

**THE FRONTIER**

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Postoffice at O'Neill, Nebraska as Second Class Matter.

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
Display advertising on Pages 4, 5 and 8 are charged for on a basis of 25 cents an inch (one column wide) per week; on Page 1 the charge is 40 cents an inch per week. Local advertisements, 10 cent per line first insertion, subsequent insertions 5 cents per line.

Every subscription is regarded as an open account. The names of subscribers will be instantly removed from our mailing list at expiration of time paid for, if publisher shall be notified; otherwise the subscription remains in force at the designated subscription price. Every subscriber must understand that these conditions are made a part of the contract between publisher and subscriber.

**NATIONAL AFFAIRS**

By Frank P. Litschert  
Frederick H. Prince, president of the Chicago Stockyards Company, returning from a trip to Europe some time ago, had some harsh things to say about the part played in our government meddling by professors. The Chicago Tribune, of February 1, quotes Mr. Prince as declaring that these professors of the government-meddling type form one of the "chief curses of the country."

"You have only to think back the last ten years upon the difficulties into which we have been drawn because of the influence of the professors to realize that the sooner we get away from this influence the better we will be."

The professors to whom Mr. Prince referred are not, of course, the earnest and patient men and women who are quietly devoting their lives to science and to the proper training of the young men and women of America. They are the professional gentlemen who seem to have a yen for rummaging the government or at least telling Congress and the President how it ought to be run. These men, intensely impractical themselves, (Many of them would get lost if turned loose unattended in the business district of a city as large as Kansas City or Seattle) become imbued with the idea that they could not only run the United States better than any other class of citizens could run it, but steer the course of the world better than Providence can do it—some of them in fact even denying the existence of Providence.

Occupying professional chairs endowed by American business men they propose methods for destroying American business, and for placing the welfare of Europe over that of their own country—a system of biting the hand which feeds one, which could hardly be improved on for its efficiency and ingratitude.

That this statement is not exaggerated is evidenced by the fact that most of this political professional group has during the past decade advocated every internationalist doctrine calculated to benefit Europe at the expense of America, and every socialist scheme calculated to undermine American business stability and individual initiative and enterprise. Free trade, the League of Nations, government ownership—these are sufficient to prove the case.

To go back to Mr. Prince. Asked about the war debts he said:

"Never mind about Europe. If we take care of our own back yard she'll take care of hers. We aren't so poor and we aren't so miserable, but it's time we were engaging in a big measure of common sense. Chuck out the professors; declare a moratorium on farm and general business debts, and forget about Europe. That will lead us somewhere."

Here is some excellent advice for the professional group which Mr. Prince criticises so severely. If they will adopt it, the benefit will accrue not only to America at large but to the so-called higher educational institutions of the United States as well.

**THE MORAL OF THE DECLINING POUND**

Chicago Tribune: The continuing decline of sterling provides the American people with a clear warning of what lies ahead of a nation which heedlessly piles tax upon tax. The political advantages of this policy may seem to justify it for a time, but the day of national humiliation cannot be postponed indefinitely. Taxes in Britain have absorbed a large part of the British reserve of capital and have severely handicapped British industry. The English people have been eating their savings and the fact is reflected in the decline of their money in the terms of sounder currencies.

The British made the ruinous mistake of bleeding white their going industries and their solvent individuals. This was done in the belief that the money so acquired could be used to better advantage if redistributed to those in moribund industries like coal mining. The result has been that the coal mining industry is still moribund, while men who call themselves miners,

though they may not have dug a pound of coal in five years have come to regard idleness as a virtue and a living at the expense of others as a right.

The dole provided a bare subsistence for a time, but now, with a decline of the pound to two-thirds of its former value, even that miserable minimum will have to be lowered. A large part of what the British population eats and wears must be bought abroad with gold. As the value of the pound declines the purchasing power of the dole must also decline.

Of course, it is not only those on the dole who suffer. Every Englishman will find his income will buy less and less as time goes on. Thus far the cost of living in Great Britain has not risen in step with the decline in the value of British money, but the rise in living costs cannot be permanently avoided. Certainly the scheme of the government to stabilize the pound through the agency of a huge government fund for speculation in foreign exchanges will fail of its purpose, just as the farm board's half billion dollars failed to stabilize prices of wheat and cotton.

The example of Britain is there for the enlightenment of American office holders who may be tempted to increase the tax extortions in this country as a humanitarian measure. If we in this country employ the taxing power to destroy the solvent in the vain attempt to rescue the insolvent we shall reap the same harvest of disaster which the British are now garnering.

**LIVESTOCK SALE.**

McCook Tribune: Old stockmen of southwestern Nebraska saw a glimmer of how it "used to be" at the McCook livestock exchange, when a large crowd of local farmers and a number of buyers from outside bartered for horses and mules and paid premiums as high as \$125 a head. A spirited exhibition of bidding was displayed by those attending the stock event at the C. W. Poore pavilion here. Stockman Williams of the Kansas City horse and mule market, Stephens, representative from Omaha, and Curt Martin of Curtis were three leaders in the buying campaign of the group which came from distances to see the stock. Farmers are getting out early in the season and securing power to carry on the work of cultivation and planting in the coming spring, according to the showing of interest which prevailed at the exchange. They were anxious to get some of the prize stock which was offered for sale. Most all of the bids hit marks from \$50 to \$65 as the auctioning contest moved back and forth among the farmers and stockmen. Two of the lead animals which were led out to the crowd, mares, went at the top price of \$125 each. Another pair of fine strong horses were sold at \$100 each. The appearance of the eastern stock organizations at the McCook pavilion is notice of the fact that a circulation over the state is prevailing and that some of the species of western animals will be taken from their native lands to carry on in foreign fields.

**"MARK" ALL FOREIGN GOODS**

Industry and Labor: A bill requiring all foreign goods to be marked with the name of the country in which manufactured was introduced in the National House on January 3 by Representative Martin of Massachusetts.

"This bill does not call for any discrimination against foreign goods," Martin said, "it merely broadens the advantage of the American buyer so he can, if he wishes, buy goods which will take American workmen off the streets and put them back to work, where the earning power will help expand the purchasing power of the country and help end the depression." The bill is entirely meritorious and such a law would prove expedient. It certainly ought to have the unqualified support of industry and industrial workers.

**ASSESSORS MEET AT LINCOLN**

State Journal: Fifty county assessors meeting with State Tax Commissioner Smith in annual convention indulged in a spirited debate Wednesday afternoon over a report of Chairman Fred Moeller of the committee on real estate recommending a 25 per cent reduction in the assessed valuation of real estate, as a working basis for a cut which may be made April 1 when real estate is to be revalued for taxation under a new law passed by the legislature. The result was a recommendation that assessors should use their judgment as to the amount of reduction.

Commissioner Smith who met with the committee as a spectator said the recommendation was a compromise, some committeemen desiring a reduction of 20, some 25 and some 30 per cent.

In the face of a reduction of 17 per cent in lands and 15 per cent in town lots ordered by the state board last year, County Assessor Greenleaf of Omaha opposed a flat reduction and also alleged 25 per cent was too much. He told of the unfairness a flat cut would cause Douglas county where much city property in an old part of the city, on the river, is continuing to

go down in value and will continue, and other parts of the city which has a bright future as to values and will undoubtedly increase in value. He said it was only a gentlemen's agreement, anyway, and no county assessor is obliged to follow the recommendation.

Greenleaf also said there is to be another revaluation next year and while there should be a reduction this year there might be need of another next year, so a conservative action should be taken this year. He urged leaving the reduction or assessment of property to the discretion of county assessors.

Assessor Muir desired to leave only town lots to the discretion of assessors and favored the flat reduction of 25 per cent in farm lands as the cheapest way to revalue.

Roscoe Lemmon of Dawson county said the word would go out that assessors had agreed upon a 25 per cent cut in real estate if the original motion prevailed, and as this was impossible of carrying out he moved to amend by recommending that the revaluation be left to the discretion of assessors as to the amount of change in valuation. This was adopted after further discussion.

J. W. Yockey of Custer favored the discretionary action of assessors, although it was explained that the real estate committee did not mean a flat cut of 25 per cent on all real estate, but on an average on all lands and lots in the county.

Secretary George Weber of Columbus suggested that real estate in his county could be assessed in the assessor's office without sending precinct assessors out to revalue real estate, as the lands there are well classified by precincts, and thus save expense of the present pay of \$5 a day for precinct assessors. Only a little extra help would be needed in the office.

It had been stated by Tax Commissioner Smith that the cost of assessing property in the state last year was \$409,000.

Arthur H. Barstler of Nebraska City, said in his county it was planned first to have the precinct assessors equalize any inequalities they might find in their precinct real estate values, and then to apply a percentage reduction.

R. W. Daggett of Falls City, chairman of the convention, favored this plan as he said it would be impossible to apply a market value to lands this year. Barstler said it must be remembered that precinct assessors must certify to the valuation of real estate returned by them.

One county assessor said the plan in his county is to call in two precinct assessors each day and revalue the land in the office.

Tax Commissioner Smith said in five counties where the classification board had been at work a flat percentage reduction could be used in revaluing real estate.

Others spoke of revaluing in the county assessor's and county board's office without sending out precinct assessors to bring in schedules, and there were indications that this would be the plan followed by many.

Greenleaf said the cost of enforcing the intangible tax law in Douglas county had been \$65,000 while the tax revenue received was only \$44,956. He suggested that if the legislature is to repeal this law, intangibles could be assessed on a percentage basis of their face value and this added to the taxpayer's personal schedule and thus make a saving in cost of assessing. He opposed changing the law from \$5 a day for precinct assessors to a basis of the number of schedules turned in. He suspected that city precinct assessors might make a killing turning in schedules on real estate and other property if they were paid 30 cents a schedule and received 50 cents in the country.

One assessor said the pay per schedule would be unfair to rural assessors and make money for town and city assessors.

Chairman O. E. Taylor of the committee on livestock reported a recommended schedule of values for listing livestock for taxation. The report was adopted, although some protested that they were too high. Few changes were made in the list adopted one year ago. The schedule adopted is:

Cattle—Yearling \$10; two year olds \$15; three year olds \$20; milch cows \$20 to \$30; other than milch cows \$20; fat cattle, April 1 market price, less cost of transportation; bulls, registered and unregistered, \$35.

Horses—Yearlings, \$10 to \$15; two year olds, \$15 to \$25; three year olds and over, \$30 to \$60; ponies and plugs, \$10 to \$20; stallions, \$75 to \$100.

Mules—Yearling, \$15 to \$20; two year olds, \$20 to \$30; three year olds and over, \$50 to \$75; jacks, \$75 to \$100.

Dogs, each, \$10; poultry, per dozen, \$5; hogs, market price less cost of transportation; sheep and goats, market price, less cost of transportation; stands of bees \$2.50 each.

Grain—Market price, less cost of transportation.

Senators Hawxby and Frush were invited to address the meeting. Hawxby told of efforts of the legislature to reduce taxes without crippling the state, counties, or their subdivisions. Frush spoke of the proposed income, and sales taxes and expressed dislike to any new form of taxation, as people, not things, pay all taxes.

**LINCOLN WINS IN FIRE PREVENTION CONTEST**

An international committee of judges has proclaimed Lincoln first and Omaha second in all Nebraska for effectiveness in fire prevention work.

These awards were made in the contest conducted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the winners being selected from detailed reports of Fire Prevention Week activities sent in by the various cities.

The records indicate that there was a large increase in the number of cities reporting and a great improvement in the effectiveness of the campaign.

Of the cities reporting in the United States, 77 suffered no loss by fire during the week of October 2nd to 8th, 76 escaped damage from burning during Fire Prevention Week, October 9th to 15th, and 79 reported no fire loss throughout the following week. This is a total of 232 fireless weeks covered by the period of this special fire prevention observance. The fire loss in the cities submitting such records, as compared with the average weekly loss of the same cities for the previous year, showed a reduction of 46 per cent.

The records augur well for the coming year. It is the year-round effectiveness of cities and towns in preventing fires that counts most. The activities in October give impetus to the campaign against fire waste which must be waged continually. Since individuals rarely think of their own part in preventing fires, it is incumbent upon the civic organizations in their communities to bring the matter to their attention—not only in October but also at regular intervals during the year.

**GOLDEN WEDDING**

In the issue of the Alhambra, California Post-Advocate of January 25, 1933, appears a double column photograph of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kline, formerly of this city, but who have for the past quarter of a century been residents of California, and a write-up of the celebration of their Golden Wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have many friends in this city and county who tender congratulations on their anniversary. Following is the account of the celebration, as taken from the California paper:

"Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kline, 412 Egley avenue, were honored at a recent luncheon by a number of members and friends of Sorosis Circle number three of the Garvalia Community Church, in honor of their golden wedding anniversary. A large cake with golden decorations and the lettering 1883 to 1933 centered the table. Mr. and Mrs. Kline were presented with a large basket of flowers and a five dollar gold piece from the group. Those present were Mrs. Fred Pickrell, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Coffey, Mrs. Gunner Holmes, Mrs. J. O'Connor, Mrs. L. H. Wright, Mrs. Naomi Keeler of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cowan, Mrs. Ella Cant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Craven, Mrs. John Craven and two children, Mrs. Anna White, Mrs. A. McGuffie, Mrs. Al Clemens, Mr. and Mrs. Al Reynard, Mrs. George Grey, Mrs. May R. Hayes, Mrs. J. F. Supple, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Nelson, Mrs. C. Gilkey, Mrs. Meskimmen, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hoye.

"A reception was held Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Kline at the home of their son, Donald Kline, 404 South Vali avenue, Montebello, with eighty guests present. Mr. and Mrs. Kline were married in Sharpville, Indiana, January 18, 1883. They have six children all living, five of whom were present Wednesday. Their children are Virgil Kline of Ewing, Nebr., Merle Kline and Otto Kline of Los Angeles, Mrs. Maude Gilkey of Wilmar, Rev. Leo Kline of Long Beach, and Donald Kline

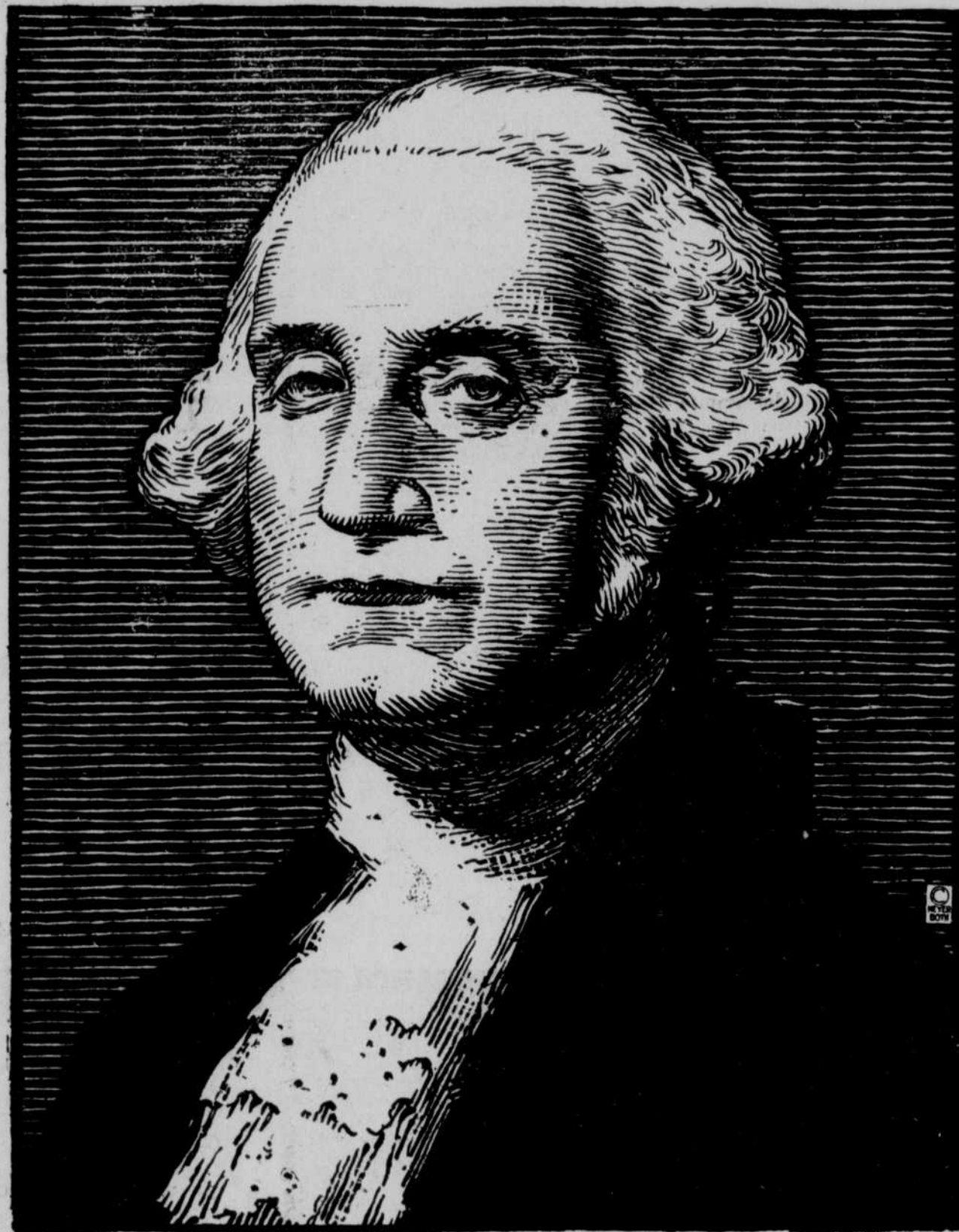
of Montebello. They have ten grand-children. Another wedding ceremony was performed for Mr. and Mrs. Kline at the reception, with their son, Rev. Leo Kline reading the marriage service. Donald Kline sang "I Love You Truly" preceding the ceremony. The wedding march was played by Mrs. L. E. Sheard of Wilmar. Mr. Kline wore the same coat in which he was married fifty years ago, and Mrs. Kline was attractively gowned in a beige silk and wool dress with a corsage of rosebuds.

"Mr. and Mrs. Kline have lived here for twenty-six years. Each of the children presented their mother and father with a five dollar gold piece, and many beautiful presents were given to the honored couple. Mr. Kline presented his wife with a new wedding ring.

"Appointments at the reception were carried out in gold and white. Individual golden cakes on golden doilies, and surrounded by yellow and white lilies marked each place."

**THE NEW FORD**

Last Saturday the Mellor Motor Co. received one of the new 1933 Ford V-8 cars and it looks like a real automobile. It has new and distinctive lines and does not look anything like the old time Fords. It has a longer wheel base, roomier bodies and increased power and speed. Since its arrival last week hundreds of people have visited the show rooms of the Mellor Motor Co. and inspected the new car and the general opinion of the people who have viewed the car is that Ford has at last produced a real automobile and as nice a looking car as there is on the road. If you want to see a real classy car drop around to Mellor's and see the 1933 Ford.



**George Washington**

1732-1799

**LET US pause to honor the memory of that handful of men whose untiring struggle against great odds brought victory to a weak nation and laid deep the beginnings of our happiness. Let us remember with reverence the man who forsook wealth, ease and influential friends to lead his countrymen in the war for liberty: George Washington American.**