

### THE FRONTIER

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### Grand Old Party Accomplishments

Just what, if anything, has the rejuvenated Republican minority in Congress done during the present session? This is a question frequently asked by those interested in public affairs. A glance at the record might be worth while.

Republican insistence upon sound recovery policies already has forced eight constructive legislative decisions during the present session. Representative William Ditter, of Pennsylvania, said recently in reviewing the first five months of the Seventy-Sixth Congress.

Ditter is chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, which is mapping 1940 campaign plans for G. O. P. control of the House of Representatives.

"Since Congress assembled on January 3, President Roosevelt and his little band of collectivist advisers have resisted every proposal calculated to advance real business recovery," Ditter said. "Their only suggestion has been to spend, spend, spend. But in spite of this crippling White House strategy, the enlarged Republican minority, supported by an overwhelming public clamor for solid re-employment in industry, has been able to clear the economic track of many New Deal obstructions."

Here is Ditter's list of the eight major accomplishments of the enlarged Republican opposition to date:

1. Agreement to repeal the paralyzing tax on undistributed profits.
2. Approval of effective limitations upon TVA competition with private enterprise with public funds; and another thumping defeat of the fantastic Florida Ship Canal project.
3. A thorough investigation of political racketeering in the administration of federal relief.
4. Agreement to impose mandatory criminal penalties against political coercion or intimidation of relief workers.
5. Reform of the Social Security Act, to provide a pay-as-you-go system of old-age pensions without increasing payroll taxes.
6. Refusal to raise the national debt limit above the present statutory ceiling of \$45,000,000,000.
7. Resounding defeat of one-man government, as attempted in the original New Deal plan to reorganize the federal departments.
8. Defeat of President Roosevelt's campaign to involve the United States directly in the bitter intrigues of Europe.

"We cite these fundamental corrective steps, accomplished in the face of overwhelming parliamentary odds, merely as a token to the American people of what may be expected in the way of revived confidence and expanded employment when one more national election has placed the Republican party in control of both the administrative branch and the House of Representatives," Ditter concluded.

The record is one which the Republicans need not apologize for.

### Many of Them Should Be Junked

There is a police judge who has worked out a system for punishing traffic violators and reckless and intoxicated motorists. He finds that junking has been the most efficient way of removing more than 500 dangerous and delapidated cars from the streets and highways. It also cuts down in law violation. It is a step forward in our battle for traffic safety. There are few of these old delapidated models worth more than \$10 or \$15 and a junk dealer will pay about that much for them. With summer upon us and increased autos taking to the roads it is best to do a bit of checking up, before starting out!

### THE NEBRASKA SCENE

By The Lowell Service

Lincoln — When National Committeeman Hugh Butler announced after conference with republicans at Washington, that he would seek the nomination for the United States Senate, interest immediately centered on republican reorganization. With the G. O. P. scenting possible victory, in 1940, party leaders, famished and lean from years of alienation from federal

### "The Little People"

With our seeming constant cries of "we want more of this" and "we want less of that," a stranger in the land might conclude that these folks who live and love in these United States, are a demanding lot! But are we, after all? There is really little that most people want. It seems that the majority of average citizens live in rural districts and small towns. If that is so, what we want here in O'Neill is typical of the nation. And what we want is a place to live in, in peace, and a garden to putter in, in quiet. Just watch the folks who stop in front of the hardware stores to look at garden tools, who thumb through seed packets and consider the practical fertilizers. These folks are the backbone of the country. They are mostly concerned with onion sets and screen paint, lawn mowers and chicken feed. The little man, that is us, wants little here below. And although this same average citizen makes his demands for lower taxation, farm relief, better prices for his produce, that is only his expression for a square deal. This cry is not much more than a plea for a plot of earth to garden, a cry for money with which to buy seeds and trowels a demand for the right to sow the seed, sniff the earthy smells, and see God's sunshine. He doesn't ask too much though he may not be ambitious in asking for so little. Do you ever wonder, as you see pictures of throngs gathered to hear power and force, when those folks ever have time to get their planting done?

### Leave Jobs For Will O' The Wisp

We read where more than 4,000 workers in Chicago have left that city for Germany. There are hundreds more who leave within the next month or two. It seems that Germany is offering those workers, all skilled mechanics, employment for two years. Included is transportation to towns in Germany, furnished homes in which to live and food sufficient for one week. The wages to be paid are not made known. This proposition has been advanced by German industrialists who are guaranteeing the set-up. We are unaware of the political standing, whether these workers lose their citizenship in this country, will become members of the Nazi workers union and take an oath of allegiance to Hitler. We do know that this removal opens positions to many Americans who have previously been jobless. This is acceptable to us in O'Neill and welcome to all unemployment. Of course we feel that those who are leaving to take these jobs to help Germany, will not be permitted to return to their old positions in this country if conditions abroad do not suit them. These jobs should remain in the hands of Americans who know a good thing when they live in it!

The wife who tells all over O'Neill about how she insists on her rights has a husband who could do a lot of talking about his wrongs.

We are of the opinion that the high standing of a labor leader depends upon how many days his workers labor and what wage they draw.

The worst thing about making both ends meet, is that after they meet, they don't stay met.

The war news may be an irritant to folks in O'Neill but most people can get more steamed up when they can't reach the spot that itches.

Some O'Neill people figure that of all the sorts of checks that are issued, one of the wisest ones would be a check on reckless spending.

Some men in O'Neill are funny. They put up with mosquitoes on a fishing expedition, but balk when their wives ask him to put up with flies at a picnic with kinsfolk.

patronage, are now scouting for material for national committee-man, state chairman, and delegates to the national convention. Under the iron-clad rules of former republican regimes winners for these places would be potent in dispensing federal patronage.

For national committeeman, Bob Smith, for years a leader in republican politics, is considered a possibility along with State Chairman Lyle Jackson of Neligh and Barton Green of Lincoln. The latter, regarded as a particularly skillful organizer, has refused several overtures to return to the political arena. Robert A. Nelson, Lancaster county chairman, has also attracted comment as a builder of political machinery. Assistant Attorney General John Riddell also figures in the gossip about the state chairmanship.

Mystery and secrecy veil the movements of the main figures in the democratic camp. The sudden skirmish of the silver bloc in congress confused democratic leaders, and, apparently, they are maneuvering for position. Senator Burke will concentrate on the senatorship and has announced that he will take no part in the contests for national committeeman or delegates to the national convention.

Editor James E. Lawrence has not made any announcement as to the alignment of the liberal democratic forces. Governor Cochran may not announce his political objective until after the first of the year.

County commissioners in all parts of the state have watched with considerable misgiving the passage of the huge relief bill at Washington. Apprehension was aroused over the disposition to increase the requirements of the local governmental units in contributing to projects. In many cases the county organization had to depend for most part on WPA.

The ineptitude of organizations in the heavily populated counties made matters worse, according to the reports of relief workers of Douglas and Lancaster counties. In Douglas county trouble was continual and prolonged. Administrator Felton made change after change in organization in efforts to secure cooperation with local officials. In many cases pressure had to be applied. In Lancaster county the organization under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Bishop at Eighteenth and Que Streets received a large amount of criticism.

It was reported that the new relief bill would give administrators more authority to direct relief operations in order to relieve the suffering caused in Omaha and Lincoln by alleged mal-administration.

Nebraska's share of the \$1,500,000 federal grant for wildlife restoration, for the year beginning July 1 will amount to \$31,675, according to Frank O'Connell, secretary of the state game commission. This will depend upon the contribution by the state of one-fourth the cost of projects approved by the national biological survey bureau.

"It's always easy to criticize what

has been done after it's over," said Senator Edwin Schultz of Elgin, during a visit at the state capitol last week. "I think that the criticisms of Senator Miller and Callan,—yes, and of the governor, too,—should have been made while the legislature was in session, not afterward. It seems to me that most legislative postmortem talk is done for political reasons."

Films showing western Nebraska and the Black Hills area of South Dakota will be shown at the San Francisco World's Fair this summer for a limited time, beginning August 8. V. C. McKim, head of the department of geography at the Chadron State Teachers' college, has announced that he has agreed to take 1,500 feet of film for colored motion pictures for this purpose. He plans to take pictures of a number of historical buildings and characters and then to follow the old Sidney-Deadwood trail into the Black Hills, taking pictures all along the way.

The state unemployment compensation division has announced the recent establishment at Omaha of a district office of the railroad retirement board. Consequently, says Fred Armbrust, Wm. J. Hotz, and Fred A. Guggenmos. This ruling reaffirms a previous decision of the Supreme Court.

A recipe by which educational leaders of a community can make provision for enlightening discussion of controversial issues was offered by Dr. O. H. Werner of the University of Nebraska faculty in a talk to superintendents and school principals in attendance at the second administrative clinic being held under the auspices of the university teacher's college. "First," said Dr. Werner, "make a survey of questions which cause controversy in the community, and select the important from the trivial. Second, develop a clear understanding of the issues, and state them fairly. Third, provide an opportunity to obtain all facts, pro and con. Fourth, translate the conclusions based on the facts disclosed. Fifth, provide an opportunity to translate decisions into action."

The Nebraska bar was increased by 122 new attorneys June 30, when these survivors of the 135 who took the state bar examinations last week were sworn in before the Supreme Court.

J. A. Ainley, new head of the motor fuel division of the state department of agriculture, stated Tuesday that after he visits Chicago and inspects the mobile-laboratory in use in Illinois, a mobile unit may be installed in Nebraska. For a time, however, the seven sub-laboratories, located at Omaha, Lincoln, Chester, Norfolk, North Platte, Holdrege and Scottsbluff, will con-

tinued to be operated. He predicted that at least 40,000 samples of gasoline and other petroleum products will be taken this year.

After a state normal board meeting Tuesday at which means of meeting the appropriation cuts made by the legislature were considered, the board announced that it would be necessary to charge normal school students a tuition fee of 50 cents per credit hour, making the average tuition \$7 per semester, or \$14 per year. Also, 15 instructors must be dropped, and salary cuts of from 7 to 8 per cent must be borne by teachers who have been receiving salaries of more than \$100 per month. The A. O. Thomas high school training unit at Kearney is to be discontinued for the next two years.

Old obligation is not affected by the repeal of the bank stockholders' double liability provision of the state constitution, according to a decision of the state Supreme court made on June 26, upholding the decision of the Douglas county district court in entering judgment against three stockholders of the Commercial State bank at Florence, Fred Armbrust, Wm. J. Hotz, and Fred A. Guggenmos. This ruling reaffirms a previous decision of the Supreme Court.

J. W. (Bill) Lundy was released from duty as "director of information" by order of Governor Cochran last week. Mr. Lundy, appointed by Former Land Commissioner Swanson held over from Jan. 1, the governor evidently waiting until the legislature adjourned. The position pays \$90 a month. Governor Cochran has selected ex-representative F. J. Klopping of Wayne to fill the place.

State Superintendent Charles W. Taylor announced Wednesday that reduction of salaries of staff officers, dismissal of three stenographers, and other curtailment of activities in his office would go into effect July 1, due to the action of the legislature in cutting educational appropriations. For the first time in 44 years there will be no publication of the Nebraska educational directory, in which the names of the teachers of the state have been listed. Complete elimination of special service for adult education and the safety program has been decided upon. School authorities have been urged by the

state superintendent to give careful study to the trends of school support and to present conditions of operation to the department.

Harry Bane, director of the state employment service, has announced that the Alaska territorial employment service has sent word to him that there has been needless migration of labor to Alaska because of publicity given to proposed construction of army and navy air bases there. Job hunters are urged not to go to Alaska unless they have enough money to tide them over what may be a lengthy search for employment.

Six million more dollars were spent by the State of Nebraska during the last biennium than during the preceding one, according to the books of state tax commissioner W. H. Smith, and the total expenditure during the last two years has reached the staggering total of 59 million dollars. The chief reason given for the increase is the state assistance program. The million-dollar building program carried on by the state board of control at the charitable and penal institutions of Nebraska also accounts for the increase in the expenditures of that board from \$4,941,131.40 to \$5,295,529.83. Construction expenditures of that board on the state highways has decreased during the biennium by more than a million and one-half dollars, and state maintenance has also decreased.

Paul F. Good, Lincoln attorney, was named trustee for the Gage Co. Electric Co. by Federal Judge Munger last week. Several weeks ago the company applied for permission to reorganize under the bankruptcy act. Atty. Good posted a \$25,000 bond and at once began scrutiny of the affairs of the company.

The trustee was directed by the court to manage and operate the business; pay all operating expenses and file on or before Aug. 15th a statement of assets and liabilities as of June 28th and prepare a list of stockholders as of the same date. He also directed to inspect and accept or reject leases and contracts either in whole or in part. Proof of claims against the debtor must be filed by Sept. 1. The Gage Co. Elec. has served the municipal system at Beatrice, sells energy to Wymore and serves rural territory.

(Continued from page 1)



the bill, it must go to conference before it finally is passed. It will be some days before this important legislation is completed.

### Working Hours for Washington "Farmers"

Twelve thousand employees of the Department of Agriculture in this town agreed to go to work an hour earlier so they could get off earlier. So now the 12,000 set their alarm clocks so they can get to work at 8:30 in the morning and get off at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon. Some visitors who get up at four o'clock in the morning on their Nebraska farms are amazed at the army of employees in the agriculture department who pour out of the great stone building so early in the afternoon.

### Adjournment Hinges On

The Sol Bloom neutrality bill came into the House for ten hours of general debate with the "arms embargo" item left out. It is over this item that most of the fight against the bill developed. This is the bill which has the administration's blessing. Before it goes to the Senate it will have many amendments. The guess is that the "arms embargo" provision will be restored and the item which would give the President power to name "neutral" zones, eliminated. The plan was to make the neutrality bill about the same as the present one and make it possible to get a big vote for it. At the present time we have a neutrality law which prohibits the shipment of arms to belligerents. Many members want to leave it status quo. The Bloom bill would emasculate it and give the Chief Executive considerable power to say who is and who is not a belligerent.

If the House cuts the bill to pieces and it goes to the Senate bereft of much one-man authority the Senate may dispose of it quickly and congress can adjourn within thirty days. Otherwise, it may mean a filibuster and a session far through the summer. The House has about thirty days of business left on hand. It can adjourn sooner if things are rushed. So adjournment all depends on how much filibustering will be done on the two major bills—the spending-lending bill and neutrality.

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