

### WHAT'S DOING AT THE STATE HOUSE

By James R. Lowell

All politically inclined eyes were on the corn-hog producers' vote on the AAA control plan, and the way it turned out the republicans figure they got the best of it, altho W. H. Brokaw, state AAA administrator states that the balloting was really intended for the farmers who had signed the government contract and these signers showed a slight majority in favor of continuing the plan in 1935 while turning thumbs down on 1936 control as offered.

The total vote of both 1934 signers and non-signers for continuation of the corn-hog plan in 1935 was 29,490, while 36,104 voted against continuation. Signers voted 27,322 for and 26,590 against the 1935 program, giving the program a 754 majority and indicating the 1935 program will be carried out in the state. The vote was non-binding, however.

As for the 1936 program which would establish only one contract per farm, covering both corn and hogs instead of the present separate contracts, it was virtually snowed under. The total of both

signers and non-signers voting against it was 42,384 compared to 17,071 in favor. Contract signers voted 32,867 against and 15,712 for. Some democrat spokesmen have pointed proudly to the fact that 2,169 farmers who previously had refused to sign for the 1934 program voted for the 1935 program. They failed to mention the 26,590 signers who voted against continuation in 1935.

As a matter of fact the vote really had little political significance. Such organizations as the Farmers' Union and the Nebraska State Grange have indicated that they favored a control program for corn and hog production while not agreeing in all respects with the program as voted upon. Thus a farmers who voted against the 1935 and 1936 programs might be a strong democratic backer and vice versa.

A resolution adopted at the annual convention of the Grange last week at Kearney qualified the Grange support of the AAA as an emergency measure only, and asked correction of "mistakes" in the adjustment program. Farmers' Union representatives several weeks ago at Omaha indicated they would favor both the 1935 and 1936 corn-hog programs if certain changes were made.

Political prognosticators, long given to considering Iowa as a sort of "Maine" in indicating which way political winds will blow in Nebraska, are somewhat puzzled over the breach between Iowa and Nebraska voters on the AAA program. Iowa farmers favored the 1935 and 1936 corn-hog programs, the former by a heavy majority, while our neighbor to the north, South Dakota, also favored both plans.

With Senator Norris campaign-

ing in the state for his one-house legislature plan, the unicameral issue has succeeded in crowding state prohibition out of first place in public interest where the three constitutional amendments to be voted on in November are concerned. Altho the State Grange recently adopted a resolution favoring the plan and the senator is making a strong fight for its adoption by the voters, present indications are that the one-house legislature will not become a reality in Nebraska, at least in this election.

Whereas few organizations have taken a definite stand on the unicameral legislature plan, the same condition does not hold for prohibition. The Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs in annual session last week went on record as opposed to any return of the saloon.

Baptist pastors of Nebraska meeting at Omaha and the annual conference of the Nebraska Presbyterian synod at Superior both gave considerable attention to the approaching vote on retention or repeal of the state prohibition constitutional provision. Whereas the Baptists went on record as strongly opposed to repeal, however, the Presbyterians asked members of the church to "vote their conscience on the questions of legalization of pari-mutuel betting on horse races." The Presbyterians also adopted a resolution for a program of temperance education among young people to fortify them against liquor propaganda.

The Nebraska Women's Christian Temperance Union in convention at Fremont decided to issue preferred lists of political candidates and distribute anti-repeal literature in its fight to keep the state dry in the November election. The Nebraska State Federation of Labor in convention at the same city a short time previously adopted a resolution flatly supporting repeal of the state's prohibition laws.

Of the three constitutional amendments to be voted upon November 6, the information gathered by the Lowell Newspaper Service at Lincoln is that state prohibition will be repealed while the one-house legislature and legalization of the pari-mutuel betting will go down to defeat.

Other highlights in the political arena are the Burke-Simmons debates and the supreme court's action in holding that the party circle shall not go on the ballot this fall. This will be the first time in the state's history that there has been no party circle on the general election ballot. Governor Bryan expresses himself as highly pleased with the situation, but most other democrats are able to conceal their elation over the upholding of this law passed by the democratic session of 1933. Reason: For the second time in recent his-

tory they stand in a position to profit from the party circle because of having a majority of the registered voters on their side.

The initial debates staged by the senatorial candidates, Republican Simmons and Democratic Burke, took on more of a mud-slinging complexion than most fair-minded audiences might care for. Simmons started it at Fremont by dubbing Burke "Mullen's Man," and Burke came back with "Sam McKelvie's Puppet" as applied to Simmons.

Remaining debates of the scheduled series of ten are as follows: Omaha, October 18; Norfolk October 20; Nebraska City, October 22; Lincoln, October 26; Grand Island, October 29; Hastings, October 30; Omaha, November 2.

Factory stacks are belching smoke again in the Nebraska panhandle sugar-beet towns as the processing of the 1934 beet harvest gets under way. Machinery in the first factory of the great Western Sugar company went into action last Wednesday at Lyman. Other factories now are in operation at Scottsbluffs, Gering, Mitchell, Minatare and Bayard. More than 2,500 Nebraskans have gone to work in those refineries. Hundreds more are at work at the beet dumps.

Approximately 53,000 acres of sugar beets in the North Platte valley will be harvested and a yield of 636,000 tons is in sight. About \$3,850,000 plus approximately \$1,000,000 in government benefits for acreage reduction is expected to be poured into the pockets of the growers, and this money, circulating from farmers to laborers to business houses will mean a sharp business upturn in the panhandle.

Jobs created by the beet harvest are not confined to beet workers alone but to train crews, truckers and other transportation and field phases of the great industry.

One of the latest governmental divisions to make its budgetary request for the approaching biennium is the Nebraska State Fair, which wants \$60,264 more than it was allowed by the 1933 legislature. This year's fair took in \$47,635 and its expenditures were \$51,939, leaving a \$4,407 deficit which the 1935 legislature will be asked to make up.

The total asked for by the fair for the next fiscal biennium is \$173,331, but this includes \$50,221 to wipe out the remaining balance of a deficit of approximately \$100,000 incurred during the period of 1931-1932. The last legislature appropriated enough to pay half of this indebtedness. A sizeable item of the increase to be asked for is \$20,000 for premiums or \$16,000 more than the legislature has been appropriating for that purpose each biennium.

The Fair Board requests \$60,000

for maintenance, or \$25,000 more than the last legislature allowed; \$10,000 for 4-H work, \$2,500 more than allowed in 1933; \$25,000 for promotion of organized agriculture activities, or \$10,000 above 1933 allowance; \$2,500 to defray expenses of the annual meetings of organized agriculture, the same as previously; and \$2,600 for the salary of the grounds superintendent, the same as before.

The board of educational lands and funds is requesting a budget of \$32,000 for the next biennium. The increase here is due to an item of \$5,000 for employment of a field man to obtain desirable bond investments for the state and keep tabs on school land leases and rental payments.

#### Gist of the Capitol News

The state insurance department reports that state hail insurance for 1934 resulted in a deficit of about \$20,000 because of the small amount of business carried. Only 57 policies were taken out and losses for the season amounted to \$7,711. All losses will be paid as the fund had a balance of \$21,914 from last year.

The state banking bureau reports legal costs of \$372,537 in the receivership division for collecting \$4,808,568 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. The cost of liquidating assets of failed banks was \$7.43 per \$100, compared with \$12.13 per \$100 the year before, according to Director E. H. Luikart.

Wilcey W. Lanford, chief clerk at the state penitentiary, has pleaded not guilty to a charge of embezzlement of public money and his preliminary hearing will be held in Lincoln municipal court October 19. The state alleges that Lanford who has been chief clerk of the prison for three years took \$7,051 of the prison's money. No savings of prisoners were taken.

State board of educational lands and funds has been informed that the town of Spencer, Boyd county, is facing the necessity of taking bankruptcy. This is permissible under a new federal law. If the town takes bankruptcy it will be the first Nebraska town to do so.

Nebraska Emergency Relief Administration announces that 34 CCC camps will be maintained in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota as part of the winter emergency relief program. Fifteen of the camps will be in Nebraska and will concentrate mainly on soil erosion prevention. Incidentally Camp No. 751, one of the first to be organized, both in the country and in the state, is back on Nebraska soil at Tekamah after having traveled 6,500 miles and occupied three other sites.

Nebraska will have 200 study centers supported by the FERA this winter. The plan was inaugurated last year. FERA provides funds in local schools for classwork designed especially for adult unemployed. Qualified instructors are selected from among the unemployed for centers which have ten students enrolled. Cooperating with the FERA are the state superintendent's office and the extension division of the university.

#### TRADE IN TIRE SALE!

What's that? An old-fashioned Trade-In Tire Sale at Gambles? That's a break—After higher prices have worn my rubber thin. 4.40-21, \$4.39 exch.—5.00-19, \$5.90.

E. C. Wertz, one of the pioneer residents of the northeastern part of the county, was a pleasant caller at this office this afternoon and extended his subscription to this household necessity up to January 1, 1936. Mr. Wertz says that he has been reading The Frontier ever since he has been able to read, as his father, the late Alex Wertz, subscribed for it shortly after its establishment and received it weekly throughout his lifetime and E. C. has been getting the paper since. It has become an absolute necessity in my home, he said. Thanks, E. C. We are always pleased to learn that our readers appreciate the paper and the efforts we put forth to give you a good livepaper. It gives us the incentive to try and get out a better paper, week after week. It is this ambition and effort that makes life worth while.

#### CATTLE MEN MADE GOATS

Cattle growers who expect to receive benefits from AAA must pledge themselves, in binding contract, to abide by all existing and all future government regulations which may be promulgated for the regulation of the cattle industry. But for some unexplained reason an exception was made in the case of sheep-growers, who lately have sold to the government millions of head of sheep, without being required to place themselves under future obligations to the department of agriculture.

### Original Spanish Main Greatly Narrowed Down

Named in the heyday of conquistadores and pirates, the old Spanish Main originally comprised that part of the Atlantic ocean piled by Spanish treasure ships, says the National Geographic society. The name later embraced the shores of the Caribbean islands and adjacent coasts of South and Central America, but finally narrowed until it denotes specifically the northern coast of South America between the Isthmus of Panama and delta of the Orinoco—the coastal zones of Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

Columbus sighted the palm-fringed shores of the Spanish Main in 1498. Red-painted Indians sucking brews from gourds watched the subsequent arrivals of Balboa and others who carried back to Europe amazing tales of pearls, gold, and Indians suitable for slaves. Men swarmed the coast to erect fortified settlements and to ship wealth back to Europe. Seeking the fabulous riches reputed to be in the interior, they pushed through almost impenetrable jungles. Before them fled harassed Indians, discharging poisoned arrows, futile against armor.

Settlers lived largely on a plentiful supply of immense tortoises and wild boars. Some, settling near what is Santo Domingo, hunted and smoked buffalo. They became known as buccaneers from the French word boucaner, to smoke meat. Others became farmers, cultivating tobacco with the aid of numerous white and negro slaves. Many of the slaves ran away and joined the buccaneers, who, having become bored with buffalo hunting, took up pirating, preying on Spanish galleons and coastal settlements. The Spanish Main offered numerous natural advantages to these seafaring bandits: luxurious forests out of which to build their barks, lakes of pitch for caulking the new craft, and hidden harbors from which to surprise their prey.

### Air Surrounding Planet Fifteen Pounds to Inch

The poet writes of "trifles light as air," and we often talk of "airy nothings," but the atmosphere which surrounds our planet and accompanies it on its journeyings through space is not so light as we often imagine. Its average pressure is 15 pounds to the square inch.

The barometer, as its name implies, is an atmosphere weigher, and on the varying weights, noted over large areas, depend our daily weather forecasts. A change of an inch in the height of the mercury column means a change of atmospheric weight of half a pound per square inch on the earth's surface, so that even a change of one-tenth of an inch in the barometer represents 88,000 tons per square mile. A change of an inch over the land area of the British Isles signifies the colossal total of considerably more than one hundred thousand million tons of air!

#### The Variation

Variation means change, and when a piece of music is called an air and variation it means that the composer has rung the changes in different ways on a tune of his own, or somebody else's, making.

When keyed instruments first appeared variations were very popular. At first they were twiddles and ornaments attached to the air. Then little note patterns came along, and eventually the tune was dressed in all kinds of ways—sometimes in dance rhythm, sometimes in stately measure. Often a variation would bring out a sad feeling in the melody. Beethoven wrote as many as 32 on his own original tune. Bach and Brahms loved making variations.

#### Famous Russian Library

The famous and magnificent state library at Leningrad which was founded in 1814 and early became one of the great treasure houses of the world has not lost much of its magnificence and value since the revolution. It still contains most of the valuable collections for which it was noted, including Voltaire's library, which was bought intact by Catherine II, many of the most celebrated copies of the Bible and the Koran, rare Hebrew manuscripts of the Pentateuch and the famous Codex Sinaiticus, which next to the one in the Vatican, is the oldest Greek manuscript in existence of the New Testament, having been found in an ancient monastery on Mount Sinai.

#### The Great Horned Owl

The great horned owl is one member of the owl family that can be classed as predatory, for the reason that a considerable portion of its diet consists of desirable small game species such as grouse, quail and rabbits. Yet in spite of this it also hunts gophers, red squirrels, mice and rats. This owl is one of the largest birds of prey and is endowed with an uncanny lack of fear.

#### Height of Hemlock Trees

The hemlock commonly attains a height of about 75 feet and a trunk diameter of 2 to 3 feet. Very old trees in good soil may reach up 160 feet and attain a diameter of 5 to 6 feet. The hemlock is a sturdy tree. It is valuable for lumber and an important source of wood pulp. The bark is extensively used in tanneries.

Henry Mencken, in the normally democratic Baltimore Sun, had this to say: "My private belief is that Dr. Roosevelt actually had no plan at all, and nothing properly described as an outfit of ideas. Never in his life has he shown any grasp of fundamental political principles, whether good or bad. They simply do not exist for him."

### REPUBLICAN PARTY NOT OPPOSED TO RELIEF

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the republican national committee says: "The republican party is not and will not be opposed to proper relief. It has the same sympathy that the New Deal has for our fellow citizens in want. But the charge is repeated, that the New Dealers, by their own statements, are using taxpayers' money as a campaign fund."

Everybody's Weekly: Wife—I put your shirt on the clotheshorse, dear.

Husband—What are the odds?

### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1933 of The Frontier published weekly at O'Neill, Nebraska, for October 1, 1934.

State of Nebraska, County of Holt, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the county and state aforesaid, personally appeared D. H. Cronin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of The Frontier and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, of Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

That the name of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager is D. H. Cronin, O'Neill, Nebraska.

That the owner is D. H. Cronin, O'Neill, Nebraska.

That there are no stock, bond or mortgage holders.

D. H. CRONIN, Publisher. Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 10 day of October, 1934.

F. N. CRONIN, Notary Public. My Commission expires Sept. 15, 1938.

### MISCELLANEOUS

FOR TRADE: Improved acreage at Fremont for good house here in O'Neill.—Address, 1800 South Main, Fremont, Nebr. 22-1p

### LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Thursday, a child's tricycle, between the factory and our home. Reward.—L. M. Merriman. 22-1

### FOR SALE

THOROBRED Mammoth Bronze Turkey Gobblers, May hatch, weighing from 16 to 18 lbs., \$5.00 each.—A. B. Wertz, Star. 22-2p

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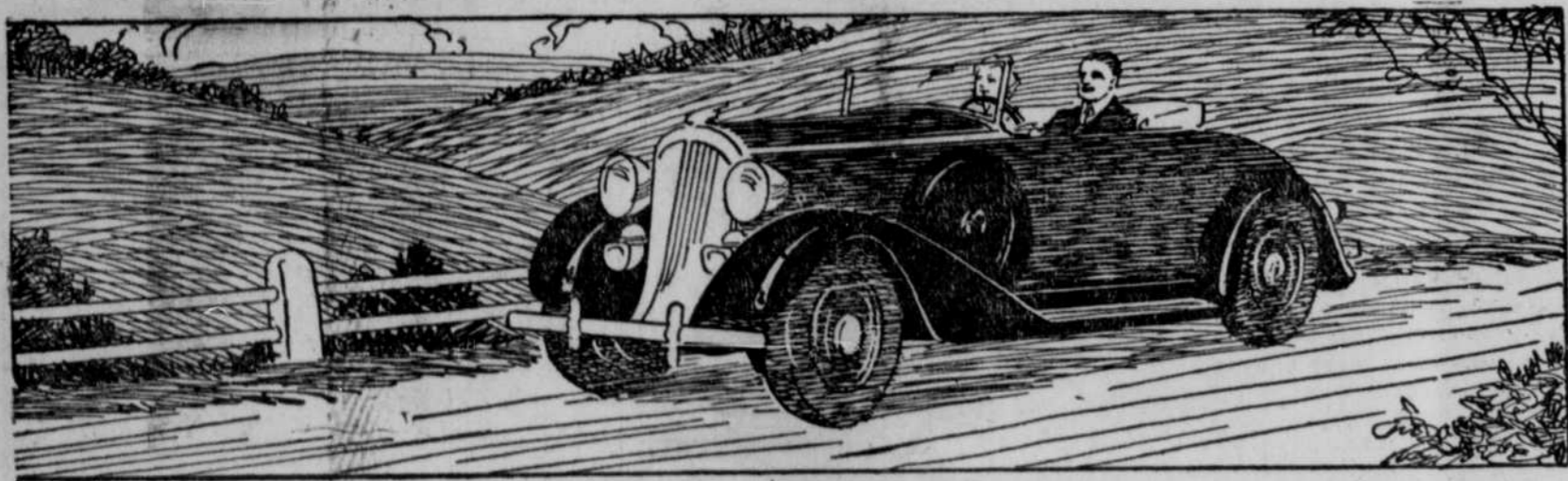
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