

THE FRONTIER

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THE NEBRASKA SCENE

By the Lowell Service
Lincoln, Nebraska — The republicans will make a most unexpected drive to elect a senator in 1940. One contingent has talked of H. G. Keeney of Cowles. Among the farmers there has been some enthusiasm. None in Omaha where Mr. Keeney presides as president of the Farmer's Union.
Arthur J. Weaver governor from 1929 to 1931 and defeated for a second term by Charles Bryan, is the proposed candidate. Mr. Weaver cleaned up a state deficit of \$5,000,000 and was defeated as a result of his action in making the "White Spot" somewhere near respondent. Mr. Weaver's work on the Missouri River project has made him popular in Omaha and the eastern section of the state where the heavy voting population resides.

Passage of the country home rule bill on March 1 by a vote of 31 to 6 ends a long battle for the submission of a constitutional amendment which must be voted on at the 1940 general election in Nebraska. By its provisions, counties which wish to change their present systems may do so by a vote of the citizens and the approval of the legislature. Emil Von Seggern of West Point was chief sponsor of the bill, which received strong support from Douglas county.

"For the first time in the eighteen years that the state budget law has been in operation, the legislature has not acted upon the governor's request, and introduced his bills," stated State Tax Commissioner W. H. Smith, as the legislature adjourned for its four-day spring vacation without doing anything whatever, about the two major appropriation bills submitted to it five weeks ago by Governor Cochran.

At the request of L. B. Murphy of North Platte, original introducer of LB 185, which would have made necessary an election in every town served by a private utility company purchased by a hydro-electric district, hearing has been continued until March 15, in order to permit the drafting of a new bill, which will be in the nature of a compromise between the districts and the irrigators of the North Platte valley.

In regard to his bill, Murphy said "All we are insisting on is the right to say whether the power we use is going to come from the Guernsey dam or not. The bill was intended exclusively for the protection of the irrigators in the North Platte valley."

March assistance payments to dependent children of Nebraska will be the same as those of February, thanks to the action of the legislature on the last day before their "spring vacation," in passing LB 429, the bill which places the allocation of assistance funds on a basis of need, rather than population, for the remainder of the biennium, ending June 30. The vote on the bill was 37 to 1, the lone opponent of the bill being Dr. A. L. Miller of Kimball, who declared that the need basis "penalized sixty counties which have been careful with the expenditure of their assistance money."

Rate Expert Little of the Nebraska state railway commission spent last week in Washington, battling for more equitable freight rates for Nebraska. Low freight rates to the east and high westward tariff seem to be the ideas of the railroads. Jack Hartnett of Omaha was present to assist Mr. Little in the hearings. South Dakota had a delegation present, consisting of R. B. Willard of Mitchell, D. L. Kelley of Pierre, and S. W. Carr of Aberdeen.

Hearings on the monopoly features of the Nebraska radio-newspaper situation will be held in Washington in May. Faced with

an appeal to the higher courts, the Coryell company has withdrawn its application for KREL. It is reported that KOMO with the backing of Tom Pendergast, in Kansas City, gathered in the prize. However, the monopolistic features alleged by the Coryells still stand as part of the records, and they will be probed by the Federal Communications Commission.

A measure sponsored by the League of Municipalities, which would divert a part of the automobile license fees to cities and towns for use on city streets, has been held in the legislative revenue committee for further consideration. Advocates of the bill point out that while city residents pay a large part of the automobile license fees, the greater part of the money received is spent on county highways. The proposed measure provides that the fees paid by city residents be divided, half to go to the city, and half to the state.

Word has been received in Lincoln from Representative Coffey in Washington that money is now available from the department of agriculture for loans for the construction of small pump irrigation projects in western Nebraska. These loans are to be made to low-income farmers who need pump-irrigation in order to make their farms productive, and they are to be for not more than \$2,000 each, to bear 3 per cent interest and to run for 20 years.

"Failure of the FMAC is a tragic demonstration of the weakness of our present law governing the issuance of securities and the power of the bureau to police investment firms for the protection of the public. The present legislature has a splendid opportunity to render a great public service by plugging the legal loopholes that made such a failure possible," declared Paul Jones, chief of the state bureau of securities, in a recent statement in regard to the failure of the First Mortgage Acceptance Corporation of Omaha. "The bureau now has adequate power to examine a company, but it is handicapped by lack of finances necessary to make such examinations." Jones asked the legislature to give the board of securities authority to examine any and all investment firms and to charge the expense of such examination to the company, just as the banking department does.

Jones' attitude and views were later challenged by Dwight Holmes of the Omaha Better Business Bureau, who appeared before a legislative investigating committee. He declared that lack of enforcement, not "loopholes" in the law, was the reason for the continuation of operation in Nebraska of the FMAC. Holmes asserted that "the bureau had the power under the old law, and retained it under the new law, to order and audit an investigation of FMAC when it applied for a renewal of its brokers' license. The cost of the audit could have been charged to FMAC. Repeatedly I have called Jones' attention to the provision of the statute which allows this."

In reply to a request for an opinion from Ernest Adams, legislator from Omaha, Attorney General Walter R. Johnson stated Thursday that "the state bureau of securities has at all times had full authority to inspect and examine the affairs, books and records of the First Mortgage Acceptance Company of Omaha, and the bureau could have charged the expense of such examination to the company."

On Mar. 1 Paul Jones was named co-defendant in a \$10,000 suit filed in the district court by Clara E. Hawk, who asks for damages caused by Jones' "negligence" in licensing the First Mortgage Acceptance Corporation. Another defendant is the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, which furnished Jones' bond, and which, the plaintiff alleges, is legally liable for Jones' actions and alleged misrepresentations. Other defendants named are George N. Clingerman, L. S. Holmes, and George M. Hauser, agents of the corporation.

An important decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court was made last week when it ruled that the 1911 law limiting to three acre feet the amount of water allowed to irrigators in any one season cannot be applied to water appropriators with rights prior to that date. State Engineer A. C. Tilley stated that the difference in amount of water which will be received by later appropriators will be particularly noted at times of shortage.

Compulsory automobile testing is evidently considered a "racket" by the unicameral legislature, for the amendment sponsored by E. M. Von Seggern of West Point, requir-

ing two inspections each year, received only three votes, and one of them was his own. Declaring that "we can't legislate brains into automobile drivers," Edwin Schultz of Elgin called attention to statistics which showed that inattention on the part of drivers, rather than mechanical defects of cars, is responsible for 24 per cent of the accidents.

The consolidation at Lincoln of the regional offices of the soil conservation service for the northern great plains, formerly at Rapid City, S.D., and at Salina, Kansas, has been accomplished and the administrative personnel moved into offices here last week. The service which takes care of conservation projects, water facilities, projects, flood surveys, and CCC conservation work, will cover Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas, according to A. E. McClymonds, director. Other members of the regional staff are as follows: A. E. Jones, associate regional conservator; Walter V. Kell, agronomist; William T. Angle, erosion control practice director; R. J. Alvers, business administrator; C. J. Frances, engineer; William Pate, soils department; A. D. Stoesz, nurseryman; M. C. McMurtry, wild life; A. D. Ellison, program improvement, and H. G. Bobst, CCC administrator. H. C. Mortlock continues in charge for Nebraska.

Frank B. O'Connell, secretary of the state game, forestation and parks commission, says that he expects some 10,000 young pheasants to be added to Nebraska's bird life this year. Bids for brooders, pens and runs were called for March 1st, and these sets are to be distributed to co-operative agencies over the state, under the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson act. The sum of \$25,000 is available for the work this year, three-fourths of which is supplied by the federal government. The pheasants, hatched at the state game farm, are to be distributed when a day old, about April 1; then when they are from ten to twelve weeks old, they are to be "put on their own" in the various counties.

Since Nebraska is now involved in vital changes in rate structure, and regulation and taxation of transportation agencies, transportation has been chosen as the subject of a one-day conference to be held April 14 on the campus of the University of Nebraska, according to recent announcement made by Prof. C. M. Hicks. Among the leaders in the transportation industry who will take part in the discussions are Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington railway; Philip Locklin, former economist of the interstate commerce commission; and Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age.

New York Fair Warning
There comes at this time a warning concerning the employment situation at the New York World's Fair. There will be very few jobs for the young boys who come from all points of the country, hoping to get employment. Of course there will be openings for soda counter clerks, hotel page boys and so on, but there are more than enough unemployed youths in the Metropolitan area to take care of these openings. The barest living expenses during the Fair will be from \$12 to \$15 a week. For a boy who will not heed these words of wisdom, if such there be around O'Neill, it is advised that a chap should bring enough money for one month of job seeking, and fare back home!

The Umbrella Man
The appearance of Neville Chamberlain, with his ever-present umbrella clutched in his hand, causes us to remind the citizens of O'Neill that we don't see so many of these umbrellas around town as we used to see. You recall the old-fashioned stands that stood in each hall and are still used in some homes but more likely to be found in an attic or antique shop. So many folks today walk in the rain and shine, bareheaded, that the umbrella is not so popular. A Georgia town repealed a dollar-a-day license fee from the umbrella repairmen. The main reason was because no councilman owned and used an umbrella or had a neighbor who carried one. They decided the repairman deserved a "break!"

WHY LET AN OLD CAR DRIVE YOU CRAZY?

BUY A GOOD USED CAR FROM THE ADS In This Newspaper



Notable Prayer
Following a closed meeting of a Military Affairs Committee, when reporters went into the room, they found on the conference table a card reading as follows: "A prayer for today—Oh Lord, help me keep my nose out of other people's business—Amen." At the bottom of the card someone wrote with a pencil "And stay on this side of the Rhine."

New Federal Debt Ceiling
Secretary Morgenthau told a House Appropriations Committee last week that the National debt will reach \$50,000,000,000, and that it can do so without endangering the country's financial structure. Where the economic limit for the federal debt should be placed may be debatable. Congress some years ago set the statutory limit of federal debt at 45 billions. One question is asked: "Would a federal debt of 50 billion dollars be a good thing from a national defense angle? Would such a debt be a handicap or a help if War were forced upon us? Is not the financial condition of a Nation as important from a national preparedness standpoint as battleships, modern guns, air planes or submarines?"

Another Case of Midas?
Freshman Congressman Karl Mundt of South Dakota took the floor the other day and asked the suppression of the government film which depicts South Dakota as a general dust bowl. He thinks it's bad advertising. Among other things, he told members that the "richest one hundred miles square" is located in his state, The Homestake Gold Mine. Nebraskans take issue with him and say the richest 100 miles square is in Nebraska, "if it rains." One reason is that everybody knows that Uncle Sam has 14 billion dollars worth of gold buried in the ground and not an ounce of it can be eaten. A new philosophy has sprung up here urging the storing of real food instead of worthless gold.

Soon this congress may be asked to give the administration additional power to raise the price of gold from the present price of \$35. an ounce. We raised the price from \$20.67 an ounce to its present price in 1934, then told the world to bring it over. Nobody except the gold miners and holders of gold mines make anything from the gold and most of it comes from foreigners. They get our good dollars for it and buy real American raw and finished material. We take the gold and bury it. Money experts say we lose when we buy the gold and we will lose if we keep on buying it. The rest of the world doesn't care for the gold except what they can get for it from us. Their profits are tremendous. It makes good times in foreign lands. So in the long run the richest 100 miles square is the ground where the actual food comes from and not land from which gold is dug.

Attend Masonic Meeting
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raecke of Central City, Nebraska, have been in Washington several days, Mr.

Raecke was here officially with prominent Masonic Lodge officials to take part in the many celebrations on George Washington's birthday anniversary. He was among the Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries of forty-nine jurisdictions attending the annual sessions of the Masonic Memorial association. These prominent delegates held some of their meetings in the Washington Memorial Tower at Alexandria. This memorial is one of the great points of interest for thousands of visitors to Washington. They also visited the lodge rooms where Washington was master and where he attended meetings.

Believe It or Not
The last time George Washington's face was seen, was one hundred years ago. That was on the occasion when Henry Clay and a congressional committee drove by stage coach to Mount Vernon to transfer the body to the present more appropriate resting place. The records here show that when this party arrived they found that ghouls had broken into the leaden casket to get a view of the face of Washington. This record indicates that Washington's body was preserved in alcohol and that the party found the face in almost perfect condition. The first resting place for Washington was built in the center part of the basement of the Capitol in Washington. The same box and vault are still there but in his will Washington specified Mt. Vernon for his burial place. His wishes were followed. The Washington vault in the Capitol is still in use to temporarily hold the bodies of famous men whose bodies sometimes lie in state in the capitol rotunda.

"Cream Checks to China"
The House after a bitter fight extended the lifetime of the Export-Import Bank. This bank loans money to foreign countries. It had its birth when we started trading with Russia. It now loans money to South American countries and has loaned 25 million dollars to China. One farm district member voted against it with the remark: "It's taking farmers cream checks to loan money for war in China."

Nebr. Farmers Union Head
H. G. Keeney, President of the Nebraska Farmers Union, was a very attentive observer at the hearings on the Cost of Production bill before the House Agriculture Committee. So was John Norton, a former Congressman from Nebraska who is now employed by the Agriculture department. Mr. Keeney, who is also vice-president of the National Farmers Union, has been here as the Union's representative appearing before the Commerce Department in connection with the next census work.

This urge of fighting to save the world for democracy seems to break out about every twenty years. New York minister says that the way to make the world peaceful is to help the have-nots. That is what the New Deal has been doing for six years but they seem to need more help than ever.

The wind blew so hard in Milwaukee the other day that it stopped the clock in the tower on the city hall. There are no clocks in the dome of the national capitol.

MAKING FARMS PAY

Two years ago an Ohio business man began an experiment dealing with making farms pay if farm boys were properly trained. This manufacturer from Ohio felt his plan of selecting twenty young men from 18 to 23 years of age, all anxious to own and operate his own farm without government and private colonization, would make farming pay its way. Each boy lives in a dormitory, studies production of farm products and cattle feeding under direction of experts. Each boy is paid a weekly wage. The second year they receive tracts of land, own homes but still get a good salary. Ten new youths are added to this "back to the farm" movement, each year. The third year they are permitted to lease 80 acres and can purchase the land later on. They are encouraged to market their products cooperatively. This attempt has been in working order for 2 years and only one boy has left the farm. One must bear in mind that the success of the movement so far is due to the fact that these lads are selected from farm families. They come from homes where farming is inherited, where love of the soil, putting up with hardships, struggling for a paying farm, has been inbred. The idea of taking a boy who knows nothing about farming, who has been raised in the city, has not the training and instruction regarding planting, without the desire to be a farmer, without the deep respect and regard for the land, is where colonization has failed in most cases. We hope here in O'Neill that this gesture to try to make farming pay and to educate the youthful farmers will succeed.

Want-ads are a sure salesman.

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SPRING IS IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Winter is still with us, and heavy in many places, but the seed catalogs are beginning to find their way to many a dining room table. The illustrations of spring hats and printed dresses caused many a thrill to shake the feminine form. There comes the annual news regarding the baseball training camps, the increased fitness or slipping of some great hero of the diamond who practices under southern sun. Along about this time of year those winged creatures start making preparations to return to their northern homes and start house - building. Housewives in O'Neill start getting cleaning implements in order and laundering the cloths for window-washing and the cleaning of woodwork. Winter snows and colds begin to give way to signs of future garden spading and house painting. Spring is sweet! The smell of earth after the shower, the sight of a rake is more inviting than that of a coal shovel. The air of spring replaces the odor of furnace smoke and we are jubilant that March is here and spring is not far from us.

With the new year still in the opening stages, we are wondering who will let it go by without trying to put a new gadget into the Constitution.

If we choose the right kind of Congress it won't be necessary to call on the Supreme Court so often to save us from our own follies.

THIS WAS ADVERTISING ONCE

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6 Piece Crystal Glass Refrigerator Set	39c
Pink Glass Cooky Jars	19c
Pink Glass Celery Trays	15c
Pink Glass Sugar and Creamer Set	15c
Rainbow Glass Sherbet Dishes 2 for	15c
Choice of Pink, Green or Crystal Tumblers, 6 25c	25c
Crystal Barrel Tumblers, 2 for	15c
84 Oz. Pink or Green Ice Jugs	25c
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