

**THE FRONTIER**

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**Economic Highlights**

"For the first time since depression began," said Henry I. Harriman, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, recently, "business is rarin' to go."

Mr. Harriman did not elaborate upon that statement, but the thot behind it was not difficult to trace. When the crash came, business men could not believe that it was true—practically all of them, in company with the nation's principal economists and most government experts, were of the opinion that the set-back was purely temporary, and that recovery would follow within a very short time. Recovery didn't come, and for the next year or two industry staggered around blindly, going from bad to worse, without a single bright cloud being observed in the economic skies.

Then came the Democratic victory—and business, which had considerable faith in Mr. Hoover, even though he couldn't pull good times out of a hat, was frankly worried. The Roosevelt experiments obviously marked a new era in American government—no President in history had been so daring, none had tampered so much with the existing financial and industrial machinery. During the first two years of the Roosevelt administration, the attitude of business was one of slightly hostile observation—it waited, not only to see what was going to happen, but what the verdict of the public would be at the polls.

That verdict was given the fore part of the month, when the voters, in the words of William Allen White, all but crowned Mr. Roosevelt. According to an Associated Press dispatch of November 17, business and government have definitely united in a mighty joint effort to produce recovery. The representative of business in this matter was Mr. Harriman—government represented by NRA's head man, Lawyer Donald Richberg, and James A. Moffatt, head of the great housing administration which hopes to put new financial blood into heavy industries by making it possible for people to build new homes and repair old ones more cheaply than they could in the past.

Mr. Harriman made the statement that heads this article after he called on Mr. Richberg—and he added a sentence of great importance: That there was no difference of opinion between the two men. He then said that business was entering a new period of "realism," and was leaving the painful period of "readjustment," behind.

What that means, of course, is that industry and the Administration are gradually arbitrating their differences. Many observers are of the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt is now moving toward the "right," so far as the legislative trend is concerned, while business is growing less conservative, more willing to take a chance. Neither side is satisfied—it is a known fact that high Administration officials have a number of reforms in mind which they would put forward if it were not for fear of frightening capital, while industry would prefer that the Administration go much farther toward the conservative side than it is likely to go. But both seem to be agreeing on a middle ground which will be reasonably satisfactory to all concerned.

There may be one difficulty with the new governmental-industrial rapprochement—labor. Labor heads are distrustful of both business and government—they feel that they are getting the short end of the deal. Recent news dispatches indicate that a number of new strikes—principally in the textile industry—are in the offing.

Current business, in the light of depression standards, is neither good nor bad.

There have been few changes during the last few months. The seasonal drop that always comes with fall has been of about the size

that was anticipated. Administration leaders are frankly disappointed with the progress of the recovery movement—it is obvious that the great hopes held out for improvement two years ago have not materialized. On the other hand, most of the business periodicals have lately reported that business leaders are more confident—that they feel a marked change for the better will take place before long.

The latest reports show: A larger-than-seasonal drop in Automobile production; a decline in car-loadings to below the level touched in the comparable period last year; a slight fall in the commodity price level; improvement in soft coal and steel activity.

Several cases involving the constitutionality of the government's gold seizure law are now on the Supreme Court docket. All are similar, inasmuch as the plaintiffs in the cases are suing various companies for payment in gold, as specified in securities. The government has requested that all be heard at once on January 8.

**Expenditures**

In 1932, government—federal, state, and local—collected \$8,000,000,000 in taxes. Total expenditures came to \$14,500,000,000—over 40 per cent more than was received.

That's what is brought out in a survey recently completed by the National Industrial Conference Board which shows the gravity of the problem in cold statistics.

The discrepancy between receipts and expenditures is accounted for by the issuance of bonds—which are simply promises to pay on some future date. If they are issued by the federal government, they are a legal lien against all the assets of the nation—against every business, every home, every income, every investment.

If they are issued by a state or municipal government, or a district, they amount to a similar lien against all property in the region concerned. The whole credit of the geographical unit represented is pledged to their payment.

There are excellent reasons for believing that we, at present, are rapidly spending ourselves into bankruptcy. Current taxes are reaching the point where businesses and individuals can no longer pay. And future commitments must inevitably result in still higher taxes, unless the spending orgy is stopped.

**The Old Deal**

Forbes magazine gives something to think about. It says:

"The old deal had its faults, admittedly. It did not prove able to save America from the economic tragedy which overtook the world as an aftermath of World War destruction. Yet, America did achieve something under the now despised old deal. For example America—

Became the richest country on the face of the earth.  
Attained world leadership in industry.

Paid higher wages than ever before known.  
Standards of living became the admiration and envy of other peoples.

Savings deposits eclipsed even those of France.  
Colleges and universities attracted unprecedented numbers of students from all grades of homes.

Enjoyed more travel, more recreation, more amusements than any other nations.  
Home owners greatly outnumbered those in any other land.

Families were protected by insurance on a scale not even approached in any other part of the world.  
Workers and employers enjoyed friendly relations unmatched in any other industrial country.

Industrial management attained heights which provoked both the applause and despair of employers elsewhere.  
Developed machinery and mechanization eclipsing anything and everything in other progressive nations.

Rose to leadership in invention.  
Built up the greatest transportation system on the face of the globe.  
Initiated and won pre-eminence in aviation and aircraft building.

Brought into being electric power facilities on a scale dwarfing those of any other continent.  
Led the world in telephony.  
Led the world in motion pictures.  
Led the world in radio.  
Is leading the world in television.

Promises to outdistance all other peoples in air conditioning.

Under the old deal, afforded greater scope than any other country for earning wealth.

Set an example to other people of all countries in large scale generosity and philanthropy.

New dealers should not entirely forget these old deal facts. The new deal has not proved exactly faultless.

**Will Carry On**

No matter what its enemies may think about the future of the republican party, Henry P. Fletcher the party's national chairman, has not given up the fight. In a ringing statement given to the press the other night, Mr. Fletcher, who certainly carried on the recent campaign under handicaps, not the least of which was the flow of money from the public treasury just before the election, declared that the republican party "is not dead and is not going to die." He predicted that the New Deal will yet topple because of its "socialistic" and "paternalistic" tendencies, and said that the republican party was the only organization in the field to carry on the fight "for sound economic and political principles."

Pointing out that 13,000,000 republican votes were cast in the November election as against 15,500,000 for the democrats he declared that "the overwhelming democratic majority in the senate and house rests on a very narrow popular base," and he cited the fact that the democratic vote this month was 7,000,000 shy of 1932 as against a republican decline of only 3,000,000. Continuing, Mr. Fletcher said:

"There is no other organization which has in every voting precinct in the United States a body of loyal, active workers, ready to take the field and make the fight for sound economic and political principles. Nor can any amount of money place another such organization in the field.

"Any fight which has for its object the defeat of the policies and practices of this administration must start with the 13,000,000 republican workers and voters who went on record against the New Deal on November 6.

"In the teeth of the most cynical and shameless use of public money to influence votes, we polled 47 per cent of the total vote cast, which was over 80 per cent of our presidential vote of 1932.

"This record, not equalled in any previous off-year election by any party, was possible because our fight was based on principles. We will continue to fight for them."

While Mr. Fletcher's statement may seem somewhat bold and optimistic at this time, it will not be a strange development if he gets added help from time to time. It is even barely possible that developments in the next congress may somewhat slightly change the political picture over what it is today.

**What The People Think**

A short time ago the National Industrial Conference Board, a fact-finding institution established in 1916, sent a questionnaire to more than 12,000 American newspapers, large and small, in which it asked to report on the state of public opinion in their localities on a number of questions of national interest. Answers were returned by editors of 5,050 newspapers with a gross circulation of 24,843,677.

The Board has published an advance summary of the survey, affording an exceptional cross-section of present-day public thought. An overwhelming majority of the editors said that the people in their localities were opposed to government price-fixing of both farm and factory prices. Eighty-nine per cent were opposed to increasing the national debt; 94 per cent were against government competition with industry, and 74 per cent opposed the redistribution of wealth by taxation. A majority of the public, according to the editors, favored government fixing of minimum wages and hours, and compulsory old-age pensions.

The Board also asked editors to tell what factors would, in their judgment, contribute to increasing business confidence. Seventy-two per cent favored decreasing government control of business; 71 per cent mentioned decreasing government expenditures; 66 per cent asked for a stabilized currency, and 70 per cent favored a balanced budget.

**WHAT'S DOING AT THE STATE HOUSE**

By James R. Lowell  
Not since the new capitol building was started has Nebraska gained the national limelight so conspicuously as it has by voting to adopt a one-house legislature. Al-

tho several states tried a somewhat similar arrangement many years ago, the Cornhusker state stands out as the testing laboratory of the unicameral idea in state government in the face of modern legislative problems.

The orthodox system of having two legislative chambers as a check upon ill-advised legislation has long been a fundamental theory of representative government, so it is little wonder that government officials and newspaper editors all over the country are pricking up their ears at Nebraska's innovation.

Senator George W. Norris, who planned the uni-cameral system, and who was largely instrumental in getting it adopted here, takes issue with the fundamentalists, and argues that the single chamber will do away with loss of time, increase legislative efficiency and at the same time establish legislative responsibility more directly. He also points to the lower cost of the smaller single body.

Those who view with misgivings the experiment upon which Nebraska will launch in 1937 declare that the one-house legislature will deprive the farmers of equal representation, be more easily controlled by a lobby, and that it opens the way to extravagance and spending.

Meanwhile members elected to the next legislature are scratching their heads over the problem of just how to put the one house plan into action. One of the first tasks confronting the 1935 session, probably the last two-house group which will ever meet in Nebraska, will be the redistricting of the state and fixing of the number of members of the one-house group.

The 1937 legislature will consist of one house composed of between 30 and 50 members. Several legislators have suggested that the present senate chamber of 33 members be retained so that the present automatic voting system need not be changed, and the present senatorial districts might be used.

Members of the 1937 legislature will be elected on a non-partisan ballot for a term of two years. The aggregate salaries of members will be \$37,500 per year, divided equally among them. Sessions of the legislature will be biennial, except as may be otherwise provided by law. The lieutenant governor will preside as the officer of the chamber.

The request from any one member of the legislature shall be sufficient to obtain a roll call on any question. The vote upon the final passage of any bill may not be taken until five legislative days after its introduction nor until it has been on file for final reading and passage for at least one legislative day.

One of the two luxuriously finished legislative chambers at the state house will have to be abandoned when the 1937 legislature goes into session, and, in all probability, alterations will have to be made in the \$37,000 electric voting machines installed just before the 1933 session.

State Senator J. S. Callan, of Odell, says he expects to sponsor a bill to create a state police force as a means of unifying all Nebraska law enforcement agencies and enabling them to combat crime more effectively. He would abolish the office of county sheriff.

Fred A. Wachtler, democratic representative from Omaha, has asked people in all sections of the state to write him, giving their opinions as to what is the best method of liquor regulation. He also says he will introduce a state recovery measure to empower state courts to share in the federal burden of enforcing NRA codes.

Reform of the primary system in elections will be the subject of a bill to be introduced by State Senator Cloyd L. Stewart, of Clay Center, democrat, who is also the first to announce his candidacy for the senate presidency. State Senator Callan, who was chairman of the senate finance committee in 1933, would also accept that office.

William Newman, Alliance democrat, will be the state representative from the district comprising Box Butte and Sioux counties. It was previously announced that A. A. Tipton, Alliance republican, who got on the ballot by petition, was the successful candidate but the official canvass reversed the order. There will be a two-third democratic majority in each of the two chambers.

W. B. Banning, Union horticulturist, who was beaten out by R. L. Cochran in the democratic primary race for governor, is being strongly favored for the appointive position of secretary of the state department of agriculture. He is also mentioned for secretary of the banking department to displace Luikart who is almost certain to get the gate. Banning served eight terms in the state senate.

The state sheriff's office has figured considerably in the news during the past week in ways both favorable and objectionable to the department. The office has been criticized for its failure to "connect" in bank robberies during the past year, has been told it will be discarded to the junk-heap by the next legislature in order to make way for a state police system, has seen one of its deputies appointed to a better job, and has announced it will spend \$250 to "probe bank lootings."

Otto Dudschus, deputy state sheriff, was named deputy warden of the state penitentiary to succeed Dan Kavanaugh, who was promoted to the wardenship a month ago. Dudschus will take office December 1 at a salary of \$2,000 per year with his home and living expenses thrown in for good measure. State Sheriff Benton announced he would use approximately \$250, the amount which Dudschus would have drawn the remainder of the year had he remained with the department, to finance investigation of recent Nebraska bank robberies.

Benton thinks undercover men might pick up valuable clues to the identity of some of the robbers, and says that lack of funds has seriously handicapped efforts of the sheriff's office. In order that he may acquire a few extra dollars, he is not hiring a man to replace Dudschus.

Robbery of a bank at Superior last week brought the total number of such holdups for the year to eight. Total loot has been more than \$60,000. Other robberies this year were perpetrated at Kearney (twice), Aurora, Holdrege, Hartwell (burglary), Lexington and Norfolk.

Employment in October remained about the same in Nebraska as for the preceding month, according to the records of the federal re-employment service at Lincoln. More than 6,500 persons were given state and federal employment and jobs in private industry during the month, while the records show 54,502 men and 8,442 women on the unemployed rolls. PWA projects and state and federal highway construction in Nebraska accounted for 4,483 new jobs in October, while 2,293 persons found employment in private enterprises.

Approximately 600 men are now employed on the Sutherland power and irrigation project, and about half that number are at work on the Columbus project.

Beginning in January, 600 enumerators will be given employment conducting the recently announced farm census in Nebraska. These men will be selected shortly by democratic state and county leaders. Selection of enumerators will be in charge of National Committeeman Keith Neville, Senator-elect Edward R. Burke, the four democratic congressmen and chairmen in each of the 93 counties.

Farmers and persons living in small towns will be given preference in selecting enumerators as far as possible. The pay is \$5 a day and the job is expected to last about a month. There will be five district offices in the state for the census, and the democrats who land the supervisor's job in each of the divisional offices will get considerably more pay and a longer period of employment than the enumerators.

The state superintendent's office will request a budget of \$433,680 from the legislature for the next fiscal biennium, or \$119,613 more than was allotted for this biennium. Expansion of normal training in high schools would take up four-fifths of the increase requested.

In the 1931-32 biennium, \$195,000 was available for normal training in high schools but the 1933 legislature reduced the amount to

an even \$100,000. High schools approved for normal training received \$500 a year each from the state.

The state superintendent asks \$100,000 for state aid to weak school districts, the same as in this biennium; \$9,000, or \$1,000 above this biennium for education of deaf children in special classes; and \$18,000 for adult immigrant education work.

The state is now getting \$22,500 per month from the federal government thru the FERA for adult education classes and for employment of educational workers. The state superintendent says a state appropriation would permit the appointment of a director for this work and also make it possible to expand the program.

Governor Bryan has announced that in his budget message he will ask for an appropriation for converting the old Genoa Indian school into a state institution for epileptics. The school was turned over to the state after being abandoned by the federal department of Indian affairs.

Automobile deaths in the state for the first 10 months of 1934 totaled 140 compared with 126 for the same period in 1933. This is an increase of 11.11 per cent whereas the nationwide increase this year has been 16 per cent.

Carving on the walls of the capitol building which began in 1924 was completed last week. The last piece completed was a 10-foot bas-relief at the west entrance, depicting an ancient Roman scene, "The Establishment of the Tribune of the People." Lee Lawrie is the sculptor whose works have been carved on the capitol, while Dr. H. B. Alexander, formerly with the state university, wrote the scenario. Work yet to be done on the edifice includes a number of mural paintings on the inside, but the governor recently ordered this work deferred until times get better.

Beer tax collections for October totaled \$21,172 against \$13,447 for the same month a year ago. Total beer revenue paid the state since 3.2 beer was legalized in August, 1933, is \$314,224. Gasoline tax collections for October are \$757,762 compared with \$611,707 for the same month a year ago.

**Likely Jury Cases For Coming Term Of Court**

The State of Nebraska versus Raymond Thompson and Alex H. Green.—The above is a criminal action in which the defendants are jointly charged with stealing two yearling calves, the property of Charles Thompson, who is a rancher near Swan Lake. The defendant Thompson entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced June 23rd, 1934, to three years in the State Penitentiary. The defendant Green has

entered a plea of not guilty, and his will be the first case tried at the term.

H. J. O'Connor versus Vern Wilburn.—This is a suit for damages to a car, as a result of a collision occurring on the highway between O'Neill and Atkinson. Judgment was rendered in the county court in favor of plaintiff, and the action is now in district court on appeal by defendant.

The Stockman's National Bank of Rushville, Nebr., versus Estella Hill.—This is a suit on a note given the plaintiff bank by the defendant and her husband.

Physicians Casualty Association of America versus Lottie M. Peterson and Swan John Peterson.—This is a suit on a note for \$5,000.00.

First Trust Company, of Lincoln, Nebr., versus Frank Forslund.—This is an appeal from the county court of an action in forcible entry and detainer, by which plaintiff seeks to obtain possession of a farm near Ewing.

Old Line Insurance Company versus Robert E. Tomlinson, et al.—Another appeal from the county court, from a judgment in the county court in favor of plaintiff in an action in forcible entry and detainer. Plaintiff seeks possession of a farm located north of O'Neill.

D. L. Fletcher, et al., versus John H. Wunner, et al.—Suit for balance due on a note.

J. N. Selander versus Frank O. Hammerberg and J. Victor Johnson.—Suit on note.

Two commodities on which there has been no restriction or production are banana oil and balony.

The editors who write paragraphs poking fun at the youth who parts his hair in the middle, usually have no hair of their own worth parting.

**10-TUBE CORONADO AT GAMBLES!**

There are times when you think you've reached the peak and then you go beyond—Gamble's new 10-Tube Coronado goes far beyond in beauty of design, in reception, local and foreign. It will pay you to see this beautiful furniture. \$64.50 each.

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