

# THE FRONTIER

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## NEBRASKA SCENES

(Continued from page 1.)  
information. If it is to the public interest that this information be given out, the board will so direct."

Nehawka rip-rap dealers are to have an opportunity to supply at least part of the stone for the Tri-County Kingsley dam, as a result of their complaint to the state railway commission that unless the intrastate rates were reduced they would not be able to supply stone for the project as cheaply as could Wyoming dealers shipping from Guernsey and Glendo. The commission has ordered the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroads to reduce freight rates on carload shipments of rip-rap from Nehawka to the site of the dam from \$2.30 to \$1.80 per ton, the reduction to become effective October 22. Commissioner Good wrote a dissenting opinion on the question, declaring that reduction "creates an artificial law of economics."

A high school bond issue of \$330,000 was voted by Lincoln citizens at a special election Tuesday. This will give a new high school to the students of Havelock, University Place and Bethany. Application for a PWA grant of 45 per cent of the total cost has already been made, and the results of the election, which showed a vote of almost three to one, were forwarded.

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ed at once to Washington. The proposal will raise the mill levy .025 mills, and it is estimated that this will be enough to provide for interest and principal on the school district bonds with retirement in at least 40 years.

The South Platte Power and Irrigation district, with headquarters at Ogallala has received approval from State Engineer Tiley. The promoters of the district are the following Ogallala men: R. A. Goddall, N. D. Keller, M. E. Rasdal, C. H. Fisher, Lester E. Searle, George McGinley and Russell Anderson. The cost is estimated at about \$2,100,000 which includes a reservoir to be constructed near Julesburg, Colo., with a storage capacity of 55,000 acre feet. The district proposes to irrigate about 45,000 acres of land on both sides of the South Platte river between the Colorado line to a point east of Paxton. The Western Irrigation district, of some 17,000 acres, is to be taken over and absorbed.

The Wisconsin railway commission has taken the Nebraska truck rate system as a basis for setting up a similar program in that state, according to a letter recently received by Railway Commissioner Good.

That drunken driving is a statewide problem, and that the state alone should have power to assess fines in such cases is alleged in an appeal filed in the supreme court by attorneys for Egbert Gembler of Seward, who, in accordance with a Seward city ordinance was fined \$50 and costs and ordered not to drive a car for a year. The appeal declares that the statute shows the legislature's intention to be to adopt a uniform code for the whole state and to deny police power to a municipality, which is a creation of state sovereignty.

A recommendation has been made by C. W. Eubank of the state board of control to the other members of the board that the new institutional buildings be equipped with furniture made in the state prison factory. A Nebraska law forbids offering any prison-made equipment on the market, but there seems to be no reason why the state should not furnish its own buildings. F. C. Strickler, foreman of the furniture factory, and Cecil Joliff, board draftsman, accompanied Mr. Eubank on a recent trip to the furniture factory of the Statesville, Illinois prison.

"The state unemployment division is making intensive preparations for the payment of unemployment compensation to thousands of covered workers after January 1," stated Director R. T. Malone last week. "We are preparing machinery to pay weekly benefits to an estimated 15,000 claimants per week during the peak period of unemployment in Nebraska, which past records indicate are the months of January, February and March. The state employment service is conducting a campaign through employers to have every covered worker who loses his job apply for work through the service immediately."

The gasoline excise tax is not a tax on interstate commerce, accord-

ing to a brief filed in the supreme court last week by Attorney General R. C. Hunter, urging approval of the judgment of the district court of Holt county ruling that Homer Smith and others owed the state \$1,600 as import taxes on gasoline and petroleum brought into Nebraska. Insistence is made that the tax must be paid when the shipment enters the state. Attention is called to the fact that this is an excise and not a property tax and imposes no direct burden on interstate commerce because when the shipment has come to rest in the state it is no longer in interstate commerce.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By Frank P. Litschert

Events over the world during the past few weeks have entirely changed the picture of the Congressional campaign to be concluded in the United States during the month of October. Issues which some time ago seemed paramount have faded into comparative insignificance. The threat of the World War has been hanging over the universe like a pall. Even in America, more than 4,000 miles away from the seat of trouble, the people have thrust aside domestic problems for the moment to wonder what is going to become of Europe.

Earlier in the campaign it was believed that the question of relief and relief expenditure would play a major part in the campaign. The President's purge, it has been predicted, would leave deep scars on the Democratic front. Undoubtedly this is true to an extent, yet in the closing days of the purge, even, political headlines were giving way to news from Europe.

Just what will emerge as the big issue before election day rolls around cannot be safely predicted at this writing. But there are many political prophets who believe that the campaign will not be far different, in its appeals, from the campaign of 1916, when President Wilson was sailing for re-election to the Presidency because "he keeps us out of war." At this particular time the American people want more than anything else to be kept away from active participation in the war-torn politics of Europe. And for this reason it is believed that European problems will play an increasing part in the closing days of this campaign.

Doubtless the supporters of the administration will not be slow to take a page from the successful campaign book of 1916 when the democrats won an unexpected victory on the "he keeps us out of war" issue. The stage seems well set for such a campaign at this time when the concern of the American people has reached fever heat, so far as the difficulties of Europe are concerned.

On the other hand there are statesmen who profess to see in Mr. Roosevelt a statesman whose deep sympathy is with the democratic nations of Europe and who express the belief that he might swing America to the side of the allies again when favorable opportunity is offered. They will assert therefore that now is no time to elect rubber-stamp men to Congress. The country is faced with a real danger, they say, and the American Congress should regain its constitutional prerogative of passing on the foreign policy of the country. Some of this kind of argument has already been heard in the primary campaigns, and it was advanced, although not developed to any great degree, by Senator Tydings in his fight against the Presidential purge.

So before election day rolls around, the voters are very likely to be confronted by the slogan "stand by the President and elect men to Congress who will stand by him and steer us safely between the shoals of European warfare." And on the other hand we will hear the demand that the voters send to Congress men of clear vision and determination who will use their own judgment in helping to frame a foreign policy for the nation.

If this situation comes about then the republicans ought easily to shed that spirit of defeatism which caused many of them to be frightened by the thought that it is impossible to beat four and a half million dollars. The people may easily be thinking about something else when election day rolls around.

## BRIEFLY STATED

Mrs. F. J. Dishner and Mrs. R. R. Morrison drove to Sioux City on Tuesday to take Mr. Morrison there to catch a train for Chicago, where he goes to attend the World Series games between the Cubs and Yankees.

The purge in the recent Democratic primaries was a complete washout. Representative O'Connor wasn't purged. Coming from a Tammany district he was a victim of the poise.

The administration may not give the people any new bridges over Chesapeake Bay since the Maryland primary, but you can bet the Department of Labor will see to it that we still have Harry Bridges.

Gerald Greybell, Lyndel Stout, Thad Saunders, Mike Hartly and Bennett Grady returned Sunday night from Minneapolis, Minn., where they witnessed the defeat of Nebraska by the mighty Gopher team.

Mrs. Agnes Sullivan and daughters, Mary and Helen and Miss Genevieve Biglin drove to Grand Island on Tuesday where they met Mrs. Sullivan's sister, Mrs. Margaret Thomas of Seattle, Washington, who will visit here for some time.

The third annual rummage sale will be held this year the second door east of the J. C. Penney store, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of this week. Bring your contributions to the sale. Anything is acceptable even to furniture, feathers or fire arms.

Ted McElhane and daughter, Marjorie drove to Grand Island on Saturday and brought Mrs. McElhane back with them. Mrs. McElhane who has been ill is considerably improved at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rotherham and son, James and Mr. and Mrs. Mike Langan and family and Mike Rotherham of Ewing visited at the home of Matt Hynes, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Janousek and Mr. and Mrs. Bosm, of Brainard, Nebraska, arrived Friday night and spent Saturday and Sunday visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lod Janousek and family. Mr. Janousek is a brother of Lod's and Mr. Bosm a brother-in-law. They returned to their homes Monday morning.

## WHAT AILS AGRICULTURE?

War is the scourge of Agriculture. Prices rise to abnormal levels, then drop once the war is over. A prolonged and difficult period of adjustment inevitably follows. Adjustments to normal following the Napoleonic War era and the Civil War required 30 years. The World War completely disrupted modern civilization, and dealt the Ameri-

price of wheat increased 156 per cent, the price of cotton 190 per cent, corn 133 per cent, tobacco 144 per cent, beef 88 per cent, and the price of pork 114 per cent. An expansion in farm acreage was the inevitable result. Production, however, did not increase proportionately for the newly added acreage was of inferior quality.

And, with the cessation of hostilities, prices collapsed. Between 1920 and 1921 wholesale prices dropped 37 per cent. Prices of raw materials including farm products declined 42 per cent.

It was a time for action. One of two choices had to be made by the citizens of this country. They could maintain prices at war levels by inflation or they could adopt a program of gradual and wholesome adjustment. Wisely, the American people after the World War chose the latter course. In keeping with this program of voluntary adjustment three successive Republican administrations directed their major attention to American agriculture.

Thirty-three major farm acts were passed by Republican Administrations during the years 1920 to 1932, and this does not include the many appropriation bills providing funds for the control and elimination of insect pests and plant diseases, or appropriations for the relief of human suffering caused by flood, storm and natural havoc.

The immediate post-war collapse in prices was stopped by swift action during the emergency of 1921. Between 1921 and 1925 there was a noticeable recovery in both farm prices and income. Agricultural income increased from \$6,967 million to \$9,089 million or 30 per cent. During the same period total national income increased from \$55 billion to \$73 billion, or 31 per cent. Crop acreage decreased during this period without resort to compulsory crop control measures—a course against which Republicans set themselves.

The period 1925-1929 was a period of marked industrial and financial activity. Agriculture, however, failed to improve its position materially after 1925. Toward the middle of the decade a steady and gradual decline in prices set in which was to culminate four years

later in the world-wide financial and economic collapse of 1929. This decline must, to a great extent, be attributed to the gradual breakdown of artificial and inflationary control schemes adopted by many foreign governments during post-war years. Production and price control schemes, stabilization plans and other inflationary ventures—almost exactly like current New Deal efforts—instead of permitting a gradual and wholesome economic adjustment, kept prices artificially high with ultimate disaster. Thus the result was to encourage a further increase in the production of basic raw materials.

As the world commodity price decline became more acute, farmers in this country began to feel more keenly the burden of their own indebtedness. Attention was focused on farm surpluses as a major ailment of American agriculture. Basic causes were ignored and

schemes to control production and price were to receive renewed attention.

In a supreme effort to facilitate adjustment by voluntary action, the Republican Administration, at the request of farm groups, passed the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, but scarcely had the act been approved when the devastating forces of world wide economic collapse struck. Faced with panic conditions, the Federal Farm Board stepped into action with its 500 million revolving fund to break the precipitous decline in price and

(Continued next week)

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**Council Oak Bread**  
Council Oak Bread is a bread that satisfies. In our model bakery there is no scrimping on the essential ingredients required for delicious, wholesome bread. A wide variety and baked fresh daily.  
**"White Loaf"**  
"THE THIRSTY FLOUR"  
Whatever happens to the wheat market will effect the price of White Loaf Flour. For those who wish to buy a supply of White Loaf this week-end we have a special price of \$1.09 per bag.  
**PANTRY PRIDE FLOUR 1-4 bbl. bag . . . 89c**

**Hershey Chocolate**  
With cooler weather many will use more of this well known beverage and baking chocolate. At Council Oak this week-end the 1/2-lb. cake is 10c.  
**Superb Oats**  
These large, white oats may be bought in the regular and quick cooking. A special price of 15c on the large carton for this sale.

**Council Oak Grape Jam**  
A delicious spread and cake filler and economical too. Just like you make at home. Contains only New York Concord Grapes and sugar. The big, 2-lb. jar at a special price of 22c.  
**Pork and Beans**  
On short notice you can add to the variety on the table by opening a can of Morning Light Pork and Beans in tomato sauce. Serve hot or cold. Buy a supply of 27-oz. cans at the special price of 8c.

**Red Bag Coffee**  
Many buyers who can afford the most expensive brands confine their purchases to our popular priced Red Bag Coffee because it's rich, smooth flavor just suits their taste. We grind this whole berry coffee as you direct. Try it at our low price of 16c per lb. or 3 lbs. for 45c.

**Galvanized Pails**  
Sturdy, well made galvanized pails in the popular size for use in the home and around the barn. 12 quart pails for this sale at the low price of 23c each.  
**HASKIN'S HARDWATER CASTLE cake . . . . . 4c**  
**BLUE BARREL SOAP 2 pound bars . . . . . 13c**

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