

THE FRONTIER

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According to the daily press there are 100 places in Wichita, Kans., that are defying the law and selling beer openly. Is it possible that they are going to change in dry Kansas to the wet side of the fence?

A SHATTERED PROMISE

Ohio State Journal: One is almost tempted to suggest that the American delegation at the London economic conference pack up and come home. It has been insulted and humiliated, and is being made the butt of malicious and unwarranted attack by groups of other delegates.

The conference is not of America's making. It was devised by the nations of Europe for the removing of the awful burden of post war depression from their own shoulders. The United States consented to attend only after repeated requests—pleadings, in fact—and representations that her presence was necessary if the world were to be saved.

Our delegation sailed in the hope of being able to contribute something to the alleviation of suffering in other parts of the world. It was recognized and admitted there was little that it could do for the advantage of the United States.

Knowing the usual tenor of international conference and the jealousies of European nations for America's near self-sufficiency we sought protection only upon one point before we consented to attend the meeting, namely, the debt question. It was agreed without audible reservation by all the nations participating that this subject would not be discussed. With that promise in hand Uncle Sam went to the conference willing to do all in his power to help his neighbors in distress, despite the fact that he had an enormous job of his own at home upon his hands.

But before he was fairly seated at the conference table, England demanded that the debts be reduced by so great an amount as to equal cancellation. France objected to giving the chairmanship of the important monetary committee to Delegate James M. Cox, insisting that she, or some nation friendly to herself, have it. And throughout the assembly the harassment of the United States is being plotted.

The United States, great and independent nation that it is, does not need to stand for this kind of treatment. America is sitting atop the economic world such as it is. It has the upper hand of every nation represented. Its delegates should not be asked to take European insults or permit themselves to be made the targets of European cabals.

If Europe is not sincere in its desire for a straightforward conference, nor has any real intention of finding a solution to the economic problems of the world by which all concerned may profit, there is no use of the United States remaining there longer.

If this is to be a poker game, the object of which is for every nation represented to out-wit every other for its own distinct advantage and for the distinct loss of the rest, we might as well withdraw now as later. We can get along without Europe better than Europe can without us, and especially without Europe's deceitful, faith-breaking tactics.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By Frank P. Litschert

The progress of the London conference during its first week brought out one salient fact—that while the French, the British and the Italian delegations probably knew exactly what they wanted, there was no such unanimity of opinion among the members of the American delegation. As Senator Couzens very pertinently pointed out, the first thing that would have to be done by the members of the American official family would be to decide on a policy, either of nationalism or internationalism. It was evident, as he pointed out, that little could be accomplished by a delegation that was neither one nor the other, only a mixture of both.

All of which strengthens the belief in many quarters that there has been no unanimity of opinion in the President's official family on international affairs. For example, there are leading supporters of the administration including Secretary of State Cordell

Hull, who are internationalists, especially where the question of the tariff is concerned. They want tariffs reduced under the mistaken belief that the way to restore prosperity is to throw the American market open to the competition of the poorly paid labor of Europe and Asia and the hope of benefitting abroad.

On the other hand, there are prominent supporters of the administration who disagree with Mr. Hull and the proponents of the free trade school of thought. Among these are no less personages than Professor Moley, one of the President's chief advisors, who is reported not to think so much of what can be accomplished at London, and Mr. Bernard Baruch, who is said to feel that it will be impossible to raise further the standard of living and to restore prosperity in America, if this standard is to be subject to the assault of flood of cheap imports from Europe.

Evidently the schism extends to the American delegation at London which is neither fish nor fowl when it comes to the question of nationalism versus internationalism. We are informed, unofficially of course, that measures had been taken for international stabilization of currency and the eventual return to the gold standard. Securities and commodity markets took a short but sharp nose dive. Then came the announcement from Washington that no such step was contemplated. Then followed a recovery in the markets but an increase in the temperature of the London conference.

Next we got the news that the American delegation was to propose a ten per cent horizontal slash in tariffs. Hardly had the acclaim from the lips of the internationalists faded to an echo, before we were informed that once again the public had been misled by idle rumor. In fact, Mr. Hull has been compelled to raise the complaint that the rumor factory has been so zealous in its overtime activities that the peace and good will of the conference is endangered. Mr. Hull is still sure that the boys will get together and accomplish a lot for humanity before the conference is over.

Back in the United States, however, where we are influenced more by the shadow of the Washington Monument, and the whirl of the pheasant, than the shades and mellow tones of internationalist diplomacy, there is a growing feeling that perhaps the country would have continued its march back to normalcy at a more rapid pace if the economic conference had been postponed for a year or two. There are some iconoclastic enough to express the opinion that even now it is not too late to recall the American delegation and call it a draw.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

In bright contrast to the usual experience of the past three years, the Department of Commerce's latest "Survey of Current Business" makes encouraging reading. During May practically all important indicators of production were appreciably higher than in May, 1932; improvement in basic lines, such as automobiles and textiles, has been strikingly substantial. Prices, for both commodities and securities, are advancing as a result of general business improvement, plus stimuli of inflation and other proceedings designed to lift price levels. Employment and pay-roll increases have likewise been marked. Specific information on particular phases of business follows:

Commodity Prices—Most pronounced advance made in farm prices, with change of 15 per cent from March 11 to May 13.

Domestic Trade—Car loadings show consistent improvement. Retail sales up. Commercial failures on the down-grade. Advertising lineage has increased, partly due to seasonal trends.

Finance—Stock prices well up, partly because of inflation prospects. Bond market has been irregular, but greatly improved. Banking during May showed steady reduction in member bank borrowings from Federal Reserve, and an easier credit situation.

Construction—The first sign that the construction industry is sharing in general business revival appeared in May, when indicated building outlays ran 128 per cent above April. This is the first time in four years that residential building was greater in May than in April. The industry confidently expects a heavy and sustained building boom in the near future. It is officially estimated that the country is short 500,000 homes. Heavy industrial building is likewise pending.

Automobiles—Trend has been upward, with bulk of activity centered in low price field. Exports well ahead of last year.

Lumber—Production behind consumption, and stocks being disposed of. Little price improvement. Like the construction industry, lumber looking forward to building revival.

Farm—Prices show steady rise. Wheat has made good record; corn has

jumped still more sharply. Farm employment gains.

Steel—Since March there has been rapid expansion in production schedules—far ahead of last year. In price, scrap has shown best advances, with moderate improvement in finished products.

Textile—In April, the industry was 12 per cent better than in March, 31 per cent over April, 1932, and but 15 per cent below the 1923-25 average. Wool consumption and prices consequently rising.

Foreign trade is still in a state of coma. During April, both imports and exports declined; little if any improvement since then. The foreign trade problem will not necessarily improve with general industrial recovery—the imposing array of tariff barriers, embargos, etc., in the major countries are the principal difficulties.

These difficulties are among the reasons for the World Economic Conference. So far the Conference has not been a roaring success. As expected, war debts made an early appearance, and were greeted by cheers and cat-calls, depending on what flag the delegation represented. European position is that no discussion of world economics can overlook the debts; American position is that they should be considered at another meeting, and that the present conference should confine itself to matters programmed. Further disruption will doubtless follow actions of countries in meeting current debt installments, and the American response. France defaulted completely and received a rather biting note in reply—the intimation was that countries would be given debt consideration on the basis of their past record in paying, which puts France at the end of a long list. England paid in part, as did Italy. Finland alone paid in full; it has had a perfect record to date. Its installment was, naturally, small; however, Finland's population is but 3,500,000 and it has never been a rich nation. The American government sent Finland a flattering note, and recorded its willingness to reconsider her debt at any time.

Even if the Conference manages to survive the war debt controversy, there will be plenty left to fight over. In spite of conferences at Washington, additional trade barriers have been erected. Disarmament is still over the horizon, and seems destined to stay there. If the Conference fails there will undoubtedly be a wave of economic and social nationalism of an unprecedented scale so far as the modern world is concerned. The United States in self-defense, will have to fall in line and build her barriers with the others.

PROGRESS

Louisville Times: Sentiment for world peace probably has one tangible result—most nations seem to prefer now to fight without actually declaring war.

ONE ELEMENT ASSURED

Lowell Evening Leader: The birth rate may be declining, but P. T. Barnum's observation will probably be just as true as ever.

BABY-TENDING SCIENCE

San Antonio Evening News: Refuting the new psychologists, Dr. W. C. Beasley of John Hopkins says that rocking and tossing the baby do no harm. However, careful parents will not stand the tot on its head.

The following Frontier readers have advanced their subscriptions during the past month: Mrs. Mary Spindler, Blair; Anton Nissen, Page; Frank Harnish, Norfolk; Ed. Dricoll, Phoenix, Ariz.; Henry Schacht, O'Neill; Edward Adams, Chambers; John D. Pruss, Emmet; E. J. Mack, Atkinson; First National Bank, Atkinson; Mrs. A. J. Handlon, Seattle, Washington; Martin Bazelman, O'Neill; Mrs. Mary Kelley, O'Neill; Mrs. Emma Maring, Emmet.

C. F. W. Lehmann, one of the pioneer settlers of the south country, was a pleasant caller at this office last Friday, extending his subscription to this household necessity. Mr. Lehmann's subscription expired on June 20th and on June 23rd he called and advanced his subscription. How happy the average editor would be if all their readers were as prompt as this South Fork gentleman. Mr. Lehman says that small grain is looking exceptionally good in the Chambers Valley and that corn never looked better in that section than it does today.

A delegation of Norfolk Boosters, headed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Drum Corps, were in the city for a half hour yesterday near noon. They are boosting for a celebration that is being put on there on July 14, under the auspices of the American Legion. The main feature of the celebration will be "The Battle of St. Mihiel" which is classed as one of the World's foremost fireworks spectacles. While in the city the boosters gave away hundreds of passes for admission to a baseball game at Norfolk on July 10. From here the boosters went

west to Atkinson and intended going home through Orchard, Brunswick, Osmond and Pierce.

CATTLE ARE KILLED BY LIGHTENING.

Two head of cattle were killed by lightning, this Thursday noon, at the Grover Shaw ranch southwest of O'Neill. They were large ones belonging to Arthur Burge. This is the third or fourth loss reported so far this summer from lightning.

"HAND BILL" NEWSPAPERS COMMENCING TO FOLD UP.

Independence (Iowa) Bulletin-Journal: A short time ago a gentleman appeared in this city with one of those monstrosities known as a mimeograph daily reminder and had some patronage. It seems peculiar that business men fail to realize the large amount of money the newspapers have in property investment and the good-sized payrolls that are spent in the community. This gentleman came here with practically no investment, succeeded in convincing some of the local business men at least that his advertising scheme had some merit. They soon found out differently so he moved on to greener fields. How anyone can conceive that these poorly printed, tossed around sheets can stimulate business is more than most of us can see. Anyone who pays for a subscription to a newspaper will pay more attention to its advertising than to a sheet that is left on a porch.

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home and help his wife with her spring cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are of no use around the house."

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped, turned and remarked:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."—Rochester Y. M. C. A. Weekly.

Zyze—Mrs. Ipswich certainly has a backward husband.

Zuves—What! I thought he was very bold and persistent.

Zyve—Just the same, he's backward, for every time she thinks she's rid of him he's back again.—Pathfinder.

"Why, Jimmie," exclaimed a mother to her five-year-old hopeful, aren't you ashamed to call your auntie a dumbbell? Go to her at once and tell her you are sorry."

"Auntie," said the little man, "I'm awfully sorry you're a dumbbell."—Pathfinder.

TRICKS of MAGIC EXPLAINED by Will L. Lindhorst

HOW TO PRODUCE SELECTED CARD FROM YOUR POCKET



Before doing this trick secretly place two cards, any kind, in your pocket. Then when you are ready to do the trick take three more cards from a pack, and ask some one to select one of the three but without naming the card. You note and memorize the arrangement of the three cards, place them in your pocket with the others, and remember whether you have placed them on top or below the first two cards. Withdraw the first two cards from the pocket, holding them face down, and tell the person that one card—the selected one—remains in the pocket. Ask the person to name the card he selected and you reach in the pocket, at the same time picturing in your mind how the three cards were arranged. If you remember correctly, it will be easy for you to extract the selected card from the three and you can then leave the remaining two in the pocket and do the trick over again.

HOW TO MAKE A COIN PASS THROUGH YOUR SLEEVE



Before doing this trick take two identical coins, conceal one between two of the buttons on your coat sleeve, where it will be held, and hold the other in your hand. Then inform onlookers that you will drop the coin, which you show in your hand, into your sleeve, and produce it from outside the sleeve. Bend your arm, drop the coin down the sleeve, and immediately draw your hand, which is shown empty, over the buttons of the sleeve, bringing forth the hidden coin. As the coins are both alike, the audience will be mystified and will likely examine your sleeve for a hidden hole through which the coin could have dropped. In the meanwhile you can lower your arm and let the coin inside the sleeve drop into your hand.

In The WEEK'S NEWS

QUIZZES BANKERS—Little known a few weeks ago, Ferdinand Pecora has won national recognition as counsel for the Senate committee which has been investigating

Wall Street private banking practices. Photo shows Pecora at work.



SOLONS AMUSED—"Gold" pocket-pieces, distributed on behalf of Sunny Jim, famous newspaper ad character of the Hecker H-O Company, amused nation's legislators this week when presented with the thought that "at least it was something in their pocket." Photo shows group of Congressmen chuckling over their "nest-eggs."



INNOVATION—Mrs. Curtis B. Dall, daughter of President Roosevelt, has started a new vogue by serving her salads as an appetizer at the beginning of the meal instead of following the meat course. Picture shows her beginning a meal with a salad.



SPEED ACE—Louis Meyer, who broke track records to win the famous Indianapolis Speedway auto race in which three were killed. Meyer is the second man to win the speed classic twice.

SUMMER FURS—White summer fur trims this luxurious negligee worn by Ginger Rogers, pretty screen star.

WINNER—Robert Wooley, New Auburn, Wisconsin, farmer who was selected from hundreds of other entrants as winner of a contest staged by Singin' Sam, popular basso. Wooley will get a new car as his prize.