



Washington has had about two weeks of rainy weather. In spite of that, thousands of tourists have been coming to town to listen to debates on the conscription bill; to see places of historic interest and to ask members of the House and Senate questions about war. These armies of tourists are augmented by hundreds of people who are here looking for jobs and, also, hundreds of others who are interested in selling national defense supplies to Uncle Sam.

The leaders have tentatively set September 20 as the day when Congress can either recess or adjourn. They figure that by the time the selective service bill is out of the way, there will be no other immediately pressing legislation. However, a bloc is still active against adjournment, sine die, feeling that representatives should stay on the job and continue their fight to keep this country out of another war.

The passage of the conscription bill in the House was a foregone conclusion. The anti-draft members concentrated their efforts on what they hoped would be helpful amendments. Just what the bill will finally look like depends upon the few men who are designated conferees. It will be these men who, at last, bring out the completed bill which must then be approved by both houses before it is sent to the President for signature.

The anti-draft bloc in the House was not exclusively made up of isolationists. Most of those who voted against conscription, did so because they did not believe in compulsory draft during peace time, feeling that it is too great an alteration of our traditional system. Many felt that the voluntary enlistment program had not been given a full chance. Many of these members voted for the national guard and reserves bill, feeling that this will give the army sufficient men for training until modernized, mechanized equipment has been acquired. Those favoring the draft, felt that the voluntary program had failed and that selective service was the wisest method to pursue to meet present national defense requirements. Now that the big question has been debated and voted on, there remains much seriousness in the tone of discussions. All of these talks usually end with the expression of the hope that the United States will not be forced into this second world war.

The Third District member has been in constant touch with the Department of Agriculture regarding drouth conditions in some of our counties where farmers need grain. The Department has been asked if it is possible to take some of our surplus grain and give it to these farmers, to be replaced, bushel for bushel, in kind, when these farmers get a crop again. The Department is also opposed to a similar plan embraced in a bill introduced by the Third District member long ago, respecting the liquidation of feed and seed loans.

Needy farmers in drouth districts must continue to turn to the Farm Security Administration and the Farm Credit Administration for aid, according to information given the Third District Member, who has been anxious to release some of the surplus grain to these farmers. The surplus commodities agency will also play some part in the relief of these needy farmers. The battle for these farmers has been and will be continued by the Nebraska delegation which has had several conferences on this subject.

A Nebraska youth who works in one of the Departments here says he is now one of the 650,000 fellow citizens in Washington, but he does not have one neighbor in the sense we know neighbors back home. About 1700 Nebraskans work in this town.

Labor Day brought about the end of what Washington people say is the summer vacation. The stores have about finished their sales of summer goods and the society racketeers are back on the job. The usual program for 20,000 teas, cocktail parties, receptions and musicales has started. That means a gigantic harvest for the caterers, florists, dress shops, photographers and liquor stores.

Senator Ernest Lundeen, who was recently killed in an airplane

crash, was very close to many mid-western representatives who joined him in fighting the conscription bill. Lundeen was born in South Dakota and was a member of the farm bloc which has been fighting for farm legislation. He had planned to sit around the House Chamber during the debate on the conscription bill. He told Nebraska and South Dakota members the day before he left Washington on his fatal trip, that after speaking to a labor group in Minnesota, he would fly back to Washington and aid the anti draft bloc. Probably his last statement to a House member was made on this same Friday, when he expressed fear that compulsory draft during peace time would lead this country into the present war. Lundeen was an outright isolationist.

Diplomatic and army experts who have recently returned to Washington admit that the best informed minds in Europe never dreamed that the present war would take its present form. They admit that England and France were not prepared to wage war and that the events which transpired were so surprising that admissions of misinformation and no information are now made. These experts say that no one today knows what will transpire tomorrow, or within a week or within a month. In all the jittery war talk in Washington today, there is not one word of peace. In fact, talk about peace is frowned on. No one here is talking about peace, but the probability of this nation becoming involved in the present war is the number one topic of conversation. Serious statesmen admit that civilization is paying a tremendous price. There are yet a few who hope that the messages of peace on earth, addressed to humanity nearly two thousand years ago, will emerge from the present chaos.

In spite of statements that unemployment will be unreduced during the coming winter, big business which is here in big numbers, predicts that the business boom which is ahead of us will be the biggest in our history. They admit that the war and national defense are the causes. There is no answer yet to questions as to what will happen when and if peace comes. When that comes, it is admitted here that the farmer will have to supply a lot of hungry people with something to eat. In the meantime, the American farmer is going to be called upon to raise a lot of food for hungry soldiers and sailors and also those who are not in the military services.

Recent visitors to the Third Congressional office include the following: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beckenhauer Sr. and Kenneth, Paul and Virginia Beckenhauer, all of West Point; Former Governor Arthur J. Weaver of Falls City; Mrs. R. H. Hogan of Columbus, and her father, Frank Jacobs of Osage, Iowa; Father Malachy Smith and Father Joel Schevers of Washington, D. C., who formerly lived in Nebraska; Mrs. Earl Nightengale, Sr. and her son, Earl, Jr., who live in New York City and who formerly lived in Norfolk; and Alfred C. Hill, who used to live at Fremont, and his children, Tom and Mary Frances Hill.

The 500 million dollars to be loaned to Central and South American countries, it is said, will be used to enable our neighbors to buy machinery and also to facilitate the orderly marketing of their surplus farm crops. No one really knows just what the money is going to be used for and to whom it will be loaned. Some farm district members who opposed the bill said they were worried more about 91,000 domestic farmers who lost title to their farms than they were about surplus crops in South America.

The best jobs are in private industry according to some members of the army of job seekers here. Young men recently graduated from law schools say it is hard to get a job here unless one is on the civil service eligible lists from which most departments pick their employees. Stenographers jobs are more plentiful now as new forces are added to Uncle Sam's gigantic army of employees. Men in big government jobs find better jobs in private concerns. Jim Farley, former Post Master General gets a bigger job, so far as pay is concerned with a private firm. Leo Crowley, chief of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, is offered a \$75,000 a year job with a big private concern.

The House, some time ago, passed

a bill, providing a time limit for collection of feed and seed loans. The purpose of the measure is to ease the burden of borrowers who have been unable to repay because of repeated years of crop failure. This bill is being held up in the Senate and House members are told that it may die there this session.

National defense legislation takes precedence over everything. Proposed legislation such as the Frazier-Lemke reforestation bill; the cost of production bill and the hog processing tax legislation are neglected in spite of a small group of farm members' efforts to get some recognition.

Nebraska people coming here as tourists or looking for jobs, say there is more war talk in Washington than at home.

Adjournment or recess of this session of Congress is still far off. A majority of the members still feel that the duty of Representatives is to stay on the job and do what they can to keep this nation out of war and at the same time make sure of national defense. Last of September is the best guess now for any kind of recess.

Believe it or not, the National Defense Commission which is acting as an advisory group to the President and the Army and Navy, is preparing to buy material for two million men and has a vision of perhaps many more than that. Equipment is far behind man power. It will be 1942 before all the necessary material and equipment is ready for the maximum man power in the minds of those running our national defense business. Nearly all the money necessary has been appropriated or authorized. It is now up to the commission to get the raw material and the manufacturers to turn out the machinery and goods.

FILLS IMPORTANT POST

The Third District Member has been named chairman of a committee to represent sixty-three Congressmen from nine states in the midwest to keep in constant contact with the National Defense Commission. The particular job is to keep in touch with the Coordinator of Procurement to promote the awarding of contracts for national defense supplies and materials to the midwestern area in at least its proportionate share. The Commission's Coordinator says the policy is, definitely, to "spread business around the country to make a little better economy." The Commission is committed to "distributive buying."

The National Defense Advisory

Commission's Coordinator of procurement is Mr. Don Nelson, an executive vice president of Sears Roebuck. His native state is Missouri. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri. He is most intelligently and sincerely interested in the problems and welfare of the middlewestern states. He has three assistants that possess expert practical knowledge in how and when to buy. One is Col. Robert A. Roos, who operates a number of high grade stores on the Pacific Coast. He is a reserve officer. Another is Mr. Frank Folsom, who runs the Goldblatt stores in Chicago. The third is Mr. Hiram S. Brown, once one of the Montgomery Ward heads. These men have been on the job from five to seven weeks. They ascertain from the Army and the Navy the requirements of each for the expanding Army and Navy establishments.

They assemble from the appropriate Federal departments and bureaus the material information concerning the availability of raw materials, factory and plant facilities, employable labor supply, etc. They send investigators to survey the prospective utility of materials, supply and plants to which their attention has been invited. The country is regionalized for certain purpose of procurement. Purchases may continue to follow the bid and award pattern.

Under existing law, procurement contracts may be negotiated and they will be negotiated to save time in an emergency and to effect a policy of distributive buying. Through distributive buying, purchases will be made throughout the country instead of being allowed to gravitate preponderantly to certain sections and areas.

Members of the Procurement group assure members of Congress that they are anxious to utilize distributive buying so that much of the unemployment in the middlewestern states may be absorbed. The job that these men have undertaken is so gigantic that it amazes members of Congress who have examined it, but these business men seem to know the buying game and they are occasionally, the consternation of some of the Army officers, schooled in a strictly disciplined

procurement routine that moves too slowly in times of great emergency.

Recent visitors to the Third Congressional District office include the following: Mrs. Adelia Anderson of Washington, D. C., who formerly lived in Fremont; Miss Adele Tenbrink of Omaha; Ervine J. Green of Norfolk; Mrs. Millie Chase, who used to live in South Sioux City and who now lives in Washington; and Mrs. T. D. Woodford of South Sioux City.

Believe it or not, officials here say that unemployment in this country will increase this fall and winter in spite of the billions being spent for national defense. While there is some shortage of skilled labor in some industrial sections, employment agencies in the Third District report that many skilled workers are still finding it hard to get jobs.

Nebraskans visiting Washington and ordering T-bone steaks complain to the waiters because the tenderloin has been cut out before the steak is served. The waiters tell these Nebraskans that it is an old Washington custom; that the boss cuts out the tenderloin and sells that separate.

Director Packard of the Nebraska Aeronautics Commission has been in Washington several days looking into the many phases of aviation development and their effect upon Nebraska airports. Mr. Packard has had conferences with Nebraska representatives, and he gives a very glowing picture of aviation in our state. Secondary schools are planned for several Nebraska airports, and much activity is promised for the future. The National Aeronautics Council here announces that one hundred thousand men have applied for a correspondence aviation ground school course. The evidences of the desire for knowledge of aviation give the general impression that in a few years people will know as much about airplanes as they do about automobiles.

FOR HOLT COUNTY NEWS, Read the Frontier. 51-1

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Buy Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance on your Auto 5-10-5 limits for \$12.00. Town Automobiles \$15.00 for same coverage. No restrictions as to use, drivers or mileage driven.

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Smoked, Tendered HAM ROASTS POUND	18c	Tender Juicy BEEF ROASTS POUND	19c
16c AND		15c, 17c AND	

SMOKED TENDERED HAM TO FRY CENTER SLICE PER POUND	29c
FANCY MIDDLE CUT PORK CHOPS, Pound	22c
BACON SQUARES, Pound	9c
FRESH BEEF TO BOIL, Pound	12c
BIG & RING BOLOGNA, Pound	13c
RING LIVER SAUSAGE, Pound	13c

Pork Loin ROASTS POUND	22c	Round and Sirloin BEEF STEAK PER POUND	29c
16c AND			

MORNING LIGHT BARTLETT PEARS, Large No. 2 1/2 Can	21c
Luscious Northwest Bartletts in a good syrup. Selected for size. Delicately flavored, firm fruit for sauce or salad.	
DARK RED SWEET CHERRIES, No. 2 Can	21c
Combine these big Pitted Cherries with Pineapple Tid-Bits and Marshmallows. Cover with whipped Cream or Salad Dressing. Makes a most delicious Salad.	
MORNING LIGHT TOMATOES, 3 No. 2 Cans	25c
Full ripe tomatoes. Cored, peeled and hand packed. Morning Light tomatoes are far superior to the ordinary commercial pack.	

RASPBERRY PRESERVES	
Fresh Raspberries for canning are rather expensive. The Thrifty way to make the most delicious Red Raspberry preserves is to combine the following:	
MORNING LIGHT RED RASPBERRIES, No. 10 Can	69c
PEN-JEL PECTIN, 3 Pkgs For	25c

AUNT DINAH BAKING MOLASSES, No. 2 1/2 Can	15c
Now that the fall baking season is here there should be a can of this popular molasses in every pantry.	
MORNING LIGHT COCOA, 2-Pound Can	18c
Use Morning Light Cocoa for your next Devil's Food Cake. The baking and beverage cocoa that has a richer chocolate flavor than many other brands.	
KRAFT'S CHOCOLATE AND VANILLA ASSORTED CARAMELS, Pound	16c
COCOANUT TAFFY BARS, 2 Lbs. For	21c
Shredded macaroon cocoanut gives these crisp, bar shaped cookies a most delightful flavor.	

Miller's CORN FLAKES LARGE 3 PACKAGES	25c	Red Bag COFFEE POUND	14c	39c
		3 POUNDS		

COUNCIL OAK "FULL-FLAVORED" TEAS 1/2-LB. UNCOLORED JAPAN	21c	32c
Carefully selected teas that are deliciously good when iced or served piping hot.		

ROBB-ROSS PANCAKE FLOUR, Family Bag	19c
For "Perfect Pancakes Everytime."	

GOLDEN BROWN SUGAR, 2-Lb. Bag	11c
PANTRY PRIDE—IMITATION VANILLA EXTRACT, 2—8-oz. bottles	15c
A delightful flavor that does not bake out.	

"THE BETTER BREAD" NANCY ANN POUND LOAF	7c	10c
Sliced, Double Wrapped and "Dated."		

PEANUT BUTTER, 2-Lb. Jar	21c
Has the rich, full flavor of fresh roasted peanuts. Makes delicious sandwiches.	

Oxydol MEDIUM SIZE	8c
LARGE SIZE	20c
GIANT SIZE	55c

TABLE AND PRESERVING CONCORD GRAPES, 4-Pound Basket	17 1/2c
FLAMING TOKAY GRAPES, 2 Lbs. For	13c
CALIFORNIA LETTUCE, 2 Jumbo Heads	13c
COLORADO PASCAL CELERY, 2 Large Stalks	13c
SMOOTH RIPE TOMATOES, 2 Lbs. For	13c