

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor

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REPUBLICAN TICKET

National, State and County

- For President—**HERBERT HOOVER**, of California.
 - For Vice President—**CHARLES CURTIS**, of Kansas.
 - For Congressman, 3rd District—**H. HALDERSON**, of Madison county.
 - For Governor—**DWIGHT GRISWOLD**, of Sheridan county.
 - For Lieutenant Governor—**THEO. W. METCALF**, of Douglas county.
 - For Secretary of State—**FRANK MARSH**, of Madison county.
 - For State Auditor—**GEORGE W. MARSH**, of Lancaster county.
 - For Land Commissioner—**DAN SWANSON**, of Dodge county.
 - For State Treasurer—**T. W. BASS**, of Custer county.
 - For Attorney General—**C. A. SORENSON**, of Lancaster county.
 - For Railway Commissioner—**LLOYD DORT**, of Lancaster county.
 - For State Senator, 22nd District—**ROSS AMSPOKER**, of Keya Paha county.
 - For State Representative, 64th Dist.—**EZRA COOK**, of Chambers.
- Supervisors**
- Second District—**JOHN CARSON**, of Scott township.
 - Fourth District—**L. E. SKIDMORE**, of Ewing township.
 - Sixth District—**JOHN STEINHAUSER**, of Stuart township.

Senator Huey (Kingfish) Long, of Louisiana, Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, Senator Welsh, of Montana, and Senator Gare, of Oklahoma, are to speak in Nebraska this week and next in behalf of the democratic ticket. Last week the democratic leaders claimed they had this state in the sack by 100,000 or more. They must be getting scared when they bring all their "big guns" to Nebraska to tell the dear people how to vote.

JUDGE DICKSON'S LAWSUIT.

A circular addressed to the voters of the Fifteenth Judicial district and signed by five citizens of this county, who sign themselves as a committee of depositors of the Nebraska State Bank, was anonymously circulated in this city last Saturday. The circular in question was printed in Ainsworth, the home of the candidate opposing Judge Dickson, and refers to a law suit that has been filed in the district court of this county against Judge Dickson.

The lawsuit that has been filed in this county is based upon a promissory note and was filed by attorneys for the State Banking department. They did not have to file this action in this county, it could have been filed in any county in the state, where service could be secured on Judge Dickson and he has frequently been in other counties of the state. But it has been filed here and will be tried here, if the banking department ask that it be set down for trial. Judge Dickson could not prevent the case from coming to trial, even if he wanted to. If the attorneys for the plaintiff ask that it be set down for trial Judge Dickson would have to call in another Judge to set the case for trial and try it, or the plaintiff could ask the supreme court and they would assign a judge to come here and try the case.

Then again, the note draws interest, and has been drawing interest all of the time. If the claim is just and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff in the action the amount will be collected, as Judge Dickson is amply able to pay a judgment with interest up to the date of payment. How will this injure any of the depositors of the failed bank?

It would seem to us as if the collection of the assets of this bank was the duty of the receiver of the bank and not of a committee of depositors. The committee has no legal status in the case and is only an advisory body. With that idea in mind does it not look as if there might be something back of this attack and that these men, honorable gentlemen tho they undoubtedly are, were being used by someone

to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. It is a matter of general knowledge that within the past year Judge Dickson has been severe with several men who attempted to interfere with and impede justice in his court by tampering with a jury. Some of these men have been tried, convicted and served terms in jail; others have appeals pending in the supreme court. Many of these men have threatened to get the Judge and they have been active in the campaign against him. Might it not be possible that this element and this influence are working over the signatures of the depositors committee. Think it over.

Not to be out done by the Anti-Saloon League, the Crusaders, an organization in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, last Monday sent out questionnaires to all Congressional and legislative candidates in Nebraska regarding their stand in reference to the Eighteenth amendment. Replies received from the various candidates will be tabulated and published in the daily press at an early date.

Plain Talk

In a recent address, Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, of New York, said some plain words concerning the plight of the farmer.

He pointed out that a leading cause of depression was the failure of farm prices to keep pace with the rising prices of the products of urban workers which they bought—and that no permanent recovery can be expected until farm prices reach reasonable and profitable levels.

Prosperity on the farm means prosperity for every other business, and more money in the pocket of every worker. Today, according to Mr. Sexauer, there are three or four million rural homes that are prospective markets for bathroom fixtures, kitchen appliances, electric lights and labor saving devices and similar commodities. People who live in those homes want to buy—concerns that make the articles want to sell. But they can't sell because the people have no money. Farmers have almost ceased to exist so far as being a market for the products of shop and factory is concerned.

Every progressive American, everyone interested in the nation's welfare, is behind the farmer in his fight. Many believe the solution to be mainly in organization—the banding together of farmers in strong cooperatives that have the size, the financing and the power. The fact that the cooperative movement is making progress in the face of determined opposition by those who are against it for selfish reasons, is good reason for "betting" on our agricultural future.

The Dangerous Driving Age

A serious responsibility rests on parents whose sons and daughters, under the age of 20, drive automobiles. It is their duty to impress upon budding men and women the vital necessity for care, courtesy and obedience to traffic rules at all times.

The most dangerous age for drivers is under 20, according to E. E. Robinson, Secretary of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. Out of every thousand drivers under the age of twenty last year, thirty-nine were involved in accidents. From twenty to twenty-nine, thirty-six drivers out of one thousand had mishaps; there were twenty-seven in the ages of thirty to thirty-nine; twenty in the ages of forty to forty-nine and eighteen out of one thousand in the ages of fifty and over.

Automobile public liability and property damage insurance rates are wholly under the control of their policy holders. Stock casualty companies have established by statistics that the record for drivers under twenty last year was thirty-nine per cent worse than the average; from twenty to twenty-nine it was twenty-nine per cent worse; from thirty to thirty-nine, three and six-tenths per cent better than the average; from forty to forty-nine it was twenty-nine per cent better and in the ages of fifty and over, thirty-six per cent better than the average. In the ages under thirty, accident experience was sixty-four and seven-tenths per cent worse than among drivers beyond that age.

There were 26,410 drivers under the age of eighteen involved in accidents, of which 1,270 were in fatal accidents and 25,140 in non-fatal accidents. From eighteen to twenty-four there were 326,690 drivers in accidents which killed 13,000 persons and injured 313,690.

If parents will constantly emphasize to their children the necessity for safe driving and obedience to traffic regulations, it will be reflected in a diminishing toll of deaths, injury and property damage now exacted by the motor car on streets and highways.

Women Drivers Safer Than Men

If you want to start something in any kind of a gathering ask this question: "Are women safe motor car drivers?"

The statisticians point out that there are at least three operators to every two cars in the United States, and there were 22,347,800 passenger automobiles registered in the United States in 1931. That means that there are something like 33,500,000 operators. Surveys made in many cities and estimates of the Federal authorities indicate that women constitute approximately twenty-five per cent of the total number of these drivers.

The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, which strives constantly to persuade motorists to reduce driving accidents as one of the means of reducing automobile insurance rates, conducted a survey on the subject. Their results were checked with similar investigations made by other agencies. Figures thus obtained show that of the 1,281,400 drivers involved in accident in 1931, women numbered 97,800 or 7.63 per cent. There were 2,460 women in fatal and 95,340 in non-fatal accidents.

In observance of traffic rules and regulations women also stand out. Full statistics are unavailable but reports from a dozen large cities show that women constitute only about 2.53 per cent of those who have to "tell it to the judge."

The other side insists that soft-hearted traffic officers give her the benefit of every doubt and show mercy where there is no doubt at all. Admitting that feminine wiles do count in some instances, it still leaves a margin in favor of the women.

Traffic officers, inspectors, insurance commissioners, police chiefs, magistrates and others in a position to know, were circularized on the question, "Are women safe drivers?" In replies received 77.8 per cent considered the woman a more careful driver than the man; 11.1 thought she exercised at least as much driving care as a man, and 11.1 considered the woman as careless in handling a car.

Men still prefer to think of women as the helpless sex. They like to dismiss them with: "Well, what can you expect of a woman driver?" But in face of the annual automobile accident records, many believe that conditions would improve if some husbands were to climb out from behind the steering wheel and let their wives do the driving.

Can He Last Till Election Day?

New York Herald-Tribune: "How do you stand on the bonus?" is being asked daily of Governor Roosevelt. His enemy Alfred E. Smith has asked the question. His friend "The New York Times" asks it. The day came at Portland when, by speaking out—as did Mr. Hoover—he could take the question out of politics and silence the Legion for all time. The day passed with Franklin D. Roosevelt silent. He is still silent.

On the way to Salt Lake City, a persistent reporter asked Governor Roosevelt what he would do about the beet sugar tariff. The question was certainly of great local relevance, for the train was then in the heart of the sugar region. Said Franklin D. Roosevelt in reply:

"I cannot enter into a discussion of every item on the tariff schedule at this time."

A radically lowered tariff is perhaps the foremost policy on the Governor's list. Yet he refuses to speak out upon one of the most vulnerable of the Hawley-Smoot items. The Democrats of the House made nonsense of the Democratic tariff policy last spring by their embargo taxes on coal and oil. Governor Roosevelt echoes their inconsistency when he refuses to apply his tariff policy where it hurts.

The day before, at Topeka, the Governor did an even more ingenious job of avoidance. He came out passionately for helping the farmer and laid down admirable general principles by which such aid must be tested. But did he say how these principles could be lived up to in a practicable plan? He did not. He left that to "wise minds" of the future—as if "wise

minds" had not consistently failed to evolve such a plan for a decade.

There are other vital issues which the Governor must face before election day. Can there be much question now of how he intends to handle them? In his Columbus speech he showed an acquaintance with Alice in Wonderland and referred to Father William, who balanced an eel on the end of his nose. It is becoming plain that the Governor is undertaking an even more difficult task. He hopes to balance until election day not one eel on the end of his nose, but a good half dozen eels, of varying degrees of size and slipperiness, up as many portions of his anatomy.

The issue left is a simple one. Can a candidate for the Presidency, in an hour of national emergency, win his way to the White House by evading definite issues and dispensing generalities? How long does it take the American people to see through such campaigning? Can the Governor balance his eels until election day?

Why Waste a Year?

Chicago Daily News: For the sake of experimenting with a change in the administration of national affairs—**CAN WE AFFORD TO WASTE A YEAR?**

The news of the outcome in Maine immediately resulted in a loss, through lowered commodity prices of \$100,000,000 to the farmers of the United States. A similar reaction on the stock exchange cost the security owners of the country \$500,000,000. That is only symptomatic of what would happen if on November 8th the country determined to change political leaders at a time when the economic depression had spent itself and unmistakable signs of recovery were on the horizon.

Gov. Roosevelt has declared that the present protective tariff is a ghastly fraud. If he means what he says, his statement can only foreshadow prompt revision of the tariff. It does not require a long memory to recall what always has happened to business and to employment when revision of the tariff was undertaken. It is inevitable that under such conditions every form of business affected in any way by the policy of protection should curtail to the utmost until it knows definitely what the future tariff policy is going to be. No human reaction could be predicted with greater assurance than this.

With the money panic phase of the depression past and more banks reopening than are closing, with the evil of money-hoarding stopped, the outflow of gold transformed to an inflow of the precious metal, with bank deposits going up instead of down, with the price of all sound securities increasing and commodity prices on a slow upward trend, there remain two chief objectives to be attained in the struggle back to prosperity. The first of these is reemployment of the idle by industry, and the second is the restoration of prosperity on the farms. Although the latter is immediately and tremendously affected by the accomplishment of the first of these two purposes, the farm problem is less directly affected by tariff revision than are industry and the men and women employed by industry.

Shall the millions of men and women now out of work and suffering acute

privations because of lack of income be compelled to wait another twelve months while the country experiments with a new leader who thus far has shown neither an adequate understanding of the magnitude of the problems to be met nor anything that remotely approaches a program for meeting them?

That is the question which both leaders in industry and business and those employed, or seeking employment by business and industry, must ask themselves. The policies of the Hoover administration designed to meet the present crisis are known. Most of them have been given effect in legislation, and are now in operation. There is not the slightest vestige of doubt in the mind of any man or woman as to what the Hoover administration, if retained in power, will do with regard to commerce and industry. No man can safely predict what the opposition would do if given power. We do know, although election is less than thirty days off, that Gov. Roosevelt has not yet enunciated a program of economic recovery.

We do know that under the leadership of Garner there was proposed the enactment of a bonus bill which would have cost in immediate cash \$2,300,000,000. We do know that Garner tried to put over a huge pork-barrel bill, also requiring billions of dollars of additional taxes. We do know that every fantastic project which attempted inflation of the currency and cheapening of the dollar had the support of a majority of Garner's followers in that branch of Congress which in the last session was controlled by Mr. Garner.

Under such circumstances how can any thoughtful man or woman fail to recognize that a change in the political and economic leadership this fall would mean not less than a year's postponement of the return to normal conditions of business and employment?

FREE DAY CELEBRATION

Last week we published a list of the business firms that donated merchandise to the Free Day Celebration, held here on October 12, and following is a list of the cash donations received to assist in defraying the expenses of the day:

O'Neill Creamery Co.	\$5.00
Wesley Bolin	2.00
Council Oak Store	5.00
A. Marcellus	1.00
J. C. Penney Co.	5.00
Shoe Hospital, Mr. Ennis	1.00
WNAX Gas Station	3.00
J. C. Parker Oil Station	2.50
George Mellor	1.00
W. H. Harty	1.00
First National Bank	10.00
J. H. McPharlin	1.00
W. B. Graves	1.00
A. E. Bowen	2.50
Mellor Motor Co.	5.00
H. E. Coyne	5.00
O'Neill National Bank	10.00
O'Neill Photo Company	3.00
Walter Stein	1.00
Bazelman Lumber Co.	2.00
John McCless	1.00
L. A. Burgess	1.00
Anton Toy	1.00
Golden Retail Store	5.00
R. R. Morrison	2.00
Texaco Oil Station	3.00
J. H. Bauman	2.00
Medlin & Son	1.00
Susie Horiskey	1.00

W. J. McDonough	1.00
R. F. Griffin	2.50
O. F. Biglin	3.00
Arbutnot & Reka	3.00
Abe Saunto	2.00
D. Abdouch	2.00
Interstate Power Co.	6.00
	\$103.50

Polly—What do they mean when they say that a politician is on a stumping tour?

Ticks—I guess they mean that he is trying to stomp his opponents.—Pathfinder

"When you marry me, darling, you'll have a woman in your home who sure knows how to cook."

"Why, I didn't know you could cook, my dear."

"I can't, but my mother's going to live with us."—Film Fun.

Kidder—Johann came from a long line of notables.

Abitt—You don't say!
Kidder—Yes, he took their hats and coats at white house receptions.—Pathfinder.

"I can't sing. Both my arms are sore."

"But you don't need your arms to sing!"

"No, but I need them to protect myself!"—Film Fun.

GOODYEAR PATHFINDER



6 and 8 "PLIES"

Of the six layers (8 sizes) of Superwired Cord under the Pathfinder tread, two do not run from head to head—they are really cord "breaker strips" and that's what we call them.

as low as \$4.55 EACH in Pairs

Many other tires sell at higher prices. But the Goodyear Pathfinder gives such fine performance that it has become

ONE OF THE 5 LARGEST SELLING TIRES in the world!

Full Over Size	Each	Each in Pairs	Tube
4.40-21	\$5.39	\$5.25	\$1.18
4.50-21	6.10	5.95	1.18
4.75-19	6.97	6.80	1.35
5.00-19	7.38	7.16	1.35
5.25-18	8.35	8.10	1.43
5.50-19	9.40	9.15	1.81
6.00-20	12.05	11.70	2.08
6.50-19	13.59	13.20	2.36

Mounted free at these cash prices. Other sizes in proportion

GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER



TRADE IN YOUR OLD TIRES!

Slippery driving days ahead. Better be ready.

VALUE!
Because Goodyear builds the most tires by millions (the 200,000,000th tire was built last month) Goodyear can give the most value. You get the benefit here PLUS OUR EXPERT TIRE SERVICE.

MELLOR MOTOR CO.

Phone 16 O'Neill, Nebr.

Specials in this issue are to be on sale from October 21st to October 31st, inclusive.

PALMOLIVE SOAP	25c	BACON SQUARES	15c
4 Regular Bars		Per pound	
QUAKER OATS,	15c	STERLING BACON, Half	15c
5-lb. Bags, Each		or Whole Strip per lb.	
NEW POP CORN	25c	PICNIC HAMS	10c
4 pounds		Per pound	
2 lbs. Macaroni and	25c	Niagara Smoked Hams	15c
Spaghetti, All for		Half or Whole, per lb.	
ITEN'S FAIRY CRACK-	20c	FRESH PORK ROAST	15c
ERS, 2 lb. Box		Hams, per lb.	
TABLE SALT	20c	HAMBURGER, All Beef	25c
10-lb. Bag.		2 pounds	
PRUNES, New Crop	23c	FRESH PORK	25c
60-70 Size, 3 lbs.		SAUSAGE, 2 lbs.	
CORN MEAL, Yellow or	15c	PORK STEAK—Ham	15c
White, 5-lb. Bag		Per pound	
PEANUT BUTTER	20c	CABBAGE	\$1.60
Per Quart		Per 100 lbs.	
PORK LIVER	15c		
2 pounds			

R. R. MORRISON

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