# THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA,



would ban them.

and navy.

last year.

As Economists See It

ing men would be called to the col-

ors, its working women, both from

factory and farm, to plants produc-

the fact that the United States was

to try the prohibition experiment

-every one here thought perma-

nently-beginning in January, 1920,

and that war-time prohibition would

This almost forgotten-so far as

the United States is concerned-fac-

tor was one of the causes of bitter-

ness on the part of the French about

the war debt. How could they

pay us if we wouldn't take their

So, altogether, the idea of banning

imports from a nation at war is

likely to be more of a thumbing

of the nose rather than a real eco-

Win, lose or draw, the C. I. O.

war with General Motors is giving

considerable distress to those opti-

mists among President Roosevelt's

advisers who had counted on mag-

nificent increases in federal tax

revenues as a result of improved

be effective until that date.

Washington.-President Roosevelt does not intend that the construction of the two new battleshipsto cost \$50,000,000 each-shall be started until he has exhausted every possibility for obtaining an international agreement to cease such construction.

That is the real reason that there appears to be so much ground work to be gotten out of the way before construction can actually start. The truth is that the Navy department would be able to call for bids within twenty-four hours after the President gave its officials the green light.

The Navy department always has plans for new battleships. It keeps changing them as this or that factor develops-as each new discovery is made. It has been a long time, so far as can be discovered since any really important change in the general lines of construction was made. The last two big ones were the changes designed to make the big ships less vulnerable to submarine and airplane attack.

Strangely enough, the defense from airplane attack was not as important as might be thought. The chief idea is a very heavily armored deck, at some little distance below the "false" deck that the visitor on a battleship sees.

But this armored deck was forced not so much by airplane bombs as by "plunging" fire. The real target of a fourteen or sixteen-inch shell is not the side of the ship but its deck. This is because, when the shell strikes, it will be falling in a slow arc very close to the perpendicular. In fact, it hits almost precisely as would an airplane bomb.

This gradually developed with the increasing range of big guns. No matter what the velocity of a shell is, it falls-as soon as it stops rising-with the same speed as though it were released from a bombing plane. Hence to obtain great range it is necessary to "elevate" the guns to an extraordinary angle. Thus when the shell strikes a target say at 20,000 to 30,-000 yards that shell must have been a terrific distance up in the air at the top of the trajectory.

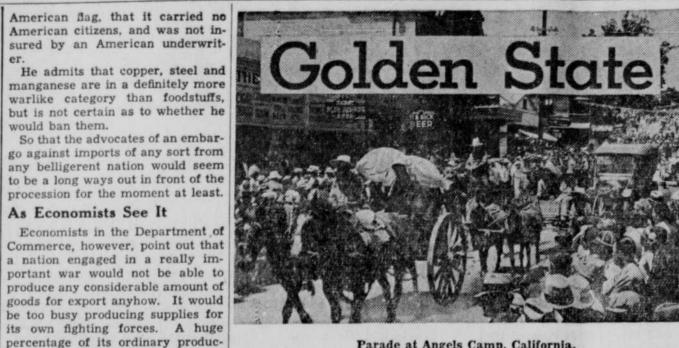
It is working as a two-edged

products?

nomic threat.

Worry Over Strike

business conditions.



## Parade at Angels Camp, California.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.-WNU Service.

HOLD they are not worth a " ing supplies needed for the army dollar." That is what Daniel Webster thought of Califor-Then there are other developnia, and other southwestern ments, aside from these obvious lands, when it was proposed that we ones. For example, Italy did not take them as indemnity after the have to strain very much, in a miliwar with Mexico. "What sympatary way, in her Ethiopian war. But thy," he added, "can there be beshe was obliged to stop the export tween the people of . . . California of one of her excellent money and . . . the Eastern states . . .?" crops-lemons. That is the reason Webster gave that opinion of Calithe price of lemons in the United fornia in the senate only 88 years States was so much higher than

Today it is the wealthiest state One of the few exceptions is wine. west of the Mississippi. and has It may be recalled that the French some 6,158,000 people. One of them had piled up an enormous amount said to a visitor: "It took my folks of wine by the close of the World 200 years to get to California. They war. They thought they could sell landed in Virginia about 1650, and huge quantities of it, at high prices, moved west with the frontier. My in the United States. In the excitefather got here in the 1850s." ment of war they had overlooked

Up in Humboldt county at a "Forty-niner's ball," for which men grow full beards, a sweet, bright-eyed lady said: "My dress must be all of 130 years old. It was old when my mother brought it around the Horn, from Nova Scotia." Her men fought grizzly bears and Klamath Indians, panned gold, and cut timber to build schooners. Only once in 15 or 20 years did they get down to San Francisco, and then by sea; no railroad reached northwest California till long after she was grown.

"My father was general Mariano Vallejo, the last Mexican officer to command this post," proudly asserted Senora Luisa V. Emparan of Sonoma. "He was born at Monterey. Here are his silver mounted saddle, his sword, spurs, and pistols. After America acquired California he became a patriotic, influential citizen of the United States." In such ways came the whites

who people this land - divergent races, from sources far apart.

Many Came From Foreign Lands. In Napa county you see how

some gold seekers took their dizzy millions, the real contribution of the Gold Rush to California's destiny is often overlooked. Think of the blacksmiths, carpenters, cowboys. farmers, doctors, lawyers, and teachers who came with the gold - hunting horde. They cleared land, built towns and roads, sent East for wives, raised husky "Sons of the Golden West," and spread the raw canvas for this 1936 picture of northern California at work.

Though from these gophered hills

Few, comparatively, got rich in the mines; that wasn't economic production, anyway. They simply found the gold, at first, and took it. In time, mining settled down to a business of deep shafts, stamp mills, smelters, timbered tunnels, roads, and towns. All this meant more food, machinery, lumber, transportation, clothing, amusements. To supply these, farms to grow meat and grain developed; towns with factories, schools, and music halls grew up to take care of mines, of farms, of each other.

Law grew, too, from this pioneer experience-the doctrines of appropriation and use, the laws of mining, water rights, and grazing. Students of jurisprudence say it is seldom that the customs of a people have had their origin, development, and final adoption by a legislature all within one lifetime, as came to pass here.

## Sutter Founded Sacramento.

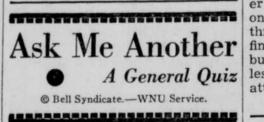
John A. Sutter, Swiss adventurer, built a trading post on land given him by the Mexicans. That was the beginning of Sacramento, in 1839. It was a strategic location; soil was rich, the river afforded easy transport to San Francisco, and the new town was right in the path of settlers coming from the East through Emigrant Gap. Sure, swift steps in the rise of that town epitomize the American conquest of this region. First Sutter fought the Indians, then hired them to farm his lands, run his cattle, and work about his "fort."



the New Year for us to take a ally want a thing enough to try to sort of mental inventory of our- get it, we cannot want it very selves, and see if we are foster- much. Our New Year wishes if ing any of the good things which they are to be fulfilled should be we openly spoke of, or silently more than thought-seeds by now. wished would materialize during They should have been planted 1937. Have these things already and tended and perhaps have begone into the dump heap of futility? Have they been scrapped because of no effort on our part to further their becoming realities? Are we aware of this scrapping? Or do we still vaguely suspect they will materialize or be fulfilled just becuse we think of them with desire?

### Action Essential.

Most of us remember the Macawberism "Name a wish and gratify it." There have to be things set in motion before a wish can



What are "blue sky laws?"

- What is sake?
- What is a hookah?
- What does "cloistral" mean? 5. What is the capital of North-
- ern Ireland? 6. What World war campaign brought forth the battle cry "They
- shall not pass?" 7. In what famous child's story
- does "the Red Queen" appear? 8. What mythology tells of Val-
- 9. For what is Marie Montessori famous?
- 10. What is a bonanza?

Answers

1. Laws intended to protect investors against sellers of poor securities.

2. A Japanese rice beer. 3. A tobacco pipe in which smoke is drawn through water. 4. Secluded.

- Belfast.
- 6. The attack on Verdun. 7. "Alice Through the Looking
- Glass.' 8. The Norse.
- 9. For a system of education.
- 10. A rich vein of ore.

T is well in these early weeks of | come to fruition. Unless we actugun to show tiny sprouts.

### Diversity.

As wishes vary according to desires of individuals and avenues of opportunity for them to materialize differ, it is difficult to make helpful suggestions except in very obvious instances.

Making Wishes Come True.

Not every fervid wish can be literally acted upon. But even if not, it can be nurtured. Perhaps in the quiet of one's own room, one can prepare oneself for calmer and stronger progress, making one ready to work and see things through to a fine and a happy finish. Whatever the wish, it is

but wasted breath or thought unless one makes some attempt to attain its fulfillment. © Bell Syndicate.-WNU Service



Crullers 1 cupful of sugar 2 eggs2 tablespoonfuls of cream 1 cupful of sweet nilk

- 1/2 teaspoonful of nutmeg
- 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder

Flour enough to make the dough stiff enough to roll. Cut out and fry in deep fat. Copyright.-WNU Service.

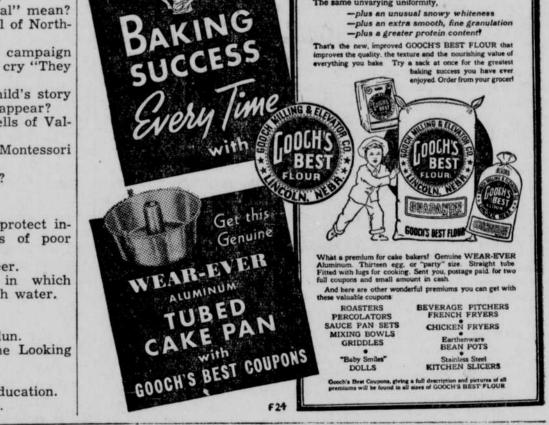
# Staff of Solons

Each member of the house of representatives is allowed \$5,000 for clerk hire. Of this not more than \$3,900 may be paid to any one person. Each member of the senate is allowed a secretary having a salary of \$3,900 and three clerks whose salaries range from \$1,800 to \$2,800 a year.

M

\*





halla?

## **Change in Fighting**

It is this change from the old days of sea fighting which results in a battle line of ships now attempting to maintain a broadside position to the enemy instead of being headed directly toward the hostile ships. It is much easier for long range gunners to hit a ship facing them or steaming directly away from them than it is a ship which seems to present a much bigger target by being broadside on.

In short, as the shell is falling when it hits, it is much easier to hit the length of a ship-which runs up to 1,000 feet-than her width. which is around 100 feet at the widest part.

But the whole point now is that for several years there have been very few important changes in fundamental construction of battleships. As a matter of fact, few have been built anywhere since the Washington arms conference which concluded in the winter of 1922. Aviation enthusiasts thought there

would never be any more. The admirals still want a lot of the big fellows. President Roosevelt inclines to the side of the admirals in this controversy, but is still hopeful that some common sense agreement can be reached which would save the American taxpayers \$100,-000,000 in this particular instance, and the taxpayers of Britain, Japan and Germany, not to mention some other countries which really cannot afford new battleships, equal sums. Moreover, the President is definitely of the opinion that an armament race does not make for peace.

## War Boycott

Proposal to boycott any country at war-that is to refuse to buy its exports-is the latest development among what might be called the "Peace Is Worth Any Price"-to avoid the less flattering "Peace At Any Price"-element in congress.

Trade experts are inclined to regard this addition to the plan of refusing to sell war supplies as rather academic, especially ds there is by no means any certainty that a majority of congress would vote to ban all war supplies.

The present language reads "arms, ammunition and implements of war." This does not include steel, copper and manganese, though every one admits these are essential war supplies. It does not include cotton, which should probably come in the next category, and does not include foodstuffs.

Nor is there any certainty that they will be included. For example, Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, one of the leading advocates of a drastic neutrality law, would put foodstuffs and cotton on a cash and carry basis. That is, any belligerent could buy them, providing they were paid for at the port of New York or any other American port, that the ship carrying them to the scene of war did not fly the

ings, not only of the motor companies, but of every company that sells things to everybody affected. and also boosting the unemployment relief expenditures that the government will make.

Estimates of 200,000 men out of work, made by the representatives of the motor companies here, are regarded as very conservative. It is not only the men actually working in the motor plants, nor even those employed in factories making parts, plate glass, etc. The attempt

by C. I. O. to cut off the supplies of the automobile manufacturers is hitting a number of other industries. For instance, it is hitting building construction by cutting down

the supply of plate glass, the chief object of which was to hamstring the motor makers. Henry Ford is reported to be about to use laminated window glass, so real is the shortage of the glass normally used. This particular hamstring, of course, hits not only General Motors, at which it was aimed, but all the other auto manufacturers as well.

# **Hits Revenue**

So that actually, on a part of the loss to all these big corporations, the government is actually taking more than half of the loss of profits -considerably more than half, if one reflects that before the dividends are paid out the government takes 15 per cent of the net earnings of the corporations. This 15 per cent loss of revenue will apply to all corporation losses of earnings due to strikes, tie-ups or whatnot.

But it is on the individual incomes that the loss will be highest. Due to the new tax on undistributed earnings, corporations, as evidenced last month, are making ev-

ery effort to pay out all net earn-

ings to stockholders. So that aftthe village is shrunk to a bare 250. er taking 15 per cent of the net loss due to the strikes, the government will then lose a big slice of tax revenue from the individual ages of course will be fairly low, but nearly all security holders, with few exceptions, pay income the strike will come out of the highest brackets that particular taxpayer reaches. It will come off the top. When 200,000 well paid men-for most of them affected by this strike were earning way above the aver-

age wage paid labor throughout the country-stop buying anything but necessities, the earnings of a great many corporations not affected directly by the tie-up will be cut. Washington observers do not atdetriment of the Treasury in every the Treasury was counting heavily

classes. © Bell Syndicate.-WNU Service

word, lopping off corporation earn- French, Italian, and German grape growers form yet another racial strain. In 1880 one-third of all people then here had come from foreign lands, a fact which was profoundly to influence the human and economic geography of this oldest and largest of all Pacific Coast

states. Seek quiet country lanes that lead to long established homes of both native American and foreign stock, and you sense the social maturity of this complex yet mellow land. Monterey was a seat of Spanish culture before Washington, D. C., was even surveyed. Russians had built Fort Ross, and were growing wheat and trading counterfeit wampum for otter skins before peace ended the War of 1812.

Ever since Hubert Howe Bancroft's painstaking researches, writers have told and retold the story of early California - and they still make use of Bancroft's incomparable source material, preserved now at the state university in Berkeley. To see what the white man has done with work, tools, and science in developing this region as it is now, consider the place where his labors began. Ride through the

"Mother Lode country," where the first pick marks on this now lush, opulent land were made by the gold seekers. Every hillside, gully. and stream bed shows the scars of shafts, tunnels, and frantic digging. Ruined huts and half - desested "ghost towns" dot these gold fields from which bearded men in redflannel shirts gouged nuggets and panned the yellow dust. Melancholy Columbia is adumbrative of all these early camps. In its ald Wells-Fargo stagecoach office you see the clumsy scales on which, records prove, more than \$30,000,000 in gold was weighed. In boom days 15,000 people lived and worked here; now

**Ghost Towns Are Numerous.** 

All through Sierra foothills you find these fading towns, with such stockholders. Some of the percent- names as Rough and Ready. Slug Gulch, You Bet, and Grizzly Flats. At Hangtown (now Placerville) long stood the big tree on whose stout taxes, and every dollar lost through limbs two men could be strung up at once. In Tuolumne county is the cabin of Bret Harte, whose characters in "Tennessee's Pardner" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" were

drawn from hereabouts. Another shack is labeled "Mark Twain's Cabin." Violent, murderous, and thieving though life in these diggings was, Twain was able later to say: "Always do right; it will gratify some and astonish the rest!" In those halcyon mining days he tempt to belittle the skimming of wrote "The Jumping Frog of Calavthe cream idea, for it works to the eras County." Each spring now the once hedonic town of Angels Camp possible change of earnings. And stages a "jumping frog" contest; entries come even from distant Arkansas. Guests with what Pope on improved business conditions to boost taxpayers into higher bracket called "nice foppish gusto" look with gluttonous avidity on the fat legs of these prize-winning frogs.

Kit Carson and John C. Fremont came here for fresh horses.

Into Sutter's Fort (now Sacramento), in 1841, drove the first immigrant wagon train to cross the Plains. From here men went, in 1847, to rescue the Donner party, snowed in and fighting starvation. Sutter's hired man, digging to build a sawmill, found gold at Coloma in 1848, and started the great stampede. This lawless horde robbed and ruined Sutter; he died poor. Others held the fort, and traded furiously. They charged \$64 to shoe a horse; \$2,000 a ton to haul freight to the mines. It cost a pinch of gold dust to buy a drink of whiskey, and only men with big hands were hired to tend bar! Dance halls never closed: even today one advertises itself as "Bon Ton Dance Hall. Beautiful Girls Galore." Miners. coming to celebrate, brought their gold in an old sock, or in yeast cans! Modern youths buy a strip of tickets, each good for a dance with a "taxi girl." California became a state in 1850. That year more than 42,000 miners swarmed through Sutter's Fort, from the East. About it a wild lawless town was growing, a town of tents and rough boards, of saloons, eating places, stores, and blacksmith shops. Most goods came first to San Francisco by sea, and then up the Sacramento river.

## State Almost Divided Once.

# Jumping from Monterey to San

Jose, Vallejo, and Benicia, the state capital got to Sacramento in 1854. Many a bitter battle has been fought at this capital, none more exciting than that which once almost divided California into two states. Only the diverting advent of the Civil war prevented this.

From Missouri came the Pony Express in 1860. Next spring riders carried Lincoln's inaugural address through from "St. Joe" in seven days and seventeen hours-the fastest trip on record. Then a halfounce letter cost \$5; one now is flown by overnight plane for six cents.

Building east from Sacramento in 1869, the Central Pacific met the Union Pacific railroad at Promontory Point, in Utah; Senator Stanford drove a golden spike. Isolation was ended. Men and goods moved west at unheard - of low rates, at speed thought miraculous.

Today Sacramento railroad shops are among the world's largest. About the old fort, where pioneer blacksmiths shod mules, filed saws, and whittled out pick handles for the miners, rises now a busy city of more than 500 factories, including colossal canneries of fruit and vegetables.



