

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor

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The Great American Gamble

The Travelers Insurance Company has issued a booklet entitled "The Great American Gamble." It consists of an analysis of the automobile accident problem, along with graphic illustrations of the price we pay for allowing carelessness, incompetence and recklessness to run riot on our highways.

Last year automobiles killed 29,200 people and injured 840,000. The record of fatalities on a per accident basis was 5.9 per cent greater than in 1932. Excessive speed was the main cause of death, closely followed by driving on the wrong side of the road, carelessness on part of pedestrians, running off the roadway, passing on hills, curves, etc.

Some of the most vivid illustrations in the booklet deal with the potential destructive power of an automobile. A car going 40 miles an hour, for example, is four times as capable of inflicting damage as one going twenty. At 60 miles an hour damage becomes nine times as great. A car moving at this last speed has the same capacity for damage as if it were driven off a building 120 feet high.

To use another illustration, a car going 20 miles an hour occupies 38 feet of roadway in addition to its length. A car going 60 occupies 263 feet stopping distance.

The horror of the automobile accident problem continues to grow. We have safer roads and cars but we have so exaggerated the safety margins that we have actually made them more dangerous. The American highway is a shambles. Every reckless or incompetent driver and every car which is in a dangerous condition, menaces hundreds of lives.

Economic Highlights

Has it failed? Has it been an unqualified success? Or has it fallen between these two extremes? Those were the questions that were being universally asked concerning the colossal recovery program when the first year of the second Roosevelt's reign came to an end March 4. There were as many viewpoints as there were speakers and writers. One thing was fairly evident—partisanship on the part of the press is still at a low ebb. Few Republican papers damn the President as a matter of course because he is a Democrat; few Democratic papers claim that his batting average has been 100 per cent. Most of the editorial comment reviewing the amazing year was measured, reasoned, realistic. Opinion on various major phases of the program runs about as follows:

National Recovery Administration—The enthusiasm, almost hysterical approval that came with its creation has abated. It is given credit for bettering working and wage conditions, for stabilizing certain industries, for manufacturing a certain amount of employment, for helping to correct such blots on the economic escutcheon as child labor and sweat-shops. But the gain in employment due to NRA has been less than was forecast, and there is a growing fear that the tremendous weight of restrictions on business management, in matters which have had nothing to do with labor, constitute a dangerous trend toward fascism.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration—This was one of the most extensively debated of the new bureaus when it started; it remains so now. Secretary Wallace's warning that continuance of our present policy of nationalism will require government licensing of every farm, with government-determined quotas and government-controlled marketing methods and markets, came as something of a bomb-shell. The farm problem remains as acute as ever; income has increased but so has the cost of living, and surpluses are still being produced in vast quantities. Opinion is about evenly divided on the wisdom of the government's policy of subsidizing farmers to reduce production.

Civil Works Administration—"Questionable, dangerous—but necessary." That is about the way much respon-

ible viewpoint runs on this. It carried 4,000,000 men thru what might have been an inconceivably horrible winter, prevented want, destitution, starvation. Some hold that it would be better and cheaper to simply have provided straight doles instead of largely manufactured jobs.

Money—This is where the Administration's best piece of slight of hand was performed. It cut the value of the dollar to 59 cents—and presto! the Treasury found itself 40 per cent richer. Economists are divided as to whether the results obtained will ever amount to much; many regard the Treasury gold policy as being unjustified and potentially dangerous.

Taxation—Taxation is being used as a means of taking from them—who has to give to them—who hasn't. In doing that it has thoroughly freightened business. Conservative opinion feels that oppressive taxation menaces recovery, is likely to prolong depression. Liberal opinion still is working on the basis that equalizing incomes will offset any existing or potential tax burden.

One of the best summings up of all appeared in the United States News of March 5. Listed as Administration assets were: Restored confidence in the banks; rapid liquidation of closed banks; insurance of bank deposits up to \$2,500; increased farm prices; rescued local relief from breakdown; built up navy; saved property owners from foreclosure; effective campaign against kidnappers; better relations with Latin America; fixed minimum wages; diminished child labor; protection for business against cut-throat competition; revaluation of the dollar to about 60 cents; revived faith of working population; stimulated employment. Improved public confidence. On the liability side, the News lists: Largest deficit in history; failure to provide comprehensive revenue-getting plan for future; the securities act; stagnation of capital markets; lack of coordination among government agencies; repudiation of gold pledge; wrecking of World Economic Conference; damage done by gold purchase policy; usurpation of powers of states; government competition with business; unfairness to aviation industry; tragedy of army fliers; revival of spoils system in public offices; waste and scandals in CWA and war department purchases.

So there you are—at the end of a year in which a slow, insidious and bloodless political revolution took place.

Weary Willies Like O'Neill

Conversation with several hoboes developed the fact that O'Neill is widely known as a town where the stranger has no trouble obtaining something to eat and a place to sleep.

One traveler said he had heard of this place since he was a youth back in Connecticut and that he had stopped here three times in the last 10 years, always remaining a few days and getting all he could eat in the meantime. Asked who fed him he said some of his meals had been obtained at residences and that a ponderous butcher supplied some and remarked one day, "sure; I'll feed you; you make the 36th man in here today and I'm going to make it 40 then ring off for the day."

It is often remarked over the country that there is less disrespect for law here than elsewhere in the country; less stealing, less fighting and less general disorder, and it should be interesting to know what connection this fair treatment of everyone has to do with general orderly conduct. Of the thousands of hoboes visiting here in recent years and unmoleted while here, who can call to mind instances where they stole chickens or caused commotion of any kind?

Parity Price For Butterfat

Butterfat should have been worth 42 instead of 25 cents per pound last month in order to make the cream check go as far as it used to go. The average price of butterfat was 25.7 cents according to the last report, and the "parity" price should have been 42.5 cents.

Mrs. Nebraska Farmer, in return for the can of cream she took to town, would have been glad to get a bigger check. She knew of several things at the store she could use if she could only afford to buy them. Since the cream check generally paid the running expenses of the family, the store keepers would have appreciated the bigger cream check also.

The number of cows milked increased 18 per cent in the last five years in this country. Too much milk and too much cream for the existing market are the cause of the low prices. The dairy adjustment program when opened in Nebraska will attempt to solve the problem, bring back higher butterfat prices, and make the cream check worth cashing after it is written.

"Do you call that a pork chop?" demanded O'Sullivan of a waiter. "Why, such a cut of meat is an insult to every self-respecting hog in the country."

The waiter hung his head and said in a tone of apology: "I didn't mean to insult you Mr. O'Sullivan."

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY NOTES

Social Science

The outstanding causes of crime have been reviewed and discussed by the class in Rural Sociology during the past week. One of the reports by Mary Jo Finley follows:

Today, at Atlanta, Ga., is a man, who, because of his infamous crimes, is spending eleven years of his life behind prison bars. In Joliet, Ill., are two men living their youthful lives, and burning out their brilliant minds to the beat of march criminals, because in all cold-blooded brutality, they murdered a child—for a thrill.

All too frequently the newspapers blaze forth with the story of a recent bank robbery, a murdered policeman, or a fiendish, cruel killing. Two years ago, America, in fact, the whole world was stunned and shocked when the mutilated body of Charles Lindbergh's only son was found in a woods near his home. With the news of this tragedy, intelligent Americans became even more aware of the fact that this promising, fertile country of ours is literally infested with crime and peopled with heinous criminals.

America ranks first among nations in the percentage of crime. Much of this is due, no doubt, to our heterogeneous population, lack of law enforcement, and disrespect for lawful authority. The fact that something over half of our population belong to no religion—hence, responsible neither to God or conscience, is a basic cause of crime.

Men have been divulging theories concerning crime for many years. Some show sense and clear thinking, but others the height of absurdity. Supposedly brilliant sociologists have attempted to solve the crime problem time and again and have fumbled miserably because they have confused the foibles and idiosyncrasies of human nature with meaningless facts and figures.

Heredity is one of these theories. The statement that there are "born criminals" is as erroneous as saying, "There is no difference between night and day." A man may be born with the inclination to crime, which with God's grace can be overcome, but no God-made man is ever born to a life of crime. Another theory that has been advanced is that of immigration. Statistics show that immigrants commit far fewer crimes than American citizens. Not the immigrants themselves, but their congested living conditions, poverty, squalor environment, etc., breed crime.

It has also been found that the cinema is one of the very greatest determining factors in the present criminal statistics. The movies which fill young minds with sordid grime of glorified wrong-doing, are only adding to the number of crimes committed by youthful Americans.

Home-training based on the Ten Commandments of God is the greatest factor in the lessening of crime. Teaching the children who are to be the men and women of tomorrow that there exists a kind and fatherly God whose commandments they must obey is the most sound and surest way of lessening the percentage of crime.

There will never come a time when crime shall be completely obliterated—completely wiped out of our lives. As long as men exist, as long as human beings are cruel, mercenary and sordid, crime will sweep over the world with its sorrow, its tragedy, and its long dismal line of broken minds, bodies, and hearts. But crime can be lessened by charity, honesty, and fair dealing with our fellow men, unpoliated politics and greatest of all, by teaching this generation of children to know and appreciate all that is beautiful, skillful, beneficent, leading to a better and finer civilization which has its foundation in the great commandment of God, "Love God above all things and thy neighbor as thyself."

The class in American History has spent most of the past week in presenting major projects. Edna Donson told us all about mining in the United States; Loretta Miller explained the panics from the beginning until the present one; Lorraine Skinner gave a detailed account of industrialism since the Civil War; Thelma Genereux spoke on railroads; Peter Price gave the origin and growth of Labor Unions, and Hugh Ryan gave a full exposition of currency and finance. We were expecting an interesting paper on "Our Land and Land Policy" from Mike Harty, but Mike has not arrived. Get a move on you, Mike.

In World History the pupils are noting the steady advance of Democracy in Italy and Germany. We have met Cavour and the man of "blood and iron"—Bismarck. Great changes have taken place in both countries since their day whether for better or for worse—the future must show. Mussolini and Hitler are having their problems, especially the latter. Will he succeed?

Commercial Notes

The following, after many days of working and writing, have received their O. G. A. membership cards: Mary Virginia Agnes, Mildred Agnes, Arthur Dailey, Eileen Davidson, Adris Fairbanks, Jeanne McCarthy, William McNally, Dorothy Morrison and Lester Shoemaker. Mary Lois Hammond was presented with a gold medal, which represents the eleventh place in the O. G. A. Contest sponsored by the Gregg Writer. Not bad, eh?

Tedo (receiving his O. G. A. card): "Aw, gee, not even a blotter on the back."

The Commercial Class showed their patriotism by their "wearing o' the green." As a result the whole type room was decorated in that Irish color on St. Patrick's Day.

The students of the Commercial Class really deserve a lot of credit

for the posters which they made for the basketball games, and for the tickets which they printed whenever they were required.

Latin and Mathematics

During the past two weeks the members of these departments have deserved sincere praise for their earnest endeavor and serious hard work.

The records show that on two days the entire Third Year Latin class obtained 100 per cent for vocabulary. Cicero's Pro Archia is now the special study of the class and the speech is not at all easy.

The Latin IV students are learning to read by sight so rapidly that an assignment of 20 or 25 lines of new work can be learned in less than ten minutes!

The sophomores have thoroughly enjoyed their work on construction problems, but they are equally enthusiastic about proportion. Since there are only a few weeks of school left, the work must go ahead by leaps and bounds.

The freshies are learning their tables—not multiplication tables—we hope they have not forgotten them—but the table of squares and cubes and fourths and fifths. Yes, radicals, usually so puzzling, are keeping the young mathematicians wide awake. One day last week the entire class made 100 per cent in the daily assignment, but that was not radicals; it was graphs. Thanks to the splendid eighth grade training the time spent on that subject this year has been very brief.

English Department

As this goes to print the Sophomores are studiously applying themselves to story-writing while the Juniors are spending their leisure moments in re-reading an original playlet entitled "The Better Part." The dignified Seniors are analyzing Burke's speech on "Conciliation."

Normal Training

The Senior and Junior Grammar class has been studying about nouns and pronouns. We have figured out just how much we don't know. It is very interesting work and we have hopes of learning.

The professional training class has been discussing the rural school plant. We have been talking about the school site and how to beautify it, also about the school building. When bigger and more beautiful school sites are made we'll probably have to make them! Should this dream of an ideal school never materialize we will have had the pleasure of spending a few days in a perfect school.

The Seniors have been sending applications during the last month. The highest number sent was 22, and strange as it may seem the girl that sent them has had a favorable answer from only one. One of our number has a school for next year and four have pretty good promises.

Vocation Week

We have launched one of the most important projects of the school year. This week, beginning March 21, we enter into a week of intense study, research and prayer. The week, in the annals of the school, has been given the name of Vocation week. This is not only a project associated with the school but a week of national concern.

The purpose is to help and to encourage the students in their choice of their life professions. By presenting the good points, the trials and difficulties of various life works we hope to set the ambitions of the entire student body into action. By prayer we hope to find the path which God wants us to follow.

When the project was first introduced the remark was made that if more time were devoted to this meditation for the selection of a suitable vocation there would be fewer misfits in the world. With this thought before us we hope to make a success of the week.

This afternoon the first program will consist of an informal meeting at which a quiz on the "Queen's Work" is to be presented. On each day some special program will be given for the benefit of the student body.

Spanish Notes

One of the phases in which the Spanish class is now engaged is the study of Spanish life and architecture. Some time is spent each day translating Spanish into English and vice versa.

One student, when the class was discussing Spanish foods, remarked that if she were not an American she would like to be a Spaniard.

What Happened, and When?

It should do no harm to call attention again to the information necessary to divulge in news items of any great interest. All city reporters have iron clad rules and the ones who steadfastly hew to the lines are the ones who continue to pull down the checks with the big figures.

In sending in a report, let us say, of a woman breaking a bone in one of her legs. One could say that Mrs. Yonson broke her leg. When? It could have happened 10 years ago. Where? Perhaps on the south side of the hen house, more likely below the knee. She may have been feeding the chickens and fell over a saw-horse. Who is the attending physician?

How old is the patient? How many miles north or south of some town or community center does she live? Is her husband alive? How many children?

Are neighbor women assisting with the patient's household duties? Who are they? Be sure and state the victim's first name or initials; Mrs. James B., Mrs. H. R., or, if she signs herself that way, Mrs. Nellie Yonson. People want to know which Yonson got hurt, when, where, how seriously, her condition, doctor and everything else the law allows.

Suppose a residence burns. Who owned it? Who lived in it? How did the fire start? What time? Who discovered it? What is the loss? Insured, and for how much? Is a new residence to take its place? When? What was saved in the fire? By whom? There is no limit to the questions that arise when a piece of news breaks. An editor is not going to use every bit of information gleaned, yet it is safer to gather too much rather than too little.

The Frontier has about as live a bunch of correspondents as there is in Nebraska, yet once in a while one says that "Mrs. Yonson was over to McArone's Friday." For what? Did she shoot the McArone's? Visiting? Who, Mr. McArone? If she was, for-

get about it. She may be McArone's sister. Come to think about it, the less said about some things the better.

South Dakota Dust Again Fills Holt Countians Eyes

Last Friday was what might properly be called a "rip-snorter" of a day. In the forenoon a hot dust storm howled out of the southwest and about five o'clock in the afternoon, just as everyone congratulated themselves on reaching the supposed end of the disturbance, the wind forked over onto 'other leg and for about 10 hours South Dakota real estate samples were distributed as the windjammer speled about quiet country life in South Dakota. Pedestrians staggered hither and yon, one foot on a sidewalk and perhaps another in a gutter or in some other maverick's hip pocket. Men changed religion and women counted members of families to determine if there were casualties.

That's politics for you. There is Tom Berry, raised out on the Niobrara, and now governor of South Dakota, and permitting yearling jimmicanes to jamboree in Poudre river abandon among old neighbors without sign of a legislative suggestion again the meteorological outlaws which come from South Dakota to yank Nebraskan's whiskers.

CHURCH NOTES

M. E. CHURCH NOTES

Services next Sunday as follows: Sunday School at 10 a. m. Morning Worship at 11 a. m. Junior League at 7 p. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Evening Service at 8 p. m. Revival services under the direction of the Rev. E. W. Nye every evening except Saturday at eight o'clock. A very cordial welcome is extended to everyone.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday School 10:00—R. M. Sauer, Superintendent.

Morning Worship 11:00—Subject, "True Loyalty." Intermediate C. E. Society 6:45—Ruby Tennant Leader.

Evening Service will be in charge of the Men. They will take for their general subject, "Meeting the Master." The hour will be 7:30. Special music is being prepared for both morning and evening. You are invited.

H. D. Johnson, Pastor.

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