

THE FRONTIER

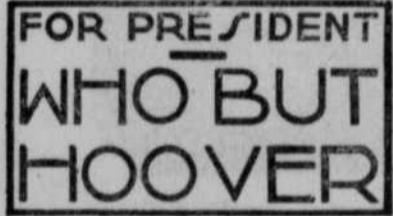
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DIVISION OF TAX DOLLAR.

Not many people understand how their tax dollar is divided. To them taxation is an intricate subject, when as a matter of fact it is very simple when one gets the proper starting point.

The dollar which one pays over the counter of the County Treasurer is divided in this manner: 19 cents of this dollar goes to the State Treasurer to pay the expenses of state government, which includes expenses of the State University, and educational institutions, the support of charitable and penal institutions, salaries of Supreme and District Judges, expenses of the legislature, payment of miscellaneous claims and general administration of state government.

It will be seen from these figures, which are taken from the records of the State Tax Commissioner, that all but 19 cents of the tax dollar is locally levied and spent. That is local county, town and school boards make the estimate and the County Board fixes the levy. So there is 81 cents of the tax dollar over which the state government has absolutely no control.

The largest portion of the 19 cents of state taxes goes to the support of the state educational institutions which takes 4.6 cents. The charitable and penal institutions take 3.2 cents. The Supreme and District Courts take 0.7 cents. The capital building fund takes 1.1 cents. General administration, which is for the conduct of administrative offices at the State House, including road employees and inspectors of various kinds, takes 1.1 cents. The Governor has no control over any of these divisions save that of general administration. If he had the power to close the State House, dismiss all state employees, including the builders of roads, stop the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and halt the operation of every administrative office, he would save each taxpayer 1.1 cents out of his tax dollar.

It is plain enough to one who takes superficial interest in the facts and records that when a candidate for governor states that he will reduce taxes 30% he is making a promise that he cannot fulfill. The campaign of education which is not going on in the state with reference to taxes is bringing the people continually to a better knowledge of this subject. It is fair to assume that after this campaign is over it will be a little more difficult for a scheming politician to win his way to the governorship or any high state office by extravagant claims of what he can do in the way of reducing state taxes.

REPUBLICAN NEWS LETTER.

Lincoln, Nebr., Oct. 8, 1928. With election day less than four weeks away and voting sentiment rapidly crystallizing, it is possible now to make some prophetic observations on the outcome in Nebraska on November 6th. The verdict of open minded observers, both those within the state and those who have been sent in from the outside to gauge political sentiment, is that Hoover and Curtis will carry the state by a large vote, the size of their majority being estimated anywhere from fifty to a hundred thousand. The popularity of the republican candidates grows as the



campaign nears the finish. The people of the state heard and saw Governor Smith, weighed his remarks on the issues of the campaign, and immediately thereafter a decided swing to Hoover and Curtis was manifested. If there was any existing belief founded on sound evidence that Nebraska was in the doubtful column is now completely dispelled by plenty of good evidence.

The campaign for the republican state and congressional candidates is being vigorously pressed from state headquarters. Arthur J. Weaver candidate for governor is carrying his campaign to the voters, making from six to ten speeches daily. He discusses plainly and without egotism or distortion the issues of the state campaign. He and other speakers are conducting a campaign of education, not only for this campaign, but for campaigns to come, so that voters will not be misled again into believing that a governor can do impossible things in reducing state taxes and giving financial relief to the people. Observant voters know that the taxes that have mounted high are not due to expensive state government, but to schools, which take 45 cents out of each tax dollar, and to the expenses of local government, such as county, township, city and village, which takes 39 cents more. Only 19 cents of the tax dollar is taken out of the county for the expenses of state government. The statement of the democratic candidate, then, that he can reduce taxes 30 per cent, is misleading, to say the least. The governor has nothing whatever to do with school, county, township, city or village taxes. There is only one department of state taxes, general administration, that he could possibly change. That department takes 1.1 cents of the tax dollar. A thirty per cent. reduction in that fund would not make a flutter in the sensations of any taxpayer who now thinks his tax burden insufferable.

Taxation has become a leading subject of the state campaign. Arthur J. Weaver and others of his ticket and from the speakers bureau are carrying a campaign of education to the voters on this most important subject. They are not reaching all the voters, nor are all of them being reached with campaign advertising and literature, but by the time this campaign is over there will be a greater understanding of taxation and state finances and it will be extremely difficult for any smooth talking candidate for a high office hereafter to fool the people with claims he cannot substantiate and promises he could not possibly fulfill. The kind of campaign the candidate for governor on the democratic ticket is making, based on the credulity of voters and assuming that they can be made to believe anything, providing it runs in the direction of their hopes, like the lowering of taxes, is about worked out in Nebraska. By the time the present campaign of education is over it will be discovered that only appeals to the intelligence and fairness of voters produce effective and lasting results.

Here is a campaign record that is unique and is likely to stand unequalled during this and many subsequent campaigns. W. M. Stebbins, state treasurer, has been out in the state on a tour of education, informing the people first hand on the conditions of the state treasury and telling them how a state deficit was created, how the amount of it was found by a bipartisan legislature committee and how it has now been completely wiped out by a 100% and a half special levy made for that express purpose. In fifty-two speeches made he did not refer to the fact that he is a candidate for re-election to the position he now holds. Nevertheless the voters who hear him are very likely to inquire the political identity of a man who makes such a sound business-like statement of the financial affairs of the state government and vote to keep him at the duties he now so capably discharges.

A new sort of political poll is reported by Editor Robt. Rice of the Central City Republican. An oil station in his town has two gasoline pumps, one labeled Hoover, the other Smith. When a customer drives up he is asked which motor fuel he prefers. Earlier the pumps ran neck and neck in public favor. But more recently there is a decided change. At the last report the Hoover pump was ahead 100 gallons with a decided swing to Hoover fuel in motion. From this new kind of a straw vote the Central City editor concludes that Central City and surrounding community is safe in the republican fold for 1928.

Hitchcock Lauds Hoover

Senator Hitchcock (Dem.) of Nebraska, Administration leader in the Senate, quoted in Herbert Hoover's behalf in the Senate January 23, 1919, said then: "I know something of the struggle Mr. Hoover has had with the packing combines in the United States, and I want to say that if there had not been a Hoover and a Food Administration, the packers would have made a great deal more than they did make. Mr. Hoover has been vindicated. He came out of the war, I believe, with a better reputation than any other public official."

Labor Improves Conditions

Labor in its collective efforts has contributed greatly to the maintenance of proper wages and to improved conditions of labor. But collective bargaining alone cannot overcome the forces that make for unemployment. The problem of insuring full work all the time is a problem of national concern. Our workers as citizens, at the ballot box have a large part in determining our economic policy.—HERBERT HOOVER in his Newark speech.

JUDGE DICKSON'S RECORD ON THE BENCH

It hardly seems necessary to call attention to the candidacy of Robert R. Dickson for re-election as Judge of the District Court of this Judicial District. He has lived in this city for more than forty years. Before his election to the bench he was actively engaged in the practice of law, and was especially well fitted to perform the duties of district judge. The Judge is a most progressive and enterprising citizen; he has contributed of his time and means to every worthy object and enterprise in the community, and has responded at his own expense to the call of the citizens of the district on many public occasions. Judge Dickson has always taken a great interest in the education and welfare of our boys and the girls, and with this end in view has addressed every high school in the district on the Constitution of the United States; hundreds of boys and girls will remember his address and the benefits derived therefrom. By precept and example he has accomplished much with juvenile offenders, and the onerous task of now leading an exemplary life, demonstrating what can be accomplished when the right means are employed.

A few years ago many land owners, by reason of the slump in land values, poor crops and low prices, were unable to pay taxes, mortgages or interest; as a result many actions to foreclose mortgages were brought. In all cases against resident land owners, Judge Dickson, upon entry of decree, granted the owners of the land, upon request, a stay of one year, giving them a chance to save their homes. He has never confirmed a sale until satisfied that the owner could not save his home. This course of procedure on his part brought about adjustments and settlements between the parties, and many land owners were able to save their homes and discharge their obligations who would not have been able to do so except for the course of procedure adopted by him.

Judge Dickson has saved the tax payers of the district thousands of dollars in jury fees by refusing to call juries where, in his judgment, the business was not of sufficient importance to justify the calling of a jury for the term; either trying the cases himself without a jury, or continuing them until there was sufficient business to justify the expense of a jury. Not only the business of the district has been conducted with fairness and dispatch, and without the delays that prevail in many districts throughout the state, but with economy to the tax payers.

Since Judge Dickson has been upon the bench he has disposed of more than eight thousand cases, criminal and civil, besides many juvenile cases, (at least one hundred) not included in this number. Of these cases Boyd county furnished 1,402, Keya Paha county 650, Brown county 1,435, Rock county 1,142, Holt county 3,668. 201 cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court, which is a comparatively small number when we consider the many important criminal and civil cases disposed of in the district. There were appealed from Holt county 112 cases with 11 reversals; from Boyd county 44 cases with 9 reversals; from Brown county 16 cases with 3 reversals; from Rock county 18 cases with 2 reversals; from Keya Paha county 11 cases and 1 reversal, making only 26 reversals since Judge Dickson has been upon the bench. This record is not excelled by any Judge in Nebraska, and is due to the careful and conscientious consideration of the law and the facts in each case. Every lawyer in the district knows that if the judge is not satisfied with their presentation of the case, he will make independent examination of the law and the facts; as a result his decisions are generally accepted which accounts for the small number of the cases appealed to the Supreme Court and the very few reversals. In recognition of this ability, he was called by the Supreme Court to sit upon the Supreme bench of this state, and his opinions written as an associate judge of the Supreme Court reflect his ability as a jurist. Not only the lawyers, but the citizens of this district, have absolute confidence in his integrity. His re-election assures a continuation of the due administration of justice and that without fear or favor. Judge Dickson's record and service should insure his election.



The Orchard Watchman

Tammany Hall has been the watchman of that orchard, the city treasury, more often than any other organization, and greedy as well as immature men have usually been assigned to its outposts. Big John Kennedy told his protegee: "A man who can take care of himself with his hands, and who never lets whiskey fool him or steal his head can go far in this game of politics. An' it's a pretty good game at that, is politics, and can be brought to pay like a bank."—M. R. Werner in Tammany Hall.

Women Are Partners

More than ten million women march to work every morning side by side with the men. Steadily the importance of women is gaining not only in the routine tasks of industry, but in executive responsibility. I include also the women who stay at home as the guardian of the welfare of the family. She is a partner in the job and the wages.—HERBERT HOOVER in his Newark speech.

HOOVER HOUSE IS A HOMELIKE HOME

Palo Alto Neighbors Praise Kindly Hospitality of Their Most Famous Residents.

MRS. HOOVER VERY POPULAR

She Planned Her California House Herself and Superintended the Building of it on Stanford University Campus.

By Ruth Comfort Mitchell

PALO ALTO.—The town of Palo Alto and the campus of Stanford University fairly pulse and glow with the presence of the Hoovers. It isn't only the visible manifestation of flags and banners and flowers and printed placards in the shop windows, but something which is at once less tangible and yet more real and permanent—the genuine warmth of pride and loyalty which radiates from faces and voices everywhere.

The Hoovers are and always have been an integral part of the picture here, and it is interesting and illuminating to see them through the eyes of college mates, old friends, neighbors, and newcomers, proud to share their world experience.

Men and women of their own generation remember their university days and sketch two fine and vital young people who showed in youth the keenness, the energy, and devotion and balance which have made them what they are today.

It is a community rich in members of the "I-Knew-Em-When-Club." People like to paint them as they have known them through the years—college students, the young married couple taking the great out-trail of the mining engineer, forging steadily and



Herbert Hoover

solidly ahead by reason of grit and endurance and cleverness, coming into professional and material success and taking it simply and sensibly, coming back to build a typical California home on a California hill overlooking the campus where they worked and played and found each other in a community of interests and character.

The Hoover house is reached by a winding, mounting road from the campus, and is built on a hill, with the mountains piling up behind and beyond it, and the red tiled roofs of Stanford just below.

It is a low, rambling edifice of the pueblo type and fits so perfectly into its setting that it seems as component a part of the landscape as the trees and the rolling ridge itself.

Neighborhood House

The Hoover house is symbolic of the Hoovers themselves in the way in which it merges into its background. There is nothing aloof about it; it is tucked in cozily between its neighbors. Hoover trees shade neighbors' lawns and neighbors' roses spill over Hoover fences. There is a gate cut into the wall so that the neighbors can come through, without going round to the front, to share the swimming pool. Neighbors come and go, now, in these dramatic days, as they always did, slipping in with baskets of fruit and armfuls of flowers; there is no tension, no sense of strain or impending strain in the atmosphere.

Mrs. Hoover feels strongly that the California out-of-doors is so brilliantly, often harshly bright, that the insides of houses should be cool and restful, and she has attained that effect in her own. In all decoration she is fonder of the beauty of line, or design, rather than color. One steps into a rather small reception hall, round in shape, with stairs leading down from it to sleeping rooms, and the living room and the open roof beyond beckoning from it. Everything is low-toned and restful to the eye which has just come in from emerald lawns and turquoise sky—brown on floor and wall and window, with an Indian basket filled with hearty hued zinnias for the only robust color note. The guest rooms are below, and they, too, are in the same color scheme. They are delightfully inviting, deliciously comfortable, plain, homey, simple.

Comfortable and Livable

There are generous beds and deep chairs really made to sit in. There is not a stiff, badly angled chair in the Hoover house! There are more of the cheerful zinnias in pottery bowls, and books on the table which are meant to be read. And there are no delicate, monogrammed, too-ex-

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The O'Neill National Bank

At O'Neill, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business on October 3, 1928.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, United States Government securities owned, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus, Undivided profits—net, etc.

State of Nebraska, County of Holt, ss: I, S. J. Weekes, President, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. J. WEEKES, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1928. (Seal) J. H. MEREDITH, Notary Public. My commission expires Sept. 15, 1932. Correct—Attest: C. P. Hancock, J. P. Gilligan, H. P. Dowling, Directors (This Bank carries no indebtedness of officers or stockholders)

MEEK AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Frank Griffith and son, Cecil, returned Sunday from North Platte, where they visited for a few days with the Charlie Griffith family.

N. D. Hansen and son, Adolph, of Fairfax, South Dakota, came Sunday for a visit at the Eric Borg home and also to erect a windmill on his farm.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. A. L. Borg on Wednesday. Quite a large crowd attended. The ladies are planning on a bazaar to be held in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Schelkopf and daughter, of Geneva, Nebraska, came last week for a visit at the home of their son, Mart, and family.

The Herb Worth family, of Wakefield, came last week for a visit at the home of their son, Bob, and their daughter, Blanche and son, Fritz.

The Ladies Club met at the home of Mrs. Roy Karr on Friday evening. Quite a few of the members were away, but those who attended report a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walters and daughter, Florence and A. L. Rouse, of O'Neill, visited at the Rouse Bros. home on Sunday.

F. H. Griffith spent Sunday at the R. D. Spindler home.

The Dan Hansen family were weekend visitors at the Ed Henefin home at Gregory, South Dakota.

Roy Karr has his house finished and is painting it at this writing.

Eric Borg visited at the Frank Griffith home on Monday.

Quite a crowd attended the party at Orville Harrison's on Saturday evening and a good time was reported.

Arthur Rouse spent the week-end at the Stierberg home near Orchard.

Mr. Gaddie was thrown from a mower, when his team became frightened, and ran away. He died soon after the accident.

Mrs. Roy Young and daughters, and her mother and brother, of Central City, Nebraska, came Friday on a visit with relatives. They spent Saturday at the Ralph Young home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walters and daughter called at the Ralph Young home Monday evening.

Harry Fox had the misfortune to get a badly sprained ankle while loading hogs one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hansen and son, Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hoyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Hoyer returned Tuesday night from a trip to Southern California. They report

THE ROYAL THEATRE

Home of Good Pictures

Thursday, Oct. 11th—Barry Norton in "FLEETWING"

Desert Law Demanded that the boy share the spoils of his victory with his tribe.

Friday-Saturday, Oct. 12-13—W. C. Fields and Chester Conklin in "FOOLS FOR LUCK"

You can't tell anything about comedy making.

Sunday-Monday, Oct. 14-15—Big Special—Richard Barthelmess and Alice Joyce in "THE NOOSE"

To speak the truth meant his freedom.

Tuesday, Oct. 16th—Sally Phipps in "NONE BUT THE BRAVE"

Life guard and mermaids on the shores of a sun drenched sea in a story of Youth, Love and Adventure—with a Bathing Beauty Pageant filmed in gorgeous technicolor.

Wednesday, Oct. 17th—Ralph Lewis in "CROOKS CAN'T WIN"

Politics, graft, greed, the myriad darksome channels of crime.

Thursday, Oct. 18th—Eleanor Boardman, Conrad Nagel, Lawrence Grey in "DIAMOND HANDCUFFS"

You must meet the successor to the gold digger—the diamond digger.

Friday-Saturday, Oct. 19-20—Wallace Berry, Raymond Hatton and Zasu Pitts in "WIFE SAVERS"

As the Swiss Alpine guide—Berry is a scream. The most hilarious climber that ever tried out a yodel.

a fine time and the California friends enjoying good health.

Little Ruth Lindburg ran a nail in her leg which made a painful wound. A short time later she injured one arm quite badly.

John Kaczor and son, Bernard, and Grandpa Kaczor came over from Boyd county Tuesday.

Mrs. Clarence Hicks visited with Mrs. A. L. Borg on Wednesday.

Engraved Xmas Cards at Frontier.

C. E. Havens

Republican Candidate For

State Representative 64th District

Election, November 6, 1928

Used Cars

1924 Dodge Touring

1926 Dodge Sedan

1927 Dodge Sedan

These cars rebuilt and will give lots of cheap miles.

J. M. Seybold

Graham-Paige Dealer,

O'Neill, Nebraska