

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor

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DEATH ON THE RADIATOR

About one out of every ten of the automobiles that use the public streets and highways, should wear as an emblem a large, staring death's head.

It wouldn't be a pretty sight. But it would be an accurate symbol. Ten per cent of motorists are responsible for our gigantic death and injury toll. Not all of them, of course, have an accident every year. But they all take chances. They are irresponsible or incompetent or congenitally careless. They drive cars with defective brakes and steering mechanisms and poor lights. They cut in and out of traffic, missing oncoming cars by an eyelash and feeling a thrill of achievement while doing it. They pass on hills and curves, and regard even the most basic and sensible traffic laws as being inimical obstacles which should be avoided whenever possible. They drive at high speed when road and traffic conditions make it exceedingly dangerous.

And—every year—they leave behind them 30,000 corpses and hundreds of thousands of injured persons whose sole offense was that they happened to be present when the reckless driver was taking one of the chances he didn't get away with.

Yes, there should be the emblem of death on a long line of automobiles which otherwise look no different than any other cars of their kind. This suggestion may make some of the reckless drivers think twice before running a risk the next time.

Economic Highlights

The end of 1933 and the beginning of 1934 witnessed an improvement in general business. The decline in production, which followed the July peak and wiped out the bulk of spring and summer gains was reversed. Contrary seasonal improvement occurred in a number of lines as it did the first half of last year. There seems to be a more hopeful outlook on the part of leaders of a number of basic industries. The hysterical excitement which followed the creation of the NRA and other phases of the recovery program is being replaced by a more stable and realistic viewpoint. Of importance to business generally is the allaying of the fear that the government would embark on inflation by fiat money—it is believed that the President's move to stabilize silver, and the bill to devalue the dollar, make the issuance of printing-press money highly improbable.

It is doubtful if the current Congress will be so important to business as most sessions are, inasmuch as it is largely a rubber-stamp body, which follows the wishes of the President from A to Z. Mr. Roosevelt's plans, in general, are well known, and to that extent there is less uncertainty over legislative activity than there would otherwise be.

A review of the business situation follows:
Commodity Prices—The low for commodity prices was reached on March 3, when they stood at 55 per cent of the 1926 level. High of 72.2 came in October. There has been little late change, and a degree of stabilization seems to have been reached. Level on January 12, was 72.

Domestic Trade—Contrary to many forecasts, December retail business was good. The inevitable slackening followed Christmas but, again, it was not so great as some expected. Sales have been more satisfactory in the major farm areas than in urban industrial centers.

Employment—An unlooked-for drop occurred in this field at the end of the year, as contrasted with successive gains up to the middle of October. Late reports show a 2 percent more than seasonal drop in employment, with a reduction of 6 percent in payrolls. The industrial employment decline has been somewhat offset by rising employment on federal public works projects.

Finance—The stock market has been stronger with some substantial rises but it is still a speculative market, made uncertain by spasmodic profit-taking. Outside of federal issues, few new bonds have appeared. Present money policies presage an in-

crease in the price of medium-grade bonds, a slight shrinkage in high-grade bonds.

Foreign Trade—Allowing for seasonal influences, exports were about average at the end of the year, imports were below normal. Our favorable balance of trade is increasing. Here is another field in which dollar devaluation will be an all-important influence.

Construction—This, the most lagging of all great industries during 1933, seems to have improved. At the end of the year contra-seasonal improvement took command. In December there was a larger volume of building than in any month since October, 1931.

Transportation—End of the year decline in freight traffic was less than seasonal experience forecast. In January all classes of freight showed increases. Revenue continues to be above a year ago, and new orders for freight cars have been high.

Automobiles—New models have met with an excellent response, and the first two weeks of the new year showed a sharp rise in production, with demand running ahead of it. Auto prices generally are higher than last year. Fifteen out of 17 producers shows increased operating schedules.

Chemical Industries—This industry had a comparative good year in 1932, and recent reports show operations continuing at a relatively high level. Improvement in the automobile and iron and steel industries, major buyers of chemicals, are good auguries for the future.

Lumber—In the middle of December, orders were at the lowest level of the year. Moderate recovery appeared in mid-January. Prices continue to advance.

Steel—Steel output gained in December, as opposed to the usual seasonal experience. In the second week of January operations were at 34 per cent of capacity—another gain. Prices in most markets have advanced.

Textiles—At the end of the year a heavy decline occurred, and this was one of the few industries with a more than seasonal drop.

New Funds Alloted For CWA Projects

Nebraska emergency relief work was boosted financially by an allotment of \$227,850 for use during February, according to announcement from the state CWA committee which met with Chairman W. H. Smith and Federal Agent Haynes. The total allotment of all Nebraska counties now amounts to \$1,178,431. Among other counties the following was designated to receive for use in February:

Cedar	\$6,450.00
Cherry	950.00
Dixon	1,650.00
Dakota	3,650.00
Boyd	2,100.00
Boone	90.00
Antelope	850.00
Thurston	2,100.00
Washington	2,700.00
Wayne	1,000.00
Stanton	350.00
Rock	100.00
Platte	800.00
Madison	4,500.00
Knox	1,500.00
Keya Paha	1,000.00
Holt	2,000.00

Bernard McGreevey

Bernard McGreevey died at La Salle, Illinois, last Sunday after a short illness of chronic myocarditis, at the age of 75 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The body was shipped to this city, accompanied by his son, William, and his daughter, Margaret, arriving Monday evening. The funeral was held Wednesday morning, interment in Calvary cemetery. Three of his four children were present at the funeral: Miss Margaret and William, of La Salle, Illinois, and Bernard, of Longmont, Colorado. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Thomas Naughton, living northwest of town.

Bernard McGreevey was one of the pioneer settlers of this section of the county, living for a number of years on a farm northwest of this city. He later moved to town and became interested in the banking business with Patrick Hagerty. The bank failed about thirty years ago and a couple of years later Mr. McGreevey left here and went to Billings, Mont., where he resided for a number of years, leaving there last fall and going to La Salle, Illinois, where a couple of his children had located.

NEBRASKA ONE OF THE LOW STATES IN RELIEF

The national house of representatives last Monday passed an appropriation bill appropriating \$950,000,000 for federal relief and CWA activities, with only one vote against, a democrat from Texas.

Hopkins, in charge of the federal relief fund, in urging the appropriation, informed the house appropriations committee that 11 per cent of the families in the United States were receiving relief from public funds in November, 1933. West Virginia led with 29 per cent of its families on relief rolls. The other states ranked as follows:

- Florida 27, South Carolina 23, Oklahoma 22, South Dakota 21, Alabama 18, Arizona 17, Kentucky 16, Michigan 15, Louisiana 14, Montana 14, Pennsylvania 14, Utah 14, Georgia 13, North Dakota 13, Ohio 12, Arkansas 11, New York 11, Colorado 10, District of Columbia 10, Delaware 10, Kansas 10, Mississippi 10, North Carolina 10, Washington 10, Indiana 9, Maryland 9, New Jersey 9, Texas 9, Wisconsin 9, Massachusetts 8, Rhode Island 8, Tennessee 8, California 7, Connecticut 7, New Mexico 7, Iowa 6, Missouri 6, Nevada 6, New Hampshire 6, Oregon 6, Maine 5, Nebraska 5, Idaho (1) 4, Vermont (1) 3, Wyoming (1) 2, Virginia (2).

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By Frank P. Litschert.

A milestone in the journey toward adequate national defense was reached in the House of Representatives the other day when the navy bill passed that body with a mighty chorus of "ayes" and a comparatively few scattered "noes" in opposition. The bill was sponsored by Chairman Vinson of the naval affairs committee and is said to have the full approval of the national administration. That it will have the full approval of all red-blooded Americans goes without saying. It is good to know that it was not a party measure but an American measure. Republicans and democrats lined up shoulder to shoulder for this great peace assurance bill and Representative Britten, republican of Illinois, formerly chairman of the naval affairs committee, declared that there has been less criticism of the naval bill than any bill during the past twenty years.

Of course the bill must still pass the senate but the prospect is an encouraging one, as this is being written.

Senate Chairman Trammel of Florida said that he planned to have action on the bill as soon as possible, and within a few days at least. The senate naval committee has already approved a bill similar in nature to the one passed so overwhelmingly by the House.

The bill, which will start the United States navy on the road to the parity which was agreed to in the London naval conference, authorizes the laying down of 102 war vessels and the building of a great air armada of nearly 1200 navy planes. The program provides for work which is in addition to that provided for by President Roosevelt in the PWA program a few months ago.

The great naval construction program will be helpful in two ways. First it will provide a stimulus to American business. It means not only the employment of ship workers, but increased orders for the steel mills, and many other industries throughout the country. Second, it will give the United States the insurance against attack by a foreign foe which it needs so badly. As one of the leading countries of the world in wealth and social and cultural development, the United States is certainly entitled and ought to have a navy second to none. That is what we will have if the present naval program is carried out, although the navy will not reach full effectiveness for a period of eight years.

It has now become evident to even the most ardent internationalist that the great World War failed of its objective insofar as it was a "war to end war for all time to come." Not in a long time have the war clouds hung lower than at present. There are danger spots all over the world, in Manchuko, along the Rhine, in Austria and many other places. Certainly Uncle Sam wants to keep out of all trouble, and above all to assure himself against attack in case of worldwide conflagration. The old argument of the pacifists that great armament causes war, and that the way to prevent war is to disarm, has been exploded so far as one-sided disarmament is concerned. It now appears that it is impossible to get a world-wide equitable disarmament agreement. The only thing left for the United States to do therefore, is to look after its own defenses. Absence of fighting material does not prevent war. It only invites attack from another nation which is more heavily armed and feels therefore that it has something to gain by going to war. No nation deliberately attacks another nation unless it thinks it has better than even chance to win. The only way for Uncle Sam to assure himself against any foreign nation's becoming a foe is to build a navy that will preclude such nation from having better than an even chance to defeat us. If our navy is as good as the best, we can depend on the good old American spirit and our geographical isolation to keep us out of trouble. Surely the naval program now in process of adoption at Washington has not come too soon. It should have been put under way years ago. In fact, it would have been much better and more economical if we had not sunk our half completed battle-ships more than a decade ago in the fond hope that such unselfish action would usher in an era of world peace.

NEBRASKA OPINIONS

Beatrice Sun: By the way, what has become of the red menace? For several winters I have heard it prophesied that machine guns would have to be

used to disperse mobs howling for bread. The people's fortitude and patience have been commendable. I should like to hear those who have a low opinion of the commonality say a word of commendation for the bravery with which many people have borne their misfortunes.

Nebraska City News-Press: A Nebraska farmer was arrested and fined for hunting without a license. The game he killed was on his own farm, nurtured there because he kept a sort of private preserve. It is true he had no license to hunt, but it will be pretty hard to convince this man that any sort of government, short of the Russian, has a right to prevent him from finding recreation on property which he owns in his own right.

Falls City Journal: The creation of old age pensions was urged strongly the other day by Frances Perkins, secretary of the department of labor, in her annual report; the creation by law of an insurance against poverty in man's declining years when he has been discarded by the high-speed economic organization of this modern era. In theory, every individual has the full opportunity to lay by enough during his productive years to take care of him in his old age. We know by experience that the theory is not supported by fact. We know that men who drift by the 50 year mark and then are unexpectedly thrown out of their accustomed places in the economic organization move frequently, than not fail to find new jobs. Many great organizations refuse to give them a new start preferring if they must train new men, to use younger men, for the chances are the repetition of this expense is thereby reduced. We know that the insurance companies frown upon accepting older men as compensation risks or do so only at higher rates. We know that in the high-gear competition of today, the keen eyes and the agility of youth are more sought after than the experience of an older head. Every day almost we see examples of this crowding out of older men. We know further that it is impossible for the average man of small income to make provision for this early crowding out unless he lives his youth and early maturity upon a close-fisted scale which, if generally adopted, would mean a general lowering of the plane of living for us all. To force him to live on such a scale would be contrary to all of our new precepts of social justice and economics as well, old age pensions therefore, seem to us to be an obvious need.

BRIEFLY STATED

Mr. and Mrs. James Lannigan, of Greeley, were visiting friends in this city last Sunday. Mr. Lannigan is one of the prominent attorneys of Greeley county.

Senator O'Furey of the Cedar County News and his fellow townsman, Geo. Beste, of Hartington, were in the city today and favored this office with a pleasant call.

Thru H. G. Asher, of Page, Patrick Clemens, of near Page, exchanged a farm to Peter Roudybush, Page, for a half section of land situated between O'Neill and Inman.

Mrs. Thomas Edwards, who went to Plainview by train Monday, and then to Sioux City by automobile, accom-

panied by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, returned home Sunday evening.

The Roosevelt birthday ball given at Danceland to aid the Warm Springs, Georgia, foundation netted the sum of \$271.26 and a draft for that amount has been sent to the national treasurer of the organization.

Firemen answering a fire alarm at 9:45 last Saturday evening found a small blaze at the home of William Haggerty, south of the cemeteries. The fire was extinguished without extensive damage, it was reported.

The third northwest sandstorm to strike this vicinity roared in about noon Saturday. The storm covered parts of South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Temperature fell from 59 to 42 and below within a few hours. At times the dust obscured the sun.

Two prospective democratic candidates for Congress were in the city today, Orville Chatt, of Tekamah, and Senator O'Furey, of Hartington. With a large field of candidates Edgar will have easy picking winning the democratic nomination, but the election, well, that's different.

Dick D. Rogers, of the Burt County Herald, and Orville Chatt, an attorney of Tekamah, were pleasant callers at this office this afternoon. Mr. Chatt is contemplating filing for the democratic nomination for congress and is touring the district feeling out public sentiment.

One of the nicest parties of the winter was that given at the Golden Hotel last Saturday evening when Mrs. M. F. Harrington, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mrs. F. J. Dishner and Mrs. R. R. Morrison entertained 65 with dinner at the hotel and cards afterwards. Mrs. Frank Froelich won high score with Mrs. Al Hicks runner up. Mrs. Ira Moss won the consolation and Mrs. H. J. Birmingham the all cut.

The Frontier's special subscription offer closed last Saturday night, and it was very successful. A large number of our readers paid their arreages and a year in advance and we added a large number of new readers to our large family. We still have a number of delinquents and we hope they will call as soon as possible and get on the right side of the ledger.

Mr. and Mrs. Romaine Saunders were up from Amelia Tuesday, accompanied by their sons, Ned and Romaine, Jr., and daughters, Mrs. L. M. Rohrer, of Hastings, and Miss Maria, who is making a brief stop with relatives in Nebraska while on her way from Los Angeles to Washington, D. C., where she joins the staff as medical dietitian of the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital, a popular health institution at the national capitol.

The nation's accident bill for 1933 totaled 2 billion dollars in wage loss and medical expense, and claimed 89,500 lives and caused 8,500,000 disabling injuries, the national safety council announced. Deaths due to accidents in 1932 totaled 89,100, and the slight increase was accounted for in a rise in the motor vehicle and home classifications. Deaths were classified as follows: Motor vehicle, 30,500; other public, 17,500; home, 29,500, and occupational, 14,500. The total for occupational also includes 2,500 killed in motor vehicles while engaged in work.

Enjoy Friends



How would you keep in touch with friends if you had no telephone on your farm? How often you would miss out on things—but for chats with friends over the telephone!

YOUR TELEPHONE links your home with neighbors and town...gets help in time of danger, aids in business, banishes loneliness.

NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

COUNCIL OAK STORES
YOUR FRIEND AT MEALTIME

Plantation SLICED PINEAPPLE Large 2 1/2 can - 18c	Council Oak COFFEE Save the bags in which you buy it. They are valuable. Pound 25c	P & G Soap Deal 6 giant bars P. & G. soap and one cake Kirk's Cocoa Hard Water Castile. All for 21c
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Vanilla Wafers, Per Pound 15c
Fancy Cookies, 2-lb. bags 30c

\$11,000 Cash Prizes—7 FREE Automobiles
Be sure and enter the Gold Medal Silverware Naming Contest. Entry blanks and full details may be had at Council Oak.

Green Beans, No. 2 Cans 10c	Council Oak Peas—Sifted, No. 2 Cans 14c	Hominy, Large No. 2 1/2 Cans 10c
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Instant POSTUM 4 Ounce can 23c 8 Ounce can 39c	Kellogg's All BRAN Per Pkg. 12c	Quail Brand Lamp Chimneys Plain Top, Lead Glass No. 2 Size - 15c
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Cervelat Summer Sausage, Pound 15c
Cotto Salami Sausage, Pound 15c
Sisal Clothes Lines, 50 Foot 10c

A COMPLETE LINE OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES