

THE FRONTIER

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WAR DEPARTMENT BACK ON PEACE BASIS FIRST TIME SINCE WORLD WAR

America's Democratic System of National Defence Signally Proving Its Success

(By John W. Weeks, Secy. of War)

The year 1923 has been the first since the World War during which the War department could give fairly complete attention to normal peacetime activities. After the war, the department was occupied to a large extent with problems of readjustment, which gradually decreased until the past year, when it was free to concentrate practically all of its attention upon training and mobilization programs. Disposition has been made of most of the war-time surplus. Temporary camps and army bases had been dismantled and sold. Care-taking detachments had been released for their proper duties. The regular army units had been reconcentrated and relocated after successive reductions. Plans for the allocation of the National Guard and the Reserves had been completed. The National Guard had been reconstituted and the organization of the organized reserves was well under way. The army was ready to give careful attention to preparation for future service.

The chief tangible accomplishments of the year have been a general progress in training of all military elements, the growth and further organization of the reserves and reserve headquarters, and the development of plans for mobilization. The number of reserve officers has grown from 69,000 to 82,000 and the commissioned strength of the organized reserve divisions from 61 1/2 per cent to 81 1/2 per cent. With establishment and preliminary functioning of these skeleton units and headquarters in the communities about the country, it has been possible to make arrangements for mobilizing our man power. In June, 1923, we were able to announce that we had, for the first time, a completed scheme of mobilization. This we consider a noteworthy achievement. It is all the more noteworthy because it also comprises the mobilization of industry, of civil products as well as of citizen soldiers. Manufacturers of all sections have voluntarily assisted the War department and, although the need for strict economy restricted the work to very modest limits, there have been definite indications of the success of plans for cooperative procurement of supplies, equipment and material.

To those in the War department who have been concerned with putting into effect the provisions of the national defense act of 1920, the outstanding result of the year has been the pronounced enthusiasm with which our citizens have responded to opportunities for military instruction. Whether their work was in the camps, armories or lecture halls, the zeal of these citizens has been an inspiration and incentive to all who came in contact with them. Our National Guard, commanded to a large extent by leaders tested in active service during the World War, has never been in a higher state of efficiency. Applications for training from members of the Officers' Reserve corps have far exceeded the numbers limited by appropriations. Those who attended the camps gave unceasing interest and attention. They possess a broad conception of our military situation which constitutes an effective safeguard against both public relaxation of vigilance and thoughtless precipitation into conflict. In their preparatory work in the Officers Training camps and the citizens' military training camps, our younger men are emulating the example of the National Guard and organized reserves in which components many will, in the future, become officers. The Reserve Officers' Training corps exceeded in serious interest even the 25 per cent increase shown by the year's enrollment.

To sum up, the year has proved to the War department that our country is not too large nor the interests of its citizens too diversified to prevent the successful operation of our typically democratic system of national defense.

GOVERNMENT CLOSED YEAR WITH FINANCES IN SPLENDID SHAPE

Secretary Mellon Predicts Prosperity for Nation and Citizens During Coming Months

Washington, January 21. The calendar year 1923 was the best in the history of the United States Treasury

department. When the books were balanced they showed an income during the calendar year of \$4,164,933,600, which is \$90,000,000 more than was received by the United States government in 1922. The expenditures for the calendar year were \$3,888,063,632, which left a net balance to the credit of Uncle Sam of \$276,842,518.

The increased receipts came from two sources—income taxes and tariff. The revenue collected by the tariff at customhouses for the calendar year aggregated \$582,589,000, which is \$125,000,000 more than has ever been collected in the history of the United States by tariff. The tariff collections during the entire calendar year of 1923 averaged more than \$1,500,000 a day.

The other large source of revenue was the income and profits tax. During the calendar year \$1,868,698,442 was collected from this source as compared with \$1,501,604,002 for 1922. In speaking of the showing of the year just closed and the prospects for the coming year, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said:

"During the last year this country has made a remarkable recovery from a severe industrial depression. It has become increasing evidence that, with business on a sound footing and fairly balanced relations between industry, our own country can enjoy stability, and a moderate degree of prosperity, even when unsatisfactory conditions prevail abroad. The result should not only inspire confidence for the future, but justifies the belief that the year immediately ahead of us will see continued progress, if the drag of an un-sound basis of taxation is removed from business and industry.

"Much depends upon the continued efforts of the country to keep its financial house in order, holding down expenditures and following sound policies as regards new undertakings.

"The government has succeeded in closing the fiscal year 1923 with a surplus of about \$310,000,000 above all expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts, including the sinking fund and other debt retirements to which the government is committed under the sound policy of balancing its budget and gradually reducing its indebtedness.

"During the year the Treasury has completed the refunding of the \$7,500,000,000 of the short-dated debt on a strict investment basis and without disturbance to business or a strain on the financial market. This has included the completion of the refunding of the Victory loan, aggregating over \$4,050,000,000, and the retirement of over \$500,000,000 of War Savings certificates. The year just closed has also witnessed the funding of the debt owed to this country by Great Britain with satisfactory arrangements for their gradual retirement.

"As a result of the present favorable condition of the government's finances, the Treasury has recommended a reduction of taxes in the belief that the country should be relieved, so far as may be possible, of the excessive burden of taxation which has been borne so uncomplainingly during and after the war. The Treasury has accordingly recommended to Congress that legislation be enacted which will distribute the benefits of tax reduction among all classes of taxpayers and release for investment in productive enterprise funds which are necessary for the country's expansion and future healthy development.

"I am convinced that, if the tax proposals are enacted into law and sound policy of retrenchment in expenditures is continued, the coming year will witness a steady improvement in the favorable conditions which have already begun to make themselves felt, and this country will enjoy prosperity in 1924."

CONGRESSMAN SIMMONS.

At the time of the election of Speaker Gillett in December it was agreed that the House should operate under the rules of the 67th Congress for 30 days, and at that time an opportunity should be given to anyone to offer amendments to the rules. Pursuant to that agreement the Rules Committee held public hearings on proposed amendments, and on Monday the 14th, reported twenty-two proposed changes. Three of these were of material importance.

One created a new committee, known as the Committee on World War Veterans Legislation, to deal with legislation affecting the soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war, excepting adjusted compensation, pensions and private claims. Similar committees to deal with the veterans of other wars exist. The need was apparent for this committee, and it was provided for without opposition.

The next matter related to the so-called "Underwood Rules." It was adopted by the Democratic majority in 1911, in order to secure the passage of their tariff bill without material amendment. The rule practically prevented amendments from the floor to revenue and tariff bills, and could be so worked as to compel members to accept or reject, without serious amendment, legislation affecting taxation, tariff, etc., as reported by a committee. The rule seemed to me to be too drastic and twenty-five Republicans joined with the Democratic minority and voted to repeal it, which was done.

Strong supporters of the Mellon plan of tax reduction opposed the repeal of this rule on the ground that it endangered the passage of that plan, without material change. Those of us who supported its repeal felt that without the restrictions caused by the rule, we would be better able to represent our western constituency, and better able to vote for that which finally appears to be for the best interests of our districts and the country at large.

For which there is a pressing public demand and to prevent the killing of such legislation by committees unfavorable to it. As reported the rule provides that 150 members could sign a motion asking that a bill be reported from the committee to the House. After 150 have so petitioned, a majority vote on the floor of the House must favor its being reported out. Then before it is considered a majority vote again must be had in favor of immediate action on the bill.

Many republicans on the floor failed to agree with the republican majority on the committee, and moved to require a majority of the membership of the House to petition out a bill. The Democratic leaders then attempted to reduce the number to 100. In this they failed. The rule finally passed substantially as reported by the committee. Under it all factions reasonably believe that a measure for which there is a popular need or demand can be brought out and considered without at the same time having important measures defeated by a minority of 100 forcing votes on other measures. This rule should not only expedite legislation, but given a better opportunity for needed national legislation to be considered and passed. Throughout I supported the committee report on this rule, requiring 150 signers out of the total membership, which was finally adopted.

ROBERT G. SIMMONS. WM. DAILY.

William Daly was born in Parsons Town Burr, Kings County, Ireland, January 12, 1840. He came to America with his parents when about twelve years of age, and grew to manhood on a farm near Lacon, Illinois, where the family had settled. On December 5, 1867, he was married to Nora Ryan at Benson, Illinois, and to their marriage were born thirteen children, five of the children died in youth, a son, Henry Sylvester died at the age of twenty-seven and was buried in O'Neill. The deceased and family resided in Illinois until 1894, when they moved to Holt County, Nebraska, and located on a farm near Mineola, where they remained until 1909, when they moved to O'Neill. After two years of residence in O'Neill they moved to Lincoln where they lived continuously until the death of Mr. Daly on January 16th, at the age of eighty-four years. The remains were brought to O'Neill Wednesday afternoon and the funeral was held Saturday from St. Patrick's church, interment was in Calvary cemetery. The family surviving are the wife, four daughters, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, O'Neill; Mrs. William Meals, Valdez, Alaska; Mrs. Edward R. Girard, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Patrick S. Dolan, Denver, Colorado. Three sons, C. M. Daly, of O'Neill; J. E., of Fremont, and Frank V., of Chicago, all of whom were present at the funeral excepting Mrs. Meals.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for the great assistance and consideration shown to us by our kind friends of O'Neill who so generously and lovingly helped us by their many acts of kindness during our bereavement and the burial of our husband and father.

Mrs. William Daly and Family.

THE CLIMAX

Dramatic Masterpiece of Comedy and Music.

"The Climax"—musical, dramatic, humorous—a play that for two seasons thrilled New York, will be given in Page, at the Odd Fellows Hall, by a cast organized and coached by Edward Locke, the author. This is a very unusual opportunity for those who like the exceptionally good in drama. The date of the performance is Monday, January 28. 33-2

Kissinger-Marr.

(Atkinson Graphic, January 18.)
Mr. Ralph Kissinger, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kissinger, and Miss Hazel Marr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Marr, were married in Sioux City, Thursday, January 10. This news came as a surprise to their many friends, with the exception of Miss Norma Dexter and Harold Bond who accompanied them on their trip.

ERNEST REED IN RAILROAD SMASH

(December 22.)

Ernest E. Reed, brakeman on Burlington freight train No. 91, is bedfast at his home here from injuries received last Saturday morning at Fremont. Reed was doing some switching in the yards, and was riding the footboard of the engine, when it struck an auto on the Broad street crossing, carrying it 100 feet along the track. F. W. Wisney, manager of the Mutual Oil company, was in his new sedan and escaped uninjured, but the car was almost demolished. Reed strained his back to avoid being caught between the engine and the car. He was taken to a hospital in Fremont. Mrs. Reed went to Fremont on Saturday night and on Monday Mr. Reed was brought to his home here.

TOM KANE WILL AGAIN REPRESENT THE ENGINEERS

(Norfolk News)

Chadron, Neb., Jan. 19.—Special to The News: A distinguished honor was accorded a Chadron man this week, when Tom Kane of this city was re-elected state legislative representative of the railroad engineers of Nebraska at the state convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Kane's office is connected not alone with the C. & N. W. lines, but with all the railroads in Nebraska. Mr. Kane's term of office is for three years. The convention was held in Lincoln.

MORE LOCAL MATTERS.

Homer Mullen, of Lincoln, spent Sunday with friends in O'Neill.

Willard Arnold has been quite sick with tonsillitis during the past few days.

Miss Mildred Malone expects to be hostess to a few young lady friends at her home this evening.

Miss Ruth Barnard entertained eight young lady friends at cards at her home Wednesday evening.

Lawrence Chapman arrived in O'Neill Monday from Denver for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Chapman.

Albert Herrick, entertained a number of young people at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Surber, Monday evening, at a radio party.

Frank Summers was found guilty of selling intoxicating liquor, in county court this afternoon. He at once, through his attorney, George Harrington, filed a motion for appeal.

Judge R. R. Dickson was called to Osage, Iowa, last Saturday by the serious illness of his sister, Miss Jennie Dickson, who died Monday. The funeral services were held Wednesday.

Ralph Funk, of Ewing, pleaded guilty to the charge of not burning the carcasses of hogs that had died from cholera, in county court Wednesday. He was fined \$100.00 and costs which he paid.

Arthur F. Mullen spoke to a large audience at the K. C. hall last Thursday evening. The subject of his talk was what he saw and learned on his trip to Europe. The talk was not supposed to be along political lines.

Miss Mildred Malone expects to leave for Washington, D. C., Saturday morning, where she will visit for some time with her brother, L. H. Malone and family and with her sister Florence. Miss Mildred expects to visit at a number of points enroute.

The W. C. T. U. met at the home of Mrs. Stella Ashton, Tuesday afternoon, January 22nd. A splendid meeting was enjoyed by a large number of members. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Frank Bain. Roll call will be "The Right to Childhood."

A. O. Elvidge, who has been manager of the O'Neill plant of the Hanford Produce Company has been promoted to the position of assistant manager of the Sioux City office and will assume his duties some time early in March. G. H. Nichols, of Norfolk, became the manager of this district and will make O'Neill his headquarters. He assumed his duties on January 20th.

PARENT-TEACHERS MEETING.

The need of some kind of an organization to bring together parents and teachers to discuss the welfare of the children of the O'Neill school has long been felt. At a meeting of the Board of Education, Mrs. R. L. Arbuthnot, Mrs. H. B. Hubbard and Supt. E. H. Suhr were appointed as a committee to consider and take the first steps necessary in the organization of a Parent Teachers Association.

Any man or woman in the school community who is interested in the welfare of children and who believes in them; he does not need to be either a parent or a teacher, is invited to attend a meeting at the High School auditorium to be held Friday afternoon, January 25th, at 8:30. The purpose of this meeting is to consider the feasibility of organizing a Parent Teachers Association.

MRS. R. L. ARBUTHNOT.
MRS. H. B. HUBBARD.
SUPT. E. H. SUHR.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Semester examinations were given in the High school last week. Students having an average of 90 per cent in the subject taken and providing their department was satisfactory, were excused from the semester examinations.

The following students were excused from the Civil Government examination: Bernice Brentson, Velda Oberle.

The following were excused from examinations in American History: Joe Connolly, Russell Weingartner.

The pupils having an average of 90 per cent thereby being exempted in Commercial Arithmetic are: Kenneth Berger, Elmer Bowen, Joe Connolly, Frances Howard, Cecil Hirsch, Richard Morrison, John Peter, Leslie Smith, Gerald Sauser, Russel Weingartner and Edgar Young.

Due to good work in class and tests Margorie Alderson, Iola Bates, Marguerite Bates, Muriel Bates, Margaret Leach, Iola Purcell and Edith Sexsmith were exempted from the semester's examination.

Richard Morrison and Leslie Smith were the only students in Physics who were exempted from the semester examinations.

The following pupils were exempt from the semester examination in the Ninth Grade Latin: Claude Johnson, Martin Lawrence, Pearl Nelson, Minnie Wade, Ethel Anderson, Howard Ashton, Lenore Cleary, Burt Hubbard, John Fox, Carl Saunders.

The following pupils were exempt from the Caesar examinations: Margaret Leach, Edith Sexsmith, Ruby Knapp, Marjorie Alderson.

Those exempt in B English: Leslie Smith, Elmer Bowen, John Peter, Kenneth Berger, Joe Conley, Russell Shoemaker.

Those exempt in Tenth English: Marjorie Alderson, Iola Bates, Adale Gresseck, Margaret Leach, Edith Sexsmith.

Those exempt in Eleventh English: Bessie Calsre, Elenor Gillespie, Cyril Hersch, Catherine Loy, Elsie Longstaff, Richard Morrison, Velda Oberle, Iola Persell, Della Wertsbaugh.

Those exempt in Ninth English: Ethel Anderson, Alfred Gresseck, Arthur King, Irene Peter, Edna Simonson, Mildred Tomlinson, Howard Ashton, Claud Johnson.

Geometry Tenth: Behia Abdouch, Clark Hough, Donald Alderson, Clarence Shaw, Marjorie Alderson, Lillian Simonson, Marguerite Bates, Ruby Knapp, Iola Bates, Marguerite Leach, Meriel Bates, Rosella Marworth, Everett Dimmitt, Cecelia Lar-

GRADY'S GROCERY

NEW GROCERIES

ARRIVING

ALMOST

EVERY DAY

Phones--68--126

FRESH FRUIT

O'Neill, Nebraska

NOTICE
Owing to the minimum profit in tobacco we have decided to sell Camel cigarettes at 20c per package or two packages for 35c, effective January 22, 1924.
34-1 The Merchants of O'Neill

Royal Theatre

"HOME OF GOOD PICTURES"

FRIDAY

Coleen Moore and Malcomb McGregor

—in—

"BROKEN CHAINS"
Thrills! Fights! Pursuits! Danger! Love! See this corking action picture.
2-Reel Comedy
1st Chapter
"The Way Of A Man"
Matinee Friday 4 p. m.

SATURDAY

HOOT GIBSON in
"BLINKY"
2-Reel Baby Peggy Comedy

SUNDAY & MONDAY

Betty Compson, Bert Lytell, May Mc-Avoy and Garrath Hughes, in
"KICK IN"

You'll revel in the dash and thrill of it. The lavish gowns and jazzy settings, crammed with excitement, bristling with thrills! The biggest crook love drama ever filmed.
2-Reel Comedy
News Reel
Special Music

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Bebe Daniels and Conrad Nagel in
"SINGED WINGS"
Bebe as a gorgeous dancer, who plays with the hearts of men. A flaming love drama in a setting of lavish beauty.

Fables and Comedy

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

Thomas H. Ince presents
DOUGLAS MAC LEAN

—in—

"BELL BOY 13"
A rollicking farce with the Ince punch.
WELL, YOU WOULD FEEL LIKE JUMPING TOO!
—if the sweetest girl in the world had been waiting to elope with you.
—and rich old uncle wanted to marry you to a museum piece as old as Methuselah and as rich as home made shortsake.
—and you only had fifteen cents in your pocket and the only job you could get was on the Ice Water Route in a bellhop's uniform.
—and Uncle and sweetheart and rival and the Antiquaire maiden were all in the hotel !!!
All In A Hotel With A Thousand Rooms and A Thousand Laughs!
2-Reel Comedy
—Watch For—
"Brass," "Trifling With Honor," "Enemies of Women," "When Knighthood Was In Flower."

The Sanitary Meat Market

We have a full line of
Fresh and Cured Meats, Pure Home Rendered Lard.

HOT SPRINGS CLINIC SPECIALIZING IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, RADIUM, X-RAY EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Particular Attention Given To TREATMENT OF CANCER AND TUBERCULOSIS

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EAGLE MIKADO

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