, steps will be taken to install a locally owned exchange. J. E. Baggstrom, general manager of the company and T. A. Anthony, its president, were both present and addressed the meeting. Over 400 patrons attended the meeting. Officials of the company agreed to make an appearance before the railway commission and endeavor to get the commission to rescind its action, granting the company the right to raise its rates.

FORMER OFFICIAL MAKES GOOD ALLEGED SHORTAGE

Bridgeport, Neb., May 3 (Special).—Glen Brown, recently brought back here from The Dalles, Ore., where he fled after forfeiting his bond in district court, has squared his accounts here with the county attorney and county treasurer by paying into the treasury the amount he was short. This was in the matter of taxes collected by him while he was acting as deputy sheriff.

O'NEILL—Farmers, ranchmen and sportsmen of Holt county are exterminating the crows within the county's confines. Concerted action is being taken against the crows during the nesting season, and on Sunday those interested in the extermination of the pests should their guns, meet at some ranch or farm house in crow-infested territory and proceed to kill off the crows and destroy the nests.

KENESAW—Seven hundred and fifty acres in corn planting on his ranch is the task Elmer Miller has set for himself. He will be assisted by two men, three double row lists and 18 horses. The husking will be done by 10,000 sheep.

RETAIL PRICES CAUSING SLOWNESS IN DEFLATION

Washington, May 2.—Retail prices appear to be the "sticking point" in the country's readjustment process, the federal reserve board said last night in its April review. Other factors retarding readjustment were said to be high transportation charges, wages, and coal and steel prices. Increasing approach of the nature of the readjustment process in business circles and the community, however, the board said, is forcing attention on the factors delaying business recovery and is promoting discussion with a view to removing obstacles. Complete business recovery, the board continued, has been slow or than was predicted.

ORIENT ROAD TO FINISH ITS LINE INTO MEXICO

El Paso, Tex., May 2.—A. DeBernardi, vice president and general manager of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway company, who returned Sunday from a two-weeks' inspection trip over the Orient Lines in Mexico, said the company is contemplating the expenditure of \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000 to complete the line from Kansas City to the Gulf of California.

The proposed expenditure, Mr. DeBernardi said, is conditioned on the continuation of the present peaceful conditions in Mexico. The Orient is now in operation from Wichita, Kansas to Alpine, Tex.

CAPTAIN KILPATRICK IN SOLITARY PRISON

Riga, Latvia, May 2.—Captain Emmet Kilpatrick, American Red Cross worker, held by the Russian bolsheviks, was transferred last week from a comparatively comfortable war prisoners' camp at Moscow to the Tcheka prison by order of the extraordinary committee, according to Mme. Scala, head of the Czechoslovak Red Cross in Moscow, who arrived today. The transfer to this prison, which is a solitary cell lockup where "third degree" methods are used to wring confessions from inmates, was due, according to the belief expressed here to the escape from another prison camp of Captain Merion Cooper, an American.

SLEEPING SICKNESS GERM IS ISOLATED

Milwaukee, Wis., May 2.—What is claimed by experts to be the first isolation of the sleeping sickness germ was announced today by Dr. William Thabmer, of Milwaukee, who, in conjunction with several physicians, conducted a clinic of a year's duration. Results of the clinic were announced in a statement last night, in which it was stated that a minute organism was responsible for the disease, and that the physicians had been able to isolate and propagate the microbe.

COAL CASES UP TUESDAY

Indianapolis, Ind., May 2.—Beginning of a long legal battle in the soft coal conspiracy case in the federal court here against 226 operators, miners and corporations in six states is expected to develop Tuesday, the day set for the arraignment of the defendants.

MARY WOODWORTH WEDS

London, May 2.—Mary Maud, daughter of the late Colonel Woodworth, of New York, was married at Windsor Saturday to Robert Serena.

BANKER WENTZ IS SENT TO PRISON

Found Guilty of Embezzling Funds of Aurora, Neb., Institution.

York, Neb., April 30.—Judge George F. Corcoran overruled a motion for a new trial of the case of Charles W. Wentz, charged with embezzling funds from the Farmers State bank of Aurora, and sentenced Wentz to an indeterminate term of from one to 10 years at hard labor in the state penitentiary. Counsel for the defense will carry the case to supreme court.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS TO HAVE BIG CLASS

Alliance, Neb., April 30.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of several hundred members of the Knights of Columbus here on May 30, when the fourth degree will be exemplified, with a class of at least 100 candidates. Applications have already been received from candidates in more than a dozen towns in the western part of the state. This will be the first time that the fourth degree has been put on in Nebraska outside of Omaha and Lincoln. Prominent members from other states are also expected, including J. H. Redden, of Denver, supreme master of the fourth degree, and Federal Judge Wade, of Iowa City, Ia.

SENATOR NORRIS TO VOTE FOR KINSLER

Washington, April 30.—Senator Norris says he does not believe the protest of the anti-saloon league against J. C. Kinsler of Omaha for district attorney of Nebraska is well founded. When Kinsler is appointed Senator Norris will vote for his confirmation.

HAL BILLIG PROVES TO BE SHREWD ONE

Stokes' Attorney Unable to Get Him to Say He Was Intimate with Helen.

BY WINIFRED VAN DUZER, Universal Service Correspondent.

New York, April 29.—The extraordinary beauty of Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes was drawn into the divorce case she is defending here Friday, and, by implication, held forth as a factor militant to her interests.

Harbert Smyth, attorney for W. E. D. Stokes, seeking through cross examination to force Hal E. Billig, the last of three co-respondents, into admissions of intimacy with Mrs. Stokes, who is his cousin, inquired: "Didn't you take more notice of her when you were 21 than when you were 18?"

"You are insinuating that I took some notice of her. To me she was just like her mother or little sister or any other member of the family."

"But didn't you notice that she was a specially pretty member of the family?"

Billig looked toward the auburn haired defendant, colorful as a flame against the dull courtroom background. He replied:

"Oh, you haven't seen them all." A sound like applause went around. Judge Finch smiled and nodded.

Under direct examination of Martin W. Littleton, and later throughout the harrying of Smyth, Billig told the same straight forward somewhat colorless story of proper relationship with the woman in whose mother's home he was like a son.

Finally Smyth shot this question: "If you had been intimate with your cousin, Mrs. Stokes, would you admit it?"

Billig replied, smiling: "If any such occasion ever arose I'd make up my mind then."

LONDON'S IDLE THROG LIBRARIES TO READ ADS

By Reciprocal News Service. London—One of the effects of the present wave of unemployment in England is the run on the libraries. The unemployed seem to spend their time between aims collecting processions through the streets and "queuing up" at the libraries. The reading rooms are full daily, of men and women who spend the early morning looking at the "situations vacant" columns of the newspapers and then depart on the daily hunt for work, which in the majority of cases is unsuccessful, so the applicants return to the shelter and warmth of the library, and sit at unfortunate leisure reading hard and long.

Topics vary. Many read serious literature, economics, history and biography, but the great majority find solace in the popular favorites, Ethel M. Dell, Gertrude Page, Arnold Bennett and the rest of the "best seller" producers are finding a much enlarged public.

Ouch! From Life. "Was your leading lady injured when she bumped her head on the door?" "No, but it threw her into a fit of jealousy."

"A fit of jealousy?" "Yes, she saw so many other stars."

Once is Enough. From the London Mail. Romantic Maiden—I suppose people disappointed in love, hurl themselves over these cliffs quite often? Prosaic Longshoreman—I never knowed any of 'em do it twice!

EXPRESS THEFT GANG IS SENTENCED IN GEORGIA

Macon, Ga., April 30.—Thirteen of the men convicted in federal court here for participation in the conspiracy to rob the American Railway Express Company of goods valued at more than \$1,000,000 were sentenced to penitentiary terms today by federal Judge Evans. In the cases of the other 28 men, fines ranging from \$200 to \$3,000 were assessed.

GERMANY IS TO TRY 900 OF WAR GUILTY

Hearings on Cases of Those Accused by Allies to Start At Leipsic on May 23.

Berlin, April 28.—Nine hundred Germans, whose punishment has been demanded by the entente for war crimes, will face trial at Leipsic, beginning May 23. Seven judges will sit as the court and will first hear witnesses against minor offenders.

The trials of Non-commissioned Officer Heine, charged with abusing prisoners; Captain Mueller, commander at the prison camp at Flavay-Le-Martel, and Private Neuman, alleged to have maltreated prisoners at the prison camp at Pommernorf, will be first to be tried. Forty-seven witnesses have been called from England to testify in the first three cases.

The minister of justice yesterday declared: "Only men charged with the commission of specific crimes will be tried at first. We have made every possible effort to insure fair and impartial hearings. The British, French and Belgian governments will have representatives at the trials but Germany will conduct the prosecution and the defense. I am able to declare positively that political, or other undesirable interests will not be allowed to influence the proceedings."

Who'll Win?

This is the ninth of a series of opinions of prominent persons on the winner of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.—Editor's Note.

Oakland, Cal., April 28.—Fred Winsor, discoverer and first manager of champion Dempsey:

"Dempsey will win in four rounds. Carpentier cannot withstand the attack of the champion. Dempsey is a cruel punisher. He doesn't have to inflict his damage at long range. He'll start Carpentier on his way in the clinches with short punishment dealing blows. Carpentier will be ready to fall when the referee separates them. Four rounds will be enough for the Frenchman—maybe less."

STATE IS TO TAKE UP CASE DROPPED BY U. S.

Portland Ore., April 28.—Announcement that his office intended to prosecute Henry Albers, wealthy Pacific coast miller, further for alleged violation of the espionage act was made last night by L. W. Humphreys, United States attorney for Oregon. The announcement followed receipt of word that the supreme court of the United States today had reversed a conviction of Albers based on alleged pro-German utterances during the war.

Mr. Humphreys declared the supreme court's action "merely remands it to the lower court on error," he asserted.

"The case is by no means finished."

BRITAIN DEMANDS COAL TERMS BE PERMANENT

London, April 28.—Negotiation of the differences between the miners and mine owners which continued all day Wednesday encountered a hitch when the government insisted that no temporary subsidy would be granted unless a permanent settlement was effected. The miners had previously agreed to accept a temporary reduction in wages.

It is expected the definite proposals will be submitted to the striking miners in a referendum by districts over the week end.

Meantime, the shortage of coal is increasing throughout Great Britain. Tram and sub-way service will be sharply curtailed beginning Thursday and further restrictions will be placed on train schedules on Monday.

BRITISH IN ORIENT BET ON JAP-U. S. WAR

San Francisco, April 29.—British subjects in the Orient are laying wagers with odds at 3 to 1 that Japan and America will be at war within six months, while in many cities in China the British citizens are taunting the Americans because the United States has taken the many Japanese affronts without declaring war.

This is the information brought here today by several prominent passengers who arrived from the far east. Charles Edward Russell, prominent writer and former member of the special Root mission to Russia in 1917, one of the arrivals, told of the betting by British residents in Japan, although he declared that in his opinion the mass of Japanese people do not want war with America.

PEGGY'S EX-HUSBAND SAYS DIVORCE WAS O. K.

Chicago, April 29.—Sherburne Hopkins came to the defense of "Peggy" Joyce, his former wife, today, in her fight against the marriage annulment suit brought by her present husband. "The charges made by Joyce that the divorce of myself and former wife was not valid and fraudulent, are without foundation," attorneys for Peggy quoted Hopkins as saying in a telegram. Joyce asks the court to annul his marriage on the grounds that "Peggy" was still the legal wife of Hopkins when he married her.

Politics First. From the Indianapolis News.

Brig-Gen. Omar Bundy was dropped off the promotion list, but the next time he gets within reach of the goal, the secretary of war may have discharged his more pressing political obligations.

Giving Him a Lift. From the American Legion Weekly. "Madame" pleaded Dusty Dan. "can you assist me along the road a little?" "Personally I cannot," replied the lady regretfully. "I am sure only a frail woman. But I am sure Rover will be glad to do so when I unchain him."

Testing Seeds Corn in School



(National Crop Improvement Service.) REGARDLESS of the price of grain, the man who has the greatest number of bushels for sale, will not only make the most money but he will be of the greatest benefit to mankind.

It is, however, not always good business to see how large an acreage a man can put in but it is always good business to take every precaution before the crop, with his seed and his soil to insure as large a yield as possible upon the acreage sown.

Seed corn, seed oats, seed wheat and all other grain should be tested for germination and it is such a simple process that any child can do it.

How to Do It. Take a piece of ordinary cotton cloth, the back of a 25 lb. flour sack will be sufficient; 50 lb. sack will make two. Mark numbered squares in the middle of the cloth and number the ears accordingly with a bit of paper, stuck in the butt of the ear with a nail. Place the kernels carefully so they will not touch and fold the cloth over from the bottom and from the top covering the kernels; then roll carefully from one end and just before completing the roll, tear a strip of cotton cloth about 10 or 12 inches long, rolling it in the test like a wick hanging out; looking some-

thing like a firecracker. Wet the whole test and make as many of these as you need. Roll them all together in a larger piece of cloth (a wet towel will do), in such a manner that the wicks will all hang in a bowl of water. Do not let them dry out or freeze. If for any reason any time it seems to be dry, soak it in a bucket of water and place as before. In five or six days you can carefully unroll and count the test.

You can easily tell the strong from the weak by the shoot and the root system. You will often find certain ears affected by mold. They should be thrown out.

In nearly every field there are enough missing hills to eat up all the profit in the field.

Other field seeds can be tested in damp blotting papers in a similar way. The marketing expense on the grain exchanges does not increase with the number of bushels. It is all figured on a one per cent basis and a little care in seed preparation will more than pay for all marketing expense.

The Chicago Board of Trade handles about 400,000,000 bushels of cash grain annually, which makes it possible for a continuous future market to be maintained every day in the year.

The man who plants seed which is dead, is already defeated. He cannot make a profit.

Cross Currents in India.

London reported Saturday that rebels had attacked the special train of Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, near Allahabad, India, forcing the viceroy party to abandon efforts to reach Calcutta. Lothrop Stoddard, writer of the Century Magazine, declares that momentous changes are at hand in India, the outcome of which may be world wide in their effects. He says:

The problem of India rose before the war. A full decade before 1914 it had drawn worldwide scrutiny, but the war intensified an already acute situation. In the first place, we should remember one thing: India is not a "country" or a "people" in the ordinary sense of the terms. India is nothing short of a miniature world. Sundered from the rest of Asia by the stupendous barrier of the Himalayas, and washed on its other two fronts by the ocean, this huge triangular sub-continent, as large as all Europe except Russia, is inhabited by all sorts and conditions of men. Its teeming population of more than 313,000,000 souls (more than one sixth of all the human beings on earth) is made up of several distinct races, speaking a multitude of different languages, holding to many faiths, and occupying widely different stages of civilization. The traditional motivator of Indian life is Brahmanism, more than two-thirds of the whole population professing the Hindu faith, albeit sundered among themselves by the rigid walls of caste. Nevertheless, Islam has been powerfully modifying Indian life for more than 1,000 years by conquest and conversion, so that today there are more than 65,000,000 Mohammedans, or one-sixth of the population. This Hindu-Mohammedan division runs like a great chasm athwart India. Only in recent years has Indian "nationalism" succeeded in bridging the gulf, and the strength of this bridge remains to be seen.

It is more than 150 years since the English made themselves masters of India. The British government of India has been, if tyrannical, still, on the whole, beneficent. Kipling has given us the tradition in his pictures of the Englishman in India as "protector of the poor," and it is not surprising to find that there are elements in India itself resolutely opposed to the removal of the British "yoke" under which they find themselves comparatively free from the oppressions of religious fanaticism and of caste.

Extremely interesting were the protests of the anti-nationalist groups, particularly the Mohammedans and the low-caste Hindus. For it is a fact significant of the complexity of the Indian problem that many millions of Indians fear the Nationalist movement and look upon the present British autocracy as a shield against nationalist oppression and discrimination. So great is the low-caste fear of losing their present protection under the British Raj and of being subjected to the domination of a high-caste Brahmin oligarchy that in recent years they have formed an association known as the "namasudra." The namasudra points out what might happen by citing the Brahmin pressure which occurs even in such political activity as already exists. For example, in many elections the Brahmins have terrorized low-caste voters by threatening to "out-caste" all who should not vote the Brahmin ticket, thus making them "pariahs"—untouchables—with no rights in Hindu society.

In the face of these complications, the British have pursued a policy which may, on the whole, be called liberal, at least in intention. The Montagu-Chelmsford report recommended concessions far beyond any which Great Britain had hitherto made. It frankly envisaged the gift of home rule to India "as soon as possible." These recommendations were embodied in law, after a year of discussion, at the close of 1919. Unfortunately during the 18 months which elapsed between the publication of the report and the bill's enactment the situation in India had become much worse. Militant unrest again raised its head, and India was more disturbed than it had been since 1909. The upshot of it was an epidemic of riots, terrorism and seditious activity. The government, alarmed, passed a strong repressive bill known to radical India as the "Black Cobra" bill, though its less descriptive name was merely "the Rowlett bill." Since that time repression has been the order of the day, the horrors culminating in the Amritsar massacre for which General Dyer was censured.

India is thus in full transition. It is an anxious and a troubled time. The old order is passing, and the new order is not yet fairly in sight. The hour is big with possibilities. One thing, however, is clear: the days of arbitrary British rule over India are numbered. To plead the fairness, honesty and efficiency of that rule is to miss the whole point, because the majority in India wants not merely good government, but self-government.

Guilty or Not Guilty? From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Not all of the subject of our economic ailments is covered in the recent and last annual report of Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, in which he makes a sweeping indictment of the excessive profits still being exacted, he says, by the steel and coal producers. Unquestionably disrupted foreign markets are very largely involved in the hesitancy of industry to return to normal. Germany—to cite one of numerous instances—before the war was one of the largest purchasers of American copper, which she used in the manufacture of electrical goods. Owing principally to her present paralyzed condition, our copper mines have all but ceased operations.

It cannot be held by Mr. Williams, therefore—nor does he attempt to maintain—that the free and fair marketing coal, would swing the industrial pendulum back to normal. But he does intimate very pointedly that American business is not doing all in its power to induce the return of normalcy. In the face of an imperative demand for coal and iron following the armistice, states the comptroller, production was reduced one-fourth "for the purpose of enabling manufacturers and miners to obtain, because of the insistent and peremptory demand for coal and iron, the exorbitant profits realized during the war, instead of the more moderate profits which they would have had to accept if the maximum output had been maintained."

Mr. Williams ought to know what he is talking about. He was a veteran organizer and official of railway and industrial institutions before he entered the treasury department in 1913. Since 1914 he has served in his present important capacity with original access to all the official information obtainable in his field. His report places the steel and coal industries squarely against the necessity of discovering his charge; of de-

liberate profiteering and manipulation of the market, or of standing convicted.

A Worthy Example. From American Legion Weekly.

If the shade of George Washington responds to the eulogiums heaped upon his memory with each succeeding anniversary of his birthday, we may be sure that he does not step out upon his phantom balcony and make his bow alone. At his side must stand that Martha Custis who became the first lady of the land.

There was no 19th amendment in Martha Washington's day and the part she played in the history of her generation was in large measure limited to the social and housewifely duties of her station. But here she set a superb example to her countrymen and countrywomen that history has chosen to neglect by very reason of the unassuming and homely qualities which were its supreme virtues.

The onset of the overall-and-calcio movement a few months ago as a protest against the high cost of clothing struck most Americans with the force of novelty. Martha Washington anticipated the idea by nearly a century and a half. At a ball given in her honor she wore garments spun and woven by her servants at Mount Vernon "as an example of economy to the women of the revolution," a commentator explains. It was her boast—and she had very few—that 15 spinning wheels were always in motion at the Virginia homestead. She was wont to display with pride two dresses of cotton striped with silk woven from "the ravellings of brown silk stockings and old crimson damask skirt covers."

History does not record the ultimate fate of the knee-length stockings of first president. But no historian is required to tell us that they did not go into the ragbag undarned.

Green Bay, Wis., says that the bay has not frozen over this winter for the first time in 50 years.