

THE FRONTIER

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Governor McMaster to Force Reductions in Other South Dakota Towns

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 15. (Special.)—According to Governor W. M. McMaster, there are 25 or more towns in the state where gasoline prices are out of line, as they were in Rapid City, which are to feel the pressure of executive action unless dealers make reduction to bring them in line with the Mitchell basis, according to Governor W. H. McMaster, who has returned to the capital from Rapid City.

The governor states that a list of these towns will be published within the next few days and should dealers refuse to meet the state's demands the state will begin the sale of gasoline to the public as was done in Rapid City.

People from Rapid City state that it took only four hours for the action of the state to bring the dealers to terms, that dealers flatly refused to meet the governor's demands for reduction, but that after the state gasoline tank had been in operation four hours the dealers agreed to sell gasoline at 13 cents.

PECULIAR INDIVIDUAL IS CLEVER FORGER

Beresford, S. D., Sept. 15. (Special.)—The local authorities are looking for a peculiar individual, who made his home in Beresford and vicinity for several months, who now has disappeared with an auto rented from a Sioux Falls concern, and who before his disappearance victimized several Beresford men by means of worthless checks. One of his victims was Lige Wall, whom he owed \$10. William McCorgan, the name given by the missing man, tendered Wall a check for \$30 and told him to deduct from it the \$10 which he owed him.

Wall did this and gave McCorgan \$20 in perfectly good money as the balance after deducting the \$10. Later J. W. Reedy, who had employed McCorgan for a time had forged his (Reedy's) name, this check being for \$40.

McCorgan was a peculiar character, who attracted much local attention. He was slow of speech, profane to an extreme, and yet he was ready for an instant fight with anyone who swore before a woman. On one occasion, when his funds ran low and he was in debt, he sought to end his life, but a friend purchased his revolver and gave him sufficient funds to keep him going for a time.

FATHER RISKS OWN LIFE TO SAVE HIS SON

Bereford, S. D., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Dan Quinn, living southeast of here risked his life to save the life of his son, while the two were working with a hay stacker. Mr. Quinn was working near the boy who had taken a position beneath the lift of the stacker when the lifting mechanism broke, permitting the heavy wooden structure to drop. The father saw the machine break and realized that his boy was in danger of being crushed. He leaped to the lad's side and knocking him to the ground bent over his body, taking the full shock of the descending lift on his back and head. He sustained a long gas in his scalp, where a bar tore a section of the skin loose. The boy was uninjured but the father is still under the care of a physician.

LIVESTOCK FAIR AT HURON IS POSTPONED

Howard, S. D., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Plans for the livestock and fair scheduled to be held here, October 4 and 5 have been temporarily abandoned because of lack of funds with which to conclude arrangements and prepare facilities for exhibiting stock. At present it is not known what future plans will be made but with prospective exhibitors showing a lively interest in the outcome of the venture, it is believed the fair will be held sometime this fall. The principle interests centers in the livestock producers and the boys' and girls' club workers.

DOG OWNERS NEGLECT TO SECURE LICENSE TAGS

Mitchell, S. D., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Although there are 151 persons in Mitchell listed on the assessor's books as owning dogs, only 33 of them have purchased license tags. The remainder are in danger of losing their pets, for the police are instructed to shoot all unlicensed dogs that are running at large without licenses. There is no penalty for the owner of the dog who refuses or forgets to buy a license, but the forgetfulness or thoughtlessness of his master means death to the dog if it is caught.

HAS BIG YIELD OF POTATOES IN 12-ACRE FIELD

Aurora, S. D., Sept. 15. (Special.)—F. A. Pike takes the prize on raising potatoes in this section, having 12 acres averaging 250 bushels to the acre.

BOYS FINED FOR KILLING PHEASANTS UNLAWFULLY

Huron, S. D., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Charles Darling of Raymond, Clark county, paid a fine of \$100 and costs before Judge J. H. Searls in justice court on his plea of guilty to having unlawfully killed pheasants and having them in his possession. Darling's car was found on the fair grounds during fair week here with the 15 pheasants in it. The car and a shotgun, which Darling admitted belonged to him, were returned to him.

CITY COUNCIL ON WARPATH

Refuses to Make Special Tax Levy Demanded by Omaha Water Board

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—When Omaha city councilmen called on the water board of that city and pointed out that it did not need the \$100,000 a year the city had levied yearly for fire hydrants and with which to pay the interest on bonds, and asked that it be eliminated, the board replied that the law said this levy should be made and the bonds carried a similar pledge. Thereupon the council said it would not make the levy. The board went into court and secured a mandamus, and now the city has appealed to the supreme court.

The city council acts real saucy about it. The members declare in the document filed that the water board is not divinely or otherwise commissioned to exercise a censorship over them, and that they are responsible to the people who elected them and not to the board. They say the law is unconstitutional, that the board had no authority to put the pledge in the bonds, and that as the water plant is paying its way the tax is unnecessary.

NEW OIL FIELD TO BE TESTED

Oklahoma Geologist Thinks Prospects Exceptionally Good at Campbell, Neb.

Alma, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—W. J. Ross, geologist of Tulsa, Okla., recently arrived at Campbell, Neb., is enthusiastic over prospects for oil in this neighborhood and declared a start will be made in drilling near Campbell soon. The first hole is to be sunk three miles south of town.

Ross estimates it will be necessary to drill 1,800 to 2,000 feet. Another well is being drilled 15 miles south of Beaver City, but operations were suspended when the hole reached a depth of 750 feet to raise more funds for the work.

RECEIVERSHIP WILL BE ENDED

First Nebraska Bank to Close Under Guaranty Law Was at Superior

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 15. (Special.)—The state guaranty fund commission is about to wind up the receivership of the First State Savings bank of Superior, which had the distinction of being the first bank to fail after the guaranty law was passed. The receivership has lasted nine years, and the net cost to the guaranty fund so far as has been \$19,000. The commission has named C. C. Stoll of Kimball as its assistant secretary. He was formerly a bank examiner, and has been acting as receiver of a closed Kimball bank.

ARBOR LODGE TO BE TEMPORARILY CLOSED.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 15. (Special.)—Chairman Bryan of the state park board announces that Arbor lodge, to which the title deeds were handed over to him with elaborate ceremonies, Thursday, will be closed to the public for a week or more. Joy Morton, the donor, has asked for sufficient time to make a selection of the furnishings of the house, so that he may take to his home in Chicago those of a sentimental interest. He will allow to remain all that have any historical value.

Mr. Morton is several times a millionaire. He owns a large estate some distance out of Chicago. It consists of 2,000 acres, and that he inherits his father's interest in trees and shrubs is indicated by the fact that 400 acres of the estate are devoted to an arboretum, in charge of a force of men, some of whom were brought to Arbor lodge to classify and label the numerous varieties there.

PAY FARE OF LEGION GIRL TO CONVENTION.

Fairbury, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—A fund has been raised among Fairbury business men to pay the expenses of one member of the American Legion girls cadet corps to the national convention, at San Francisco, October 15 to 19.

OSTEOPATHS HOLDING SESSION IN LINCOLN

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Nebraska Osteopathic association is in session here. Between 150 and 200 delegates are present. Dr. A. E. Vallier of Columbus, the president, is in charge of the meetings. Addresses by men of national reputation are listed on the program. Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha reported that he attended the national association in July, and that the number of osteopathic practitioners is rapidly increasing.

POPCORN SHOW ANNUAL EVENT

North Loup People to Stage Two-Day Celebration—Parades to Feature

North Loup, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—The annual popcorn festival will be held here October 2 and 3, with a baby and doll parade the first day. Business houses, schools, community clubs, Sunday schools and other organizations will have floats the second day.

Popcorn, coffee, cream and sugar will be served free to the crowds. The promise for the biggest corn show and agricultural exhibit in Loup valley has been made.

BLOOMFIELD ENCAMPMENT GETS NEW REGALIA

Bloomfield, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—The Bloomfield Encampment, I. O. O. F., recently organized here, has received a new outfit of working regalia and equipment. The encampment now has 40 members and plans are being made for a busy season through the fall and winter months. Officers of the encampment are: Chief patriarch, G. H. Liddell; senior warden, F. A. Crandall; junior warden, J. R. Clements; high priest, T. C. Baker; scribe, H. F. Cunningham; treasurer, W. L. McDonald. The encampment meets the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

FLAX CROP PAYING COST OF THE LAND

Gordon, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Threshing of the great fields of flax fields of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation north of Gordon, has begun and yields are averaging 17 bushels to the acre. The past spring thousands of acres of this land which was purchased raw from \$15 to \$25 per acre, was broken up and planted to flax. E. M. Wilhite of Gordon has 960 acres in one body. The crop is being shipped from local elevators and is netting in many cases more than the cost of the land including the expenses of the crop.

WORK ON NEW CHURCH AT CRAWFORD VALLEY

Plainview, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Sod has been broken for the new Methodist church at Crawford Valley a few miles south of here, and the building, which is to be a stucco structure costing about \$15,000 probably will be ready for occupancy by the first of the year. The ceremonies were conducted recently when the Crawford Valley and Crawford Valley Sunday schools had a big union picnic as the result of an attendance and collection contest between the two schools. Crawford Valley lost and so gave the victors a treat on the church lawn, serving fried chicken, ice cream and watermelon.

BEGIN TRIAL OF NEGRO CHARGED WITH MURDER

Alliance, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Linzie Robins, self-confessed murderer of Fred Ellis went on trial for first degree murder in district court here Wednesday. Robins will plead self-defense.

The only witnesses called by the state Dr. J. P. Weyren, city physician who attended Ellis after the shooting, and George Ellis, colored, witness of the murder.

The state will fight for the first degree penalty on the assumption that Ellis was not quarrelsome and that Robins did not have cause to believe his life was in danger.

HEAVY WIND AND RAIN SWEEP OVER NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—A terrific wind and rain storm swept Nebraska from the Wyoming line almost to the Missouri river, a distance 450 miles last night, demoralizing wire communication and doing considerable property damage. So far as known there were no casualties.

Twenty-five fruit cars were blown from the Union Pacific tracks, street signs blown down and several houses unroofed at Bushnell, Neb., where the storm originated.

The storm swept eastward, the wind diminishing and the rain increasing. At Grand Island, three inches of rain fell within a half hour.

Eddyville, Neb., Bank's Doors Are Closed

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—The state guaranty fund commission today announced that the Security State bank at Eddyville, Neb., had been closed under its orders. The bank has been operated by the commission for some time and the officers of the guaranty fund have decided that its operation should be suspended. F. L. Cleary, grand island, a member of the commission will have charge of transferring the business of the failed bank to the Eddyville state bank. The Security State bank's deposits were given as \$131,000 by the banking department. Its debts were \$59,000 and loans amounted to \$193,000.

RANGE EXPLODES AND WOMAN FATALLY BURNED

Louisville, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Fatally burned when oil she was pouring into the kitchen range exploded as she was trying to start a fire, Mrs. John McCarver, 54 years old, died a few hours later. Robert McCarver, bachelor son, was ill. He heard the explosion and ran to the room but was unable to fight his way to his mother from the inside entrance. He broke through a window, because the outer door was locked. He was severely burned.

TELLS RESULT OF FRAUD PROBE

Former Nebraska Congressman Worked on After-War Sales of Supplies

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Former Congressman Reavis, who has returned to Lincoln after a year and a half spent in investigating quartermaster departments contracts made during the war, says that it was very rare that any reason having contractual relations with the government acted dishonestly or unfairly. He says that most of the frauds upon which indictments have been secured were for offenses committed in connection with the sale of the millions of dollars' worth of surplus goods left on hand when the war suddenly ended. There the most flagrant frauds, in which a number of army officers connived, were committed. It was customary for prospective bidders to form a pool, which bound the members to keep out of competitive bidding. After one bid bought the stuff offered he divided up or if one wanted none of the goods he accepted a check for keeping out.

The department has acted on the theory that it was just as essential to give a clean bill of health to the honest men as to catch the crooks. Every contract was gone over, and where everything was found correct a statement was attached that the contractor acted honestly and patriotically. He said that many contractors lost money and that only in about one case in 10,000 was a profiteer found.

ASKS REVERSAL OF OIL INSPECTION DECISION

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Attorney General Spillman has filed with the supreme court a brief in which he says that tribunal should reverse the order of the Douglas county district court and order the clerk of the latter court to pay into the state treasury the \$62,000 of oil inspection fees that he holds. The oil companies, some months ago, obtained a supreme court decision that the state was without authority to charge more for inspection than it cost, and having won that they now try to secure the payment to them of the fees collected while the cases was pending.

The attorney general objects to this because the evidence showed that the fees had been included in the cost of doing business and had been collected from the consumers. He says that to order the money repaid would amount to a pure donation to them at the expense of the consumers and the state treasury. He also suggests to the court that it reconsider the entire case, and fearlessly admit it was wrong when it said these excess fees amounted to a property tax and to hold that they represent the proceeds of an excise tax.

DECLARES HIS DISMISSAL WAS MERE SUBTERFUGE

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Proceedings in quo warrant were begun in supreme court by J. Lawrence Eason, late head of the English department of the Peru state normal, to determine by what authority a member of the board, Colonel Thomas J. Majors, had to summarily terminate his employment and hire E. C. Beck in his place. Mr. Majors claimed that the legislature having reduced the appropriation for the school, the board authorized him as the resident member to pare expenses accordingly. Eason says that this is a subterfuge as Beck is to get large salary than he received.

PLAINVIEW BUILDING FINE SEWER SYSTEM.

Plainview, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Work on the sewer system which is being installed here was begun last week. The work on the outlet ditch southeast of town is progressing in fine shape and several cars loads of tile already have arrived. Some of the residents in the outlying districts not reached by the sewer are talking of paying enough extra to have it extended so that they may make connections.

Judge Lightner Opens Term on Bench Monday

Fremont, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Judge Louis Lightner of Columbus, recently appointed to serve on the judicial bench in the sixth district with Judge Frederic W. Button, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Judge A. M. Post, will serve for the first time next Monday, when the jury term of district court convenes in Fremont.

The lodge is thoroughly cosmopolitan and includes in its membership, Greek Catholics, Mohammedans, Parsees, Jews and Chinese.

BY HURLED AROUND SHAFT, CHILD KILLED

Thurston, Neb., Sept. 15. (Special.)—Billy Yost, 9-year-old son of Floyd Yost succumbed to injuries received when he was caught by a machine. A rope which he had tied to his dog and around his body caught on the tumbling rod of the machine. The boy was pounded against the ground each time the rod turned. The mother was unable to extricate the boy, and called for help but he could not be rescued.

Willingness to Accept Risks Is Only Sure Way to Business Success

B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).
Five or six years ago a friend talked over with me the advisability of making a change from a small organization to a very large one. He felt there was danger that he might remain for years unnoticed in the big crowd. I told him that I was confident he had ability enough and industry enough to make headway against any competition. He made the change. His progress has been notable. He now occupies a very responsible position and draws more salary than he need ever spend. But he has had another offer laid before him and has been discussing it with me. This change would mean going from the huge concern to a relatively small one; it would mean temporary sacrifice in salary; it would entail appreciable risk, as the difficulties connected with the proffered position are quite serious. On the other hand, he would be the directing head, and the potentialities of the position are very great.

What would you have advised him to do?
I urged him to make the change. Whether one's salary is a few thousand dollars more or a few thousand dollars less for a few years isn't a serious matter. After one's earning capacity has reached a certain point, the question of salary need not be and quite often is not the main factor to be taken into consideration. The rightly-constituted man thinks first of opportunities for service, opportunities for accomplishing worthwhile things, opportunities for developing his capacities, opportunities for pressing towards a high goal.

Few men have risen far who didn't voluntarily accept risks in order to move towards the desired mark. White-livered individuals should remain ordinary employes and leave to others the responsibility of leadership and of finding the contents of the weekly pay envelopes. Any man who continues to be a rolling stone after he has entered his thirties does not inspire confidence. On the other hand, many men make the mistake of dozing along in a rut year after year without ever getting anywhere to speak of. There is a time to stick and there is a time to move. The risk attending almost every move of importance should not and does not frighten the fellow made of the right stuff.

Flood Of Court Decisions Reflex of Loose Legislation

From the New York Evening Post.
In a recent address before the American Law Institute Elihu Root called attention to the large number of new laws which annually find their way to the statute books. New laws call for new court decisions, and the figures submitted by Mr. Root show how closely the number of decisions follows the number of new laws. For instance, in the five-year period which ended with 1914 there were 62,000 new laws and 64,000 decisions relating to them.

This, however, is only one phase of the problem. The courts are forced to struggle with an astounding number of laws which are so poorly drawn that it is difficult for the judges to determine their precise meaning even when they share the common knowledge of the public as to the intentions of the legislators who drew the original bills.

One result of this practice, long continued and now almost accepted on the basis of custom, is that a lawyer who wishes to know precisely what the law is on a certain point refers to the statutes merely to enable him to look up the court decisions—for they, and not the statute, will contain the law. There can be no doubt that much legislation is enacted nowadays with the certainty that all or part of it will be rendered void by court decisions. With such a situation confronting them, it is slight wonder that the courts are sometimes caught in the embarrassing position of having opposite decisions on practically identical points. This does not mean opposite decisions by the same court but by courts of two different States or jurisdictions.

The American Bar Association has repeatedly considered the problem of an ever increasing output of judicial decisions. The burden to practicing attorneys is very heavy and probably has something to do with their present specialization on one or a few subjects. But after examining the subject carefully the most drastic recommendation the Bar Association was able to make is

As long as Legislatures turn out upwards of 10,000 laws annually without adequately considering whether they can stand the test of judges write a few opinions as possible. That suggestion will aid materially, but it does not go to the root of the problem. Test of constitutionality there is little hope for the courts to reduce the number of their opinions.

Men and Women of Today Still Young At 40, if They Retain Youthful Outlook

From the London Times.
The prophecy was made some years ago that the conditions of modern life would hasten the advent of old age. The late Sir William Osler, than whom there were few more shrewd judges of human capacity, supported this idea to an extent which earned for him the reputation of believing that a man is "too old at forty." Sir William lived long enough to modify his views, for he lived to see a world in which youth is being prolonged by the very agencies which at one time seemed likely to shorten it. Men and women of forty in these days are not counted among the "older people." Provided that they retain their interests and enthusiasms they may still, without offense, describe themselves as young. That proviso, however, is inflexible. It is one of the outstanding merits of the world in which we live that it provides an immense variety of occasions for enthusiasm and interest. Indeed that merit has more than compensated for its added fatigue and stress. Thus, in a sense, people are too busy to grow old. The ennui which so greatly harassed earlier generations has been banished, and with it has gone the sense of a relaxing grip on life which is the "mind of old age."

But this change of outlook, important as it is, does not alter the material fact that at 40 the body is commonly a less perfect instrument, in a purely physical sense, than it was at 25 or 30. That most common of all human afflictions called by Kipling "Anno Domini," remains a constant source of diminishing vigour. Wise men accept the fact and make the best of it. They enjoy their middle age as they enjoyed their youth and their childhood—in ways appropriate to the bodily strength vouchsafed them. The vanity which sets up impossible standards is avoided: the spirit of competition, which dictates excessive activity, is tempered by common sense. That, without doubt, is the young spirit in an older frame. For youth is sufficient to itself. Those older men who declare that they are as strong as they were 20 years ago betray, indeed, an unconscious sense of weakness. They protest too much. When they attempt to emphasize their words by deeds they cease to frequently even more pitiable. A cynical word does not spare the woman who attempts to be younger than she is; it is usually more charitable to the man. Yet he, too, did he but know it, is an object of derision. The spirit of youth, even in old people, is beautiful and attractive. But the imitation of youth, whether in body or mind, has no loveliness. Its insincerity is too obvious.

Big saw mills around Seattle work overtime, turning out the building materials that Japan chiefly needs. Rodman Wanamaker, who cabled \$25,000 to Japan, with an offer of further assistance, hears from Count Shibusawa, that Tokio and Yokohama have been practically transformed into great deserts of ashes. Japan asks public opinion to help in floating a great Japanese loan in America. There should be no trouble in getting such a loan, and the nation ought to make the loan.
If we can lend money to Europe to help one nation tear down another, we ought to lend money to our friends in Japan to help them rebuild.
The White Star and Cunard lines have agreed to combine and run a joint trans-Atlantic service during the coming winter instead of fighting each other for scanty traffic. That's common sense. And the British Government will not interfere. Modern methods call for the biggest possible combinations in all lines. "The bigger the better, but under public control" should be the program.
California has furnished four of the national women tennis champions during the past two decades.
Nearly \$10,000,000 a year is spent in the maintenance of public playgrounds in the United States and Canada.