

THE FRONTIER

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THE NEBRASKA SCENE

By the Lowell Service

Lincoln — Quietly and unobtrusively, National Committeeman J. C. Quigley of Valentine journeyed to Washington last week, taking with him lawyers Francis Robinson of Lincoln and W. W. Minor of Kearney. So silent were the movements of Mr. Quigley that few Democrats realized the importance of the forward movement. Certainly not many realized that over-ripe patronage plums would be distributed to the faithful.
John G. Aldrich, Lincoln city councilman, head of the Nebraska Safety council and the recipient of a vitriolic dash of criticism from Senator Dan Garber on the floor of the last legislature, joined the trio. Mr. Quigley announced that the three men would attend a census-training school. Two of the three will be selected for the eastern half of the state and one for the western section. There will be superintendents under the chieftains. The superintendents select precinct enumerators. Quite naturally, all the appointments will be from the ranks of democracy.

Democrats wise in party lore predict that when this fact-gathering machine is created—when the diligent army of the faithful marches forth — something will be done about the editorial lament of Edgar Howard who recently proclaimed the need for another senatorial candidate. He wrote:

"I claim to be a friend of President Roosevelt and the policies of his administration. I would be a queer friend indeed if now I should support the candidacy of either Senator Burke or Governor Cochran, well knowing that both those distinguished gentlemen have no love for Roosevelt nor his governmental policies . . .
"Once again I am pleading with the friends of Roosevelt to bring before the democratic primary the candidacy of some vigorous democrat, known to be loyal to Roosevelt, to contest with the two anti-Roosevelt candidates — Burke and Cochran—for the senatorial nomination."

It is expected that another senatorial candidate will be announced. Many have suggested National Committeeman Quigley but he has disclaimed any interest in the fight. John N. Norton of Polk is another possibility.

Students of practical politics are scanning the Hatch bill to ascertain whether or not its provisions apply to the census setup.

Republicans are evincing interest in the gubernatorial nomination. With Charles J. Warner already filed, it is expected that Dwight Griswold of Gordon will file at an early date.

C. E. Alter, business man and booster for conservation of the state's resources, has considerable support, according to reports reaching the state house. Reports are again in circulation that Hugh Ashmore of Palisade will file. Dr. A. L. Miller has never withdrawn his statement that he intends to be a candidate for governor. Dave Meeker several months ago gave out an interview that he was interested in the governorship.

Dr. O. Olson of Lincoln, former county commissioner, has filed for the nomination for state treasurer. R. E. Starr of Omaha, civil engineer, wants to be railway commissioner. Both are republicans.

Factional strife in the war department may be reflected in Nebraska through the deliberations of the state planning board. This body has just completed an intricate survey of certain aspects of the public school problems, the purpose being to "chart a future course for Nebraska's public education." State Engineer A. C. Tilley is chair-

man of the board. Members are Gene Huse, Norfolk; J. G. Mothershead, Scottsbluff; Arthur Melville, Broken Bow; Carl Swanson, Culbertson and Tax Commissioner W. H. Smith.

At Washington for the last year the administration has been annoyed by a terrific personal conflict between Secretary of War Woodring and his assistant, Louis Johnson. The quarrel came into the open when Johnson, allegedly without the knowledge of his superiors, wrote a foreword to Cherne's book, "Adjusting Your Business for War." Johnson was assisted to his present position by the support of the American Legion. He is strongly pro-private power. It is claimed that, under his direction, army engineers have been encouraged to snipe the national program of Senator Norris, Senator Bone and others. In Nebraska, it is claimed that the Legion has taken sides in the controversy.

According to reports from Washington, there have been repeated and unsuccessful attempts to slow down the defense program in Nebraska, where coordination affected in any way transportation, flood control, or irrigation suggestions. Recently statements have come from Washington that lack of cooperation within the state has lost for Nebraska labor and business, funds aggregating approximately \$100,000,000.

A report on coordination of natural and business resources has been compiled at Washington. It is military in its nature and is not open to discussion at this time, according to advices from Nebraska congressmen.

An engineer familiar with the situation in the war department stated that the election of Van B. Taylor as head of the Legion in Nebraska "might help to dissolve secret opposition." Some of the items of internal development in the state are listed as follows:
Flood control, water conserva-

tion, and irrigation in the Republican Valley.

Construction of an 8-lane highway across the state.

Connection and synchronization of all the public and private and municipal power plants in the state and a hookup with the national grid.

A low-head on-river dam on the Platte to protect and restore subsurface water levels likely to be depleted by pump irrigation.

Irrigation from the mouth of the Platte River to Columbus. Engineers are studying pump or overhead irrigation for this region, the object being to insure the cultivation of vegetables and similar crops. This form of agriculture would absorb surplus labor.

The location of certain industries incident to the development of national defense at such points as well as insure the maximum relief from unemployment, especially in periods of drouth.

"This mixup in Nebraska was entirely unexpected," declared the engineer, "because the state has advertised its freedom from indebtedness and its ability to make progress."

"Last spring, when the coal strike was threatened, the national defense experts found that a bitter legislative fight was raging in Nebraska and no inter-connection plans had been formulated for connecting the hydros with the private plants. Coal would have to be shipped to the state to develop energy. Two years ago the state was offered 60 million dollars for highway improvement and modernization of bridges. This was offered on 50 years time without interest, payable two per cent a year. At the same time, the railroads were urged to buy suitable rolling stock and prepare to serve, should there be an outbreak of hostilities abroad.

"Several months ago a small mechanized unit was sent through the state. Recently an advertising man attempted to haul a boat to

Omaha and launch it in the Missouri River. The consignment was stopped by Nebraska 'frontier guards.'

"None of these suggested improvements are in any way competitive. The increased business would, in every instance, go to existing facilities. The idea was to strengthen the defense plan by using every available resource and remove every possible source of weakness. It was hoped to throw some expenditures to sections of the country hard hit by drouth, flood and poor crops."

A ruling on the meaning of "total disability" was given last week by the state Supreme court. It was held that in order to warrant benefit payments, the total disability clause in an insurance contract does not require "complete helplessness," but instead, inability to work in the insured person's occupation. The case was that of Forrest D. Bennett, a barber afflicted with infantile paralysis, against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The decision upheld a ruling of the district court of Gage county against the company.

State Assistance Director Neil C. Vandemoer has received information from the office of Attorney General Johnson that specific provisions have been made by the legislature as to what shall be done when reductions must be made in payments for old age assistance or aid to dependent children. Methods proposed by the director were declared incorrect.

Vandemoer reported a total payment for the month of Sept. for old age assistance, aid for dependent children, and blind assistance of \$550,714, as compared with August payments of \$576,564. Of this

September payment, \$252,655 came from federal funds and \$298,059 from state funds.

Certified seed potato growers have made another effort to secure rate reductions for shipments out of Nebraska and six other states. J. A. Little, state railway commission rate expert, went to Washington to argue the case before the interstate commerce. It is estimated that one group of seed potato growers will save from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year if the rate schedules are revised.

Auditor Johnson, in his report on the expenditures of the last legislature, states that the printing of the journals of the one-house legislature, dropped to \$7,670.68. In some of the bicameral sessions, this expense amounted to \$30,000. Supplies and incidentals amounted to \$4,504.41. Members drew \$38,657.57, this total including mileage and first year's pay. Officers and employees got \$43,103.97. The total expenditures of the session amounted to \$100,678.33.

At the last meeting of the board of educational lands and funds, Attorney General Walter Johnson presented another claim for \$150 for the salary of Assistant Attorney General Robert Nelson. The board refused to approve the claim. The attorney general presented the item to make a record. The question of the legality of the bill for services is now pending before the Supreme court. Pay for several of the attorney general's assistants are also involved in the action.

A half-dozen new irrigation projects are being initiated in the state. Farmers living near Sargent have applied for a permit for the construction of the Millburn-Sargent canal to cost approximate-

ly \$190,000 and irrigate 25,000 acres of land. A section of the WPA act, approved June 30, 1939, allows a maximum of \$52,000 for small projects, the federal government matching local funds in the proportion of three to one. From inquiries that come in from out in the state, attorneys evidently are not

familiar with the act, and information is being furnished by WPA authorities.

So far as front page news is concerned the Dies Committee and the exciting baseball pennant races seem to have run into some stormy European weather.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$140,000.00

This Bank Carries No Indebtedness of Officers or Stockholders.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Charter No. 5770 Reserve District No. 10
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The O'Neill National Bank

of O'Neill, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business on October 2, 1939.

Published in response to call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under Section 5211, U. S. Revised Statutes.

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts (including \$190.51 overdrafts)	\$135,791.01
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	160,241.00
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	46,928.30
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	62,035.00
Corporate stocks, including stock of Federal Reserve Bank	3,000.00
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balance, and cash items in process of collection	393,870.77
Bank premises owned \$3,000.00, furniture and fixtures \$500.00	3,500.00
Real estate owned other than bank premises	1.00
Total Assets	\$805,367.08

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	\$406,014.24
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	89,920.98
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)	105,390.24
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	560.96
Deposits of banks	50,733.51
Total Deposits	\$652,619.93
Total Liabilities	\$652,619.93

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Capital stock: Common stock, 500 total par \$50,000.00, ___	50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided profits	48,847.15
Reserves	3,900.00
Total Capital Account	152,747.15
Total Liabilities and Capital Account	\$805,367.08

MEMORANDA

Pledged assets (and securities loaned) (book value):	
(a) United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities	30,000.00
(b) Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement)	18,000.00
(c) Total	\$48,000.00
Secured liabilities:	
(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law	\$75,932.98
(d) Total	\$75,932.98

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.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1939.

[SEAL] MARJORIE DICKSON, Notary Public.

My Commission expires June 5, 1941.

Correct Attest: Emma Dickinson Weekes, F. N. Cronin, E. F. Quinn, Directors.

(This bank carries no indebtedness of officers or stockholders.)
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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In every 1940 Buick you get the skilled engineering and sturdy quality traditional to Buick—enriched by all the extra value which General Motors science and Buick workmanship can provide

No, you couldn't do what we wanted to do, and do it cheap.

You couldn't set out to top the field, focusing on how much you could put in rather than take out—and with accustomed equipment keep costs down.

You couldn't micro-balance engines, heavy-up frames and running gear, strengthen bodies, enrich upholstery and fittings, improve performance, better the value per inch, per pound and per dollar—and do it with last year's methods.

So we faced it, re-tooled and re-

newed our vast modern plant all over again—put eight million new dollars on the line; the Buick line for 1940.

What did we get for it? Rather ask, what do you get? Listen.

You get a big beautiful brawny car styled to knock your eye out—the fashion pattern for them all next year, just look around and see.

You get a car that positively glitters in its brilliance of action, modern as television in the wondrous way it does things.

You get a marvelously engineered chassis, keeled like a battleship with its torque-tube backbone.

You get for your command that surging, soaring, millrace power of the matchless Dynaflex engine, now electrically balanced after assembly to micropoised perfection!

You get 72 new features, and more. You get pride, joy, satisfaction and thrill—for here you get Buick at its unbeatable best.

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