

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor

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ALONG THE SIDE

Speakeasies in South Omaha anticipated the repeal of national prohibition several weeks ago by going on the old saloon price schedules of before the war for hard liquor and drinks now are selling for fifteen cents with a free beer chaser thrown in and pints of fairly non-poisonous may be had for six bits. Drinks were a quarter and pints a dollar in most places before the cut. The reduction in prices is spreading to downtown Omaha, and the move is said to have been made for the purpose of keeping the boys at home when the final formalities of national repeal are completed on December 5 and the bordering states of Iowa and Missouri begin the legal sale of intoxicants. The problem of enforcement in Omaha and other border towns until Nebraska repeals its state prohibition amendment and its present dry laws, will be a serious one. Particularly in Omaha, where, in addition to Council Bluffs, just across the river, there are suburban sections of the city, such as Carter Lake, which are separate municipalities of Iowa with only an imaginary line dividing them from the city proper. Rigid enforcement in the city as a consequence will be a physical impossibility without a vast and active army of federal, state, county and city agents and police at a probably prohibitive cost to the taxpayers and which they would be loth to assume. The same condition will prevail in western Nebraska which borders on Colorado and Wyoming, both of which will be legally wet. It is probable, however, that the same policy of non-enforcement which prevailed on beer until Nebraska's beer law went into effect, will be pursued by the several enforcement agencies in the state, with attempts at enforcement only in cities and villages where a majority of the voters demand it.

A favorable solution of two "IFS", however, may permit the legal sale of hard liquors in Nebraska before the next regular state election, at which the constitution provides amendments to the state constitution may be submitted or repealed. The national amendment already is out and doesn't concern Nebraska or any other state any more unless it should be desired to vote upon it for sentimental reasons. "IF" the attorney general should give an opinion that a special session of the legislature could submit a repeal amendment at a special election, constitutionally, and at the same time repeal or amend the statutory enforcement act, and "IF" Governor Bryan could be prevailed upon to call such a special session, it might be done provided the courts didn't kick it over. Which last is another "IF".
L. C. P.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

The NRA has its pioneering work behind it. Now it is gradually developing into a more rational, better organized government bureau. Last change gave the blue eagle five definite branches. They cover, in groups, Extractive Industries, Construction and Machinery, Chemicals, Leather and other Manufacturers, Trades, Services, Textiles and Clothing. Each branch has an administrator all its own, making a sort of five-man cabinet to Big-Shot Administrator Hugh Johnson. Persons who wish to report a code violation to the NRA have only to go to the post office, procure a blank, fill it out and file it with the local NRA compliance officer. He makes an effort to fix matters up, and if he fails he passes it on to his immediate superior, the Divisional Administrator. He takes a crack at it, and in event of failure, sends it up to the National Compliance Board. If it flops, General Johnson gets it next. If necessary, he can turn the charge over to the Federal Trade Commission of the Attorney General.

General Johnson always has a lot of fights on his hands. Most recent was with the Federal Reserve Board's Bulletin. It said that late industrial declines have occurred most severely in industries which have been affected by codes. The General shook his head, growled menacingly, barked out that the situation was precisely the reverse of that, and that code industries have been going forward. So the

reader can take his choice. A more important fight of the battling General's is his long-standing feud with Ford. The other day he traded in his government Lincoln for a Cadillac, announced that Ford would get no government contracts. Showdown will come soon, when automobile makers are required to send in their employment statistics. If Ford refuses, as everyone believes he will, next round will probably take place in the courts.

The business picture is confusing. Best of late signs is in the quarterly income reports. The utility group was the only one to make a poor showing so far as profits were concerned; steel, motors, chemicals, etc., produced definite advances for the nine months as compared with last year. One of the most striking changes was General Motors, which for three-quarters of the year, had an 800 per cent jump in profits.

Current indicators aren't so good. Steel operations were recently down to 28 per cent of capacity, where 59 per cent was reached in the second quarter. The index of automobile production slipped to 46, with seasonal adjustment made, where it was 60 last quarter. Electric power output had a decrease, instead of the normal seasonal increase. Carloadings reversed the favorable trade of other late months.

NEBRASKA NOVEMBER REPORT ON CROPS

Corn yields are below those of last year averaging 22.5 bushels per acre and producing 229,950,000 bushels. Potatoes with a yield of 73 bushels are exceeding earlier expectations, says the State and Federal Division of Agricultural Statistics. The production of small grain, forage and hay crops was below normal. Sugar beets are excellent.

Corn will yield an average of 22.5 bushels per acre producing 229,950,000 bushels this year as compared to 269,293,000 bushels last year and the five year average of 230,002,000 bushels. The quality is somewhat below normal due to drought and hot weather during the past summer. In general, central, east central and northeastern Nebraska will have a fairly good crop this year. Other districts of the State especially south central and southeastern districts will have much less than an average crop. District average yields vary from 15 bushels in south eastern Nebraska to almost 30 bushels in east central Nebraska. Corn in western, north central, southwestern and south central districts will average from 16 to 18 bushels per acre. Weather conditions during September hastened maturity and the first killing frost came late in the season with the result that no injury resulted from frost.

The average yield of potatoes is 73 bushels and the production 8,760,000 bushels as compared with 8,775,000 bushels last year and the five year average of 9,404,000 bushels. The state average yield of potatoes greatly exceeded earlier expectations due to a remarkable recovery of the crop in the commercial potato district of western Nebraska. With the exception of parts of northeastern Nebraska, the farm crop was generally extremely poor and in many instances a failure. However, since more than half of the state acreage is in the western district and since this district will yield more than 100 bushels per acre, the state average yield is estimated at 73 bushels per acre.

The yield of flax is estimated at six bushels per acre having a production of 12,000 bushels as compared with

18,000 bushels last year and the five year average of 99,000 bushels. The acreage of this crop has been drastically curtailed during the last few years. The yield of buckwheat is 11 bushels per acre and the production 11,000 bushels as compared with 8,000 bushels last year. The average yield of grain sorghum is 15.5 bushels as compared with 15 bushels in 1932.

The average yield of sugar beets is 13.2 tons and the production is 1,069,000 tons as compared with 877,000 tons last year and the 1927-31 average of 1,028,000 tons. The average yield of dry edible beans is 12 bushels per acre producing 180,000 bushels against 101,000 bushels last year and the five year average of 87,000 bushels.

Sweet sorghum forage will yield 2.4 tons per acre and the yield of sorghum sirup is 70 gallons. Average yields of seed crops are as follows: Alfalfa, 2.5 bushels per acre; red clover, 1.8 bushels, and sweet clover, 3.9 bushels.

The total production of apples is 370,000 bushels against 627,000 bushels last year. The strictly commercial apple production in southeastern Nebraska is estimated at 290,000 bushels as compared with 125,000 bushels in 1932 and 366,000 bushels in 1931. The production of pears is estimated at 17,000 bushels against 38,000 bu. last year. The production of grapes is estimated at 1,824 tons as compared with 2,960 tons last year.

Estimates of leading crops for the United States this year and last are as follows: corn, 2,289,544,000 bu. and 2,875,570,000 bu.; winter wheat, 340,355,000 bu. and 461,679,000 bu.; spring wheat other than durum 157,123,000 bu. and 224,736,000 bu.; oats, 698,531,000 bu. and 1,238,231,000 bu.; potatoes, 317,612,000 bu. and 357,679,000 bu.; all tame hay, 67,337,000 tons and 69,794,000 tons; wild hay, 9,122,000 tons and 12,187,000 tons; total apples, 143,827,000 bushels and 140,775,000 bushels.

'HARD TIMES AIN'T HARD'

(The following is by George McKee in the Banderita, Tex., New Era, and is taken from a reprint in the Omaha World-Herald.)

Don't talk to me about hard times. I was born eight miles from a railroad, five miles from a schoolhouse, nine miles from a church, 885 miles from New York, two hundred yards from a wash hole and 15 feet from a cornfield.

Our nearest neighbors lived two miles away and they couldn't read or write. I never saw a suit of underwear until I was 17 years old, and that revelation didn't belong to anybody in our family. The only books in the house were a Bible and a catalogue.

There were 12 members in our family, but, you see, we had three rooms to live in, including a dining room, which was also the kitchen. Everybody worked at our house. We thot everybody else in the world had gravy and bread for breakfast, liver and cracklin' hoe cake for dinner, butter-milk and corn pone for supper because that's what we had.

Some of us wore brogan shoes occasionally in the winter time. We had nice white shirts for summertime use. We slept on straw ticks, and pillows were not thought of or required. I didn't know that money would rattle until I was nearly grown. Father got hold of two half dollars at the same time and let us hear them rattle. Taxes were no higher, but harder to pay.

We owned two kerosene lamps, neither of which had a chimney. Our house wasn't ceiled, but two of our rooms had lofts in them. We had a glass window in our "company" room.

Our nicest piece of furniture was a home-made rocking chair. Our beds were of the slat or tight rope variety.

We went to school two or three months in the year, but not in a bus. We attended church once a month, but not in a car; we used a two-mile wagon. We dressed up on Sundays, but not in silks or satins.

We sopped our own molasses; we ate our own meat; we considered rice a delicacy for only the preachers to eat; we had heard of cheese, but never saw any; we knew of some store bought clothes, but never hoped to wear any; we got a stick of candy and three raisins for Christmas and were happy; we loved ma and pa and were never hungry, enjoyed going naked, didn't want much, expected nothing.

And that's why our so-called hard times ain't hard on me.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday School 10:00—R. M. Sauters, Superintendent. We emphasize Christian Education in our Recovery program.

Morning Worship 11:00—"God's Providence."

Young People's C. E. Prayer Meeting 6:45.

Evening Service 7:30—"Spiritual Recovery Crusade."

You will be welcomed to our services.
H. D. Johnson, Pastor.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOLT COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

(Continued from last week.)
O'Neill, Nebraska,
Oct. 25, 1933. 9:00 A. M.

Holt County Board of Supervisors met as per adjournment. All members present. Meeting called to order by Chairman. Minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion were approved as read.

The petition of Carl Holz and 31 others praying that the Road beginning at the North East corner of Section 10, township 25, range 9 and continuing South for a distance of five miles to the Wheeler county line was presented and read at this meeting. Action on this petition was laid over for further consideration.

The petitions of School District No. 18 and 49 requesting transfer of funds from the Bond and Judgment funds to the General Fund of the respective districts, were read and on motion by Stein, seconded by Carson and carried, the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

Board proceeded to select Jury for the November 1933 term of District court.

12:00 noon. On motion, Board adjourned until 1:00 P. M.

John Sunlivan John C. Gallagher, Chairman. Clerk.

O'Neill, Nebraska,
Oct. 25, 1933. 1:00 P. M.

Holt County Board of Supervisors met as per adjournment. All members present. Meeting called to order by Chairman.

The following Jury List was selected for the 1933 term of District Court:

LIST OF JURORS

District No. 1

Cleveland—Mahlon Shearer, Stuart, Coleman—John Johnson, Spencer, Dustin—Coy Nelson, Stuart, Emmet—John Horn, Emmet; Robert Allen, Emmet.

Pleasant View—Louis Siebert, Atkinson.

Rock Falls—Bert Henning, Atkinson; Henry Dorr, O'Neill.

Saratoga—W. L. Coleman, Phoenix.

District No. 2

Antelope—Alfred Crumley, Page.

Iowa—R. D. Stevens, Page.

Paddock—Frank Nelson, Meek; Roy Spindler, Meek.

Scott—Edward Krugman, Opportunity.

Steel Creek—Harry Hiscock, Red Bird; Mike Pikkapp, Dorsey.

Shields—Albert Miller, Red Bird; L. A. Whaley, O'Neill.

Willowdale—Max Powell, Opportunity.

District No. 3

O'Neill, 1st Ward—R. V. Eidenmiller, O'Neill; John Honeycutt, O'Neill;

Bernard Mathews, O'Neill; Dean Selah, O'Neill.

O'Neill, 2nd Ward—Floyd Pilger, O'Neill; M. J. Monnelly, O'Neill; H. W. Tomlinson, O'Neill.

O'Neill, 3rd Ward—Lee Wyatt, O'Neill; M. J. Lydon, O'Neill; Roy Warner, O'Neill; Ralph Scofield, O'Neill.

Grattan Precinct—Frank Fallon, O'Neill; George Hirsch, O'Neill; Fred Vitt, O'Neill; M. F. Stanton, O'Neill.

District No. 4

Deloit—Adolph Koenig, Ewing.

Ewing—Lyle Barnhart, Ewing; Frank Vandernicht, Ewing; Harry Wilson, Ewing.

Golden—Emmet Carr, Stafford; Roy Scholtman, Ewing.

Verdigris—J. E. Smith, Page; Wm. C. Knudson, Page; J. N. Carson, Page; Bryan Stevens, Page.

District No. 5

Chambers—B. W. Hubbard, Chambers; E. H. Metcalf, O'Neill; M. F. Gribble, Chambers; T. J. Osborn, Chambers.

Conley—A. G. Fluckey, Chambers; D. G. Edwards, Chambers.

Inman—Arthur Tomlinson, Inman; H. O. Stevens, Inman; John Young, Inman.

Lake—Frank Tomjack, Martha, McClure—James Hawk, Ewing.

District No. 6

Francis—Henry Dobrovoly, Atkinson.

Green Valley—Clarence Tasler, Atkinson.

Josie—Carl Barthell, Amelia.

Stuart—Aloys Kaup, Stuart; Peter Ottele, Stuart; O. B. Stuart, Stuart; Joe Kramer, Stuart; Otto J. Reynolds, Stuart; Joe Kaup, Stuart.

Swan—Arthur Doolittle, Amelia.

District No. 7

Atkinson, 1st Ward—A. D. Brown, Atkinson; S. W. Schaaf, Atkinson.

Atkinson, 2nd Ward—A. R. Tooker, Atkinson; Henry Winkler, Jr., Atkinson.

Atkinson, 3rd Ward—Frank J. Weber, Atkinson; L. P. Hayes, Atkinson; C. J. Sauter, Atkinson.

Atkinson—Fritz Vogel, Stuart; M. L. Schaaf, Atkinson; P. M. Wood, Atkinson.

Fairview—Elmer Fix, Atkinson. Sand Creek—John Grof, Atkinson.

Sheridan—Earl Baker, Atkinson; J. A. Beck, Atkinson.

Motion by James, seconded by Carson that the above Jury List be approved.

Carried.

5:00 P. M. On motion, Board adjourned.

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

PUBLIC SALE
on the Dan Hansen farm 3 1/2 miles east and 1/4 mile south of Midway, I will sell the following at 1:30 P. M. on

Tuesday, November 21

4 - HEAD OF HORSES - 4
One Team Gray Mares; weight, 2,300
One Brown Mare, wt. 1,250 One Black Horse, wt. 1,200

7 - HEAD OF CATTLE - 7
Three Milk Cows, one to be fresh soon. Two Heifers. One Yearling White Face Bull. One Calf.

26 - SHOATS - 26

MACHINERY AND FEED—One John-Deere Lister; One Emerson Eli; One Single Row Cultivator; Two Sets Harness; One Saddle; Two Stacks Sudan Grass Hay; 200 Bushels of Corn. Misc. Articles.

WILLIAM HUBBY, Owner
Col. JAMES MOORE, Auctioneer Terms of Sale—CASH

Saving is the premium paid to insure against future failure and assure future success.

THE O'NEILL NATIONAL BANK
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$125,000.00
This bank carries no indebtedness of officers or stockholders.

I FIRST TRIED BUTTER-NUT BECAUSE A FRIEND RECOMMENDED IT . . . I USE IT NOW BECAUSE IT IS THE MOST DELICIOUS COFFEE I EVER TASTED!

THERE IS FINER FLAVOR IN EVERY CUP OF BUTTER-NUT BECAUSE IT IS A BLEND OF THE WORLD'S CHOICEST COFFEES



Butter-Nut sets itself an unusually high standard of flavor. Our customers expect finer coffee. That is what we give them. We find it pays. We test hundreds of samples of the world's finest coffees to find exceptional richness, mellowness and aroma. These we blend to perfection, pack in vacuum and deliver roaster-fresh to you. Butter-Nut is coffee at the peak of flavor. Many coffees cost as much—but none can compare with the pure, delicious flavor of Butter-Nut. Try it next time.

Butter-Nut Coffee is Rich—not strong—there's a vast difference.