

THE FRONTIER

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THE NEBRASKA SCENE

By the Lowell Service

Lincoln — Leaders in the unicameral admit that there is general agreement on the broad principles of assistance legislation to be enacted during the present session of the legislature.

The federal government has virtually dictated the fundamentals of the program as far as the dollar matching is involved. There will be, it is expected, a \$30 a month old age pension system on the basis, of need with actual income eliminated from the pension check. At present the legislature is in a mood to release all liens on realty owned by the old people, deducting from the monthly allowance the rentals or proceeds derived from the property. The effect of this plan is to release children in part from the obligation of caring for parents.

Washington authorities will, it seems, have an iron clad grip on the assistance set ups. The legislature approved LB 238 for a merit system for assistance workers. Also the senators revived LB 150 for a civil service system for state employees under a personnel board.

At this writing, Governor Cochran has been defeated in an attempt to prevent a one cent gas tax diversion for state assistance purposes. His effort to divert funds from the gasoline tax apportioned to the counties met with stone wall resistance.

In the meantime a taxation heresy was promulgated by the contingent favoring old age pensions.

"Cut the gas tax to 2 cents," they argued, "and double the levy. Declare a two year moratorium on federal highway building. When the ordinary citizen, who owns real property figures his tax receipts, he will see that his taxes have been reduced 10 per cent. Under this arrangement there would be ample funds for all the purposes of state government, for relief and for old age assistance."

In order to continue for the next biennium the human tuberculosis survey in Nebraska, the legislative appropriations committee was asked last week to set aside \$26,000. Dr. E. W. Hancocck, Lincoln medical adviser to the state planning board, told the committee that progress was being made toward the eradication of tuberculosis in Nebraska, and that the \$15,000 appropriated in 1937 had been entirely expended. The survey was undertaken jointly by the Nebraska Medical association and the state planning board.

The more than 8,000 taxing units in the state levied a total of \$47,183,588 in 1938, according to a recent report of W. H. Smith, state tax commissioner. The total of property taxes was \$45,147,651. Among the numerous taxing bodies listed in the report were 7,098 school districts, 529 cities, towns and villages, 477 townships, and 93 counties.

Compulsory car testing seems doomed in Nebraska. The legislature has advanced to final reading the bill abolishing such testing as a state activity. The bill specifies adequate requirements in regard to brakes and lights, but does not make clear the question as to whether the owner or the driver of a car should be held responsible for these. Enforcement is turned over to state highway patrolmen and other peace officers.

Mrs. Ida Pierce of David City has obtained a default judgment of \$6,648 in district court against Walter H. Jurgensen, former lieutenant governor, who failed to appear when the case was called. The plaintiff charged that Jurgensen defrauded her out of \$16,257. A Texas insurance company which bought the Western Union Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, of which Jurgensen once was president, made up the difference between the \$16,257 and the default

judgment in a settlement made out of court.

The 1939 legislature is going on record as opposed to business regulatory legislation. Last week three regulatory bills were killed by the legislative labor committee in one day. They proposed to license plumbers, to license painters, and to license electricians. Previously a proposed baker's code was rejected, and a strong disposition to do away with the automobile dealers' code has been manifested.

"A true unicameral legislative body is a small group of men, elected on a non-partisan basis," declared Senator Edwin Schultz of Elgin, speaking before the Stromsburg chamber of commerce in regard to a pending legislative bill to create a larger unicameral body and to elect the membership on a partisan basis. "If the unicameral is not a success with 43 members, elected on a non-partisan basis, it will never be a success with one hundred members elected on a partisan basis. The one-house system has not been in operation long enough to know whether it is successful or not."

A bill sponsored by the legislative education committee, and providing that fewer examination subjects will be required for rural eighth grade pupils to qualify for free high school tuition, was passed unanimously by the legislature last week. The number of required subjects for examination was reduced from fourteen to eight, and sponsors of the measure explained that it was an economy move, and that it might be a step in doing away with county examinations entirely.

"Irrigation is not being administered in Nebraska as it should be, because of lack of funds," declared A. C. Tilley, state engineer before the legislative appropriations committee, as he urged the appropriation of \$82,164 for the irrigation bureau for the next biennium. "The situation is becoming aggravated because of the entrance of so many public power and irrigation districts into the picture. There are twenty of them, and in addition there are thirty rural electrification districts under the bureau's jurisdiction."

A bill to submit a constitutional amendment placing the state superintendent of public instruction on the board of educational lands and funds after January, 1941, was placed on the general file of the legislature last week by the education committee. The same committee approved a bill to give the state board of educational lands and funds first chance at buying public bonds. Action was deferred by the committee on LB 329, which was recommended by Governor Cochran and which would submit a constitutional amendment to consolidate the normal board with the university board of regents.

A comparative study of salaries paid by the government and by private business for various types of work is being made by the legislative council. The object is to remove discrepancies now said to exist between departments and within departments in salaries paid to persons of similar training and experience so far as possible, a salary schedule for public employees comparable to that in private business.

A. E. Anderson, state - federal crop statistician, and W. L. Klatt, state weed supervisor, are planning a co-operative project which will make a comprehensive bindweed survey a part of the 1939 agricultural census. It has been estimated that 400,000 acres of Nebraska land are infested by bindweed, but this will be the first time that an

effort has been made to determine accurately the infested Nebraska acreage.

As stated in this column several months ago, the National Guard and Former Adjutant General H. J. Paul are scheduled for a thorough examination. Auditor Johnson stated last week that Paul had disbursed \$80,000 through a private checking account.

Just forget taxes and regulation. This measure will add just another odious tax," declared Miss Charlotte Worley of Hemingford, well known potato grower, speaking before the legislative agricultural committee concerning LB 333 introduced by Senator L. B. Murphy of Scottsbluff, and providing for compulsory potato grading and inspection. "We don't want a policeman at every car door. If he were there we might see good potatoes rejected because some policeman wanted to show his power."

It was argued by advocates of the bill that most of the potatoes sold for table use came in from Idaho or other states with compulsory testing, and that 90 per cent of the Nebraska crop is sold outside the state.

"It's going to be tough to enforce," remarked Governor Cochran when news was brought to him of the passage by the legislature of the bill which fixes 60 miles an hour as the daylight limit for driving on Nebraska highways. Fifty miles an hour is the limit for night driving, and for trucks, 40 miles an hour, instead of 35, as formerly. The measure was sponsored by Senator Hugh Ashmore of Palisade.

Nebraska's official representative at the New York World's fair next summer will be the Lincoln Cathedral Choir, under the direction of John M. Rosborough. Dr. A. L. Miller of Kimball offered a resolution to that effect which was unanimously passed by the legislature. Funds to send the choir to the fair have been offered by two anonymous donors. The resolution quoted critics as calling the choir "the finest organization of its kind in the country."

Bewildering in the extreme are the sudden turns and shiftings of the participants in the fight between the hydros, the rural public power districts and the private power companies. In the lobby at this session of the legislature, the Iowa - Nebraska Light and Power Company has been dormant. For the first time in a quarter of a century, no headquarters has been maintained and no representatives of the company have contacted the legislators.

Last week, reports from New York indicated that the big holding companies, the insurance men and the railroad interests had endorsed Nebraska's irrigation projects. The hydro-electric districts took the members of the legislature for an inspection trip of Tri-County, Sutherland and Loup River Public Power Districts. Omaha and Lincoln newspapers printed lengthy editorials supporting the hydro-electric districts and urging that the fight against their development be called off. The committee on public works unanimously voted to kill LB 29, a bill to prevent directors of public power districts from making rate schedules.

"I can remember the time," remarks a stately O'Neill matron "when women could keep hired help and husbands a lot longer than they can today."

"When I look around and see how swell-headed and cocky a bit of money makes some folks," remarked an unambitious O'Neillite "I understand why it is good that the majority of us are poor."

Perfume Bases May Cost Twice as Much as Gold

Woman has been using perfumes ever since they were invented and that's so long ago no one can set a date for it, according to an authority in the Philadelphia Record.

Millions of gallons of perfumes are used annually in the United States, but even so American women use far less perfume than the ladies of many a past age.

Most perfumes are—and for that matter always have been—the result of careful and clever mixing of a variety of products. Almost no natural perfume can be used in its raw native condition, not only because of its expense, but because the scent becomes overpowering.

Ambergris, for example, is a base for thousands of perfumes. It costs about twice as much as gold, according to a writer in the Philadelphia Record. Musk, another vital fixative, is almost as expensive. One grain of musk will perfume millions of cubic feet of air, for years, without appreciably losing weight. Musk and ambergris are expensive because they are immensely difficult to obtain.

One of the great sections of the world for cultivating and distilling perfume-flowers is Grasse, on the French Riviera, a paradise of 60,000 acres devoted entirely to flower cultivation. Grasse produces some 2,600,000 pounds of roses a year. However it takes 25,000 pounds, about 10 tons, of roses to produce a little more than a quart of essence. Actually the amount of pure essence of roses used in making a gallon of perfume is about one drop.

The romance of perfume making and using goes back to the remotest antiquity.

Penn Established Land Office for Cash Sales

Title to land in this country was secured from a sovereign power or government, varying in different sections. William Penn secured his grant from Charles II of England. He established a land office and instituted active measures for cash sales of land. He issued ordinary deeds bearing his own signature, some of which still exist. Later, his commissioners issued warrants, i. e., certificates authorizing persons to settle vacant ground, with right to purchase in seven years, title remaining in commissioners. Before the end of the period, settlers could secure certificates of survey and finally "patents" or deeds executed by commissioners.

The requirements for our deeds have come from the English law, adopted in this country with minor changes, states a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. Recording of deeds is universal here and has existed from time of settlement. In most states conveyancing is done by members of the bar, but elsewhere by conveyancers not practicing in court. In some large cities companies are formed to undertake conveyancing and to guarantee titles to real estate.

The Holy Ghost Orchid

Natural History says: The Spanish friars who came to Mexico found a strange, exquisite, magnolia-like blossom with which they were able to illustrate a point in their teaching. In a terrestrial orchid of alabaster whiteness, from which there drifted a heavy, compelling fragrance, lay the snow-white image of a dove. "Espiritu Santo!" exclaimed the first priest who saw it. He called it the Dove of God, the visual form of the Holy Ghost. In their teachings, the Spanish priests used the dove orchid to illustrate the miracle of the Holy Ghost. The Indians ever since have regarded the flower with unwavering devotion.

(Continued from page 1.)



and Geodetic Survey for sixteen years and is one of the experts who sail along our coasts to make surveys to insure the safe navigation of coastal and intracoastal waters; who determine the geographical positions and elevations in the interior of the country in coordination with the coastal surveys; who investigate tides and currents to furnish datum planes to engineers and tide and current tables to mariners; who compile aeronautical charts to meet the needs of the pilots of aircraft; who observe the earth's magnetism in all parts of the country to furnish magnetic information essential to the mariner, aviator, land surveyor, radio engineer and others; and who make the seismological observations and investigations to supply data required in designing structures to reduce the earthquake hazard. Karo is the grandson of Aug. Karo, who built one of the first brick buildings in Norfolk, Nebraska.

Believe it or not John Charles Thomas, the vocalist, sang the last few verses of "America" at the 150th congressional anniversary celebration the other day. Some members charged him with singing "God Save the King." What he sang has always been sung by a lot of youngsters in the grade schools of our nation. Even soldiers and sailors in foreign ports sometimes get the words—mixed up, but not the melody of "America."

Prohibition for Washington?

Washington is a town of 627,000 people. About 33 per cent of them are colored. Most of the crime here is traced to the colored race. They had 61,640 cases in police court last year and 19,000 cases in the local civil court. Two thousand arrests of young people between the ages of 17 and 18 were made last year. Booze cases are very prevalent and some congressmen are seriously figuring on trying to make the nation's capitol dry again.

To Try to Bring Out Farm Bills

Many petitions are coming into the congressional office asking for deferred principal payments in federal land bank loans and a lower rate of interest on those loans for the reason that Nebraska farmers are too hard hit to be forced to make payments now. These matters have been taken up with the appropriate committee heads. The House Committee on Agriculture has completed hearings on the cost-of-production bill and is in session nearly every day hearing witnesses on various items pertaining to the agriculture problem. Some of the national farm organizations have witnesses before the committee urging some helpful amendments to the present Agricultural adjustment Act.

Two petitions will soon be filed with the House Clerk asking that the committee on Agriculture be discharged from further consideration of the cost of production and the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bills. These petitions have already been drafted and are ready to be filed

with the clerk as soon as it is determined that the committee will decline to report the measures. This action is preliminary to getting these bills on the floor for consideration by the peoples' representatives. It will be necessary to get the signatures of a majority of the members of the House — not less than 218 — on each of these petitions to bring the bill out under the Discharge Rule.

Fullerton Girl on Stephens Tour

When 500 young women from Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., came here to make a brief educational trip, Miss Faye Irwin of Fullerton, Nebraska, was among them. These girls had the opportunity to be photographed with the Vice-President and also had tea as guests of Mrs. Roosevelt in the White House. In the evening they had a big reception and dance.

Miss Irwin is a student of journalism and hopes some day to become a writer. She was most interested to learn how news is gathered in the halls of congress and was given the unusual privilege of sitting in the house press gallery and talking to some of the famous local, national and international correspondents. Her big thrill was to meet Bill Donaldson, superintendent of the house press gallery who told her the story about the correspondent of a Paris newspaper, who couldn't use a typewriter and who wrote a 5,000 word story in long hand and handed it to the press telegraph operator who had a hard time cabling it to France.

Free — For Senators Only

Pictures in Washington newspapers show senators sitting in barber chairs getting free hair cuts and shaves. Investigation shows that this is true in the Senate but House members pay 50 cents for a haircut and some pay the same amount for a shave and a quarter for a shine. The barbers, however, get a regular salary of around \$1,060 a year out of the taxpayers' purse and also the amount House

members pay for their services. They are on the payroll as "laborers" and get their pay whether congress is in session or not. The House even had a manicurist on the payroll as a "laborer" until recently when members kicked and her pay was stopped. What goes on in the senate is said to be "faboo" and the house members are told it is "unethical" to talk about it.

Use WPA Workers In Departments

Department heads coming up for their annual appropriations are beginning to admit that in many cases WPA workers are used in their department but committees find that the money paid these workers comes out of relief funds and items are hidden in the estimates to run the departments. More reason for disinterested experts to dig into the departments to find out just how much the taxpayers ought to pay to run these bureaus. Nobody really knows, independent of the information supplied by department and bureau heads.

Want to Make CCC Permanent

Another attempt to make the CCC a permanent agency of government is being started. About 300,000 boys receiving a dollar a day, each, is an expensive program, but it seems quite popular with the membership. Some figure the CCC costs about \$900,000 a day, counting in all of the army, medical and other services and including the cost and care of equipment. Also, there is a new move to make the WPA a permanent set-up. Legislation along that line is said to be in the making.



Better glasses at lower prices. See me and save the middleman's profits. Dr. C. W. Alexander, Eyesight Specialist, will be in O'Neill at Golden Hotel, Friday and Saturday, April 7 and 8.

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SATURDAY SPECIALS

APRICOT CUP CAKES, Dozen	12c
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DATE-RAISIN BREAD, Loaf	08c
White Mountain Dinner Rolls, Dozen	07c

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