

THE FRONTIER

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THE STATE POLICE FORCE

Editor of The Frontier:

Dear Sir: The writer noticed in the paper an account of a bill to create an elaborate police force of 100 men. Said the jackass to the hen, sitting on bantam eggs, "let me sit on them and hatch something big!" Well, is there not a reasonable likeness. This proposition was brought before the people a few years ago at the general election and decisively defeated. In view of that it is an insult to the people of the state to propose such an act.

Elaborate state police force. The only thing elaborate about this mess, in the writer's opinion, would be the item of expense. One hundred men at \$125 each, \$12,500 a month; \$150,000 a year. Equipment another \$1,000; all this expense saddled on the "common herd" of hounded automobile owners.

It is our opinion the sponsors of this act have not advanced one intelligent reason for enacting it into law. Those unfortunate having car accidents have already all the aid they need from fellow travelers, who would 99 times out of 100 get there before of a motor cycle cop. Another reason advanced in favor of the law is that it would help apprehend bank robbers. It probably would if the bank robbers would be considerate enough to send advance notice. But a lone traffic cop would not care to meet a bunch of stickups, who never travel alone. This was really the main reason offered four years ago for creating such a police force, and if it will be such a good thing and great protection to the banks, why should they not at least pay part of the expense, considering the charges they exact from the people; 10 cents or more for cashing a foreign check and 50 cents a month on deposits of less than \$50, they are well able.

The people of Nebraska should file a rousing protest with the senate in Lincoln against the passing of this law and wanton waste of the peoples money.

J. V. Johnson.

NEBRASKA NEWS OF STATE AFFAIRS

By James R. Lowell

N. T. Harmon, chief probation officer of the state, has been appointed warden of the state penitentiary to succeed Dan Kavanaugh who died recently. Harmon has been previously connected with the institution, first as chaplain (minister of the Christian church) and later as deputy warden. One of his first acts was to release from solitary confinement prisoners Smith and Dunn who had been in the "hole" for nine years, or ever since Fred Brown, Omaha kidnaper, attempted an outbreak from the prison and was killed. The two are alleged to have aided Brown in the attempted outbreak and Smith was shot twice in the ensuing fracas, losing one arm as a result. For several years past, the nightly screams and wails of the men in "solitary" had been wearing on the nerves of the other prisoners.

J. F. Rohn, of Fremont, has been elected president of the state normal board for 1935. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the democratic nomination for governor in the last election and has been mayor of Fremont for several years past.

Economic Highlights

The Roosevelt Administration's recovery program is based upon the work of two major bureaus. One, the NRA, was designed to aid industrial workers. The other, the AAA, was created to help solve the farmer problems and put agriculture on a paying basis.

Both bureaus adopted plans for raising and fixing prices. The NRA did this by means of executive fiat.

The AAA, however, which was dealing with products largely dependent upon the whims of nature, went much farther. There was more meat being produced than people could buy—so it killed off pigs. There was more cotton than people were using—so it placed heavy restrictions on cotton acreage, and paid bonuses to farmers for not raising a crop. It followed a similar procedure with other basic farm products.

At the beginning, AAA executives said their purpose was to bring the farm price index back to the pre-war level—this, they held, would enable the farmer to make a profit, and would not impose an excessive burden on the buying power of the public. Prices came back, touch the pre-war figure—and then continued to soar. The other day the price level was 25 per cent over its 1913 equivalent—and AAA found itself with a first-class consumer's war on its hands. Rumblings of discontent are heard from millions of homes, where incomes have not risen anywhere near the extent of the rise in the cost of living.

Terrible rises are taking place in meat prices. Butter is higher than it has been for many years. Even spring vegetables, usually dirt cheap, will, according to forecasts, be relatively expensive. Of the major edibles, only fish, which is not subject to AAA control, is not advancing materially in cost.

The result of all this is that AAA is now definitely on the retreat. Crop curtailment will probably be dropped, so that production may increase and automatically stop the present price trend. Protest is coming in against this change, from agricultural centers, which can see only the boon of high prices, but the chances are that consumer pressure will win out. It is probable that all restrictions will be taken off the farmer until prices return to the pre-war level, when the AAA may resume its crop control policy.

Thus, one of the two basic recovery bureaus has been forced to draw in its horns. As for the other, the NRA, there is plenty of trouble in the offing. Even its sponsor, Mr. Roosevelt, is believed to be cooling off so far as it is concerned—he wants Congress to continue it, but on a somewhat different set-up than in the past. Wage and hour provisions will be maintained and labor will be guaranteed the right to bargain collectively if it chooses—but many NRA powers over business management will be dropped. A strong drive against NRA price-fixing is developing in the Senate, led by that old-time foe of monopoly, Senator Borah. It is a safe prognostication that the NRA will have little or nothing to say about prices in the future—and there is an excellent chance that the anti-trust laws, which the NRA made inoperative, will be brought back into play.

As a result, the Administration's price-fixing program in both the industrial and agricultural fields, can be fairly said to have collapsed. Best opinion holds that the Administration is shifting in its position, that it will give industry and agriculture more of a chance to work out their own problems, will depend less on legislative palliatives. It hasn't been heralded in headlines, but a number of left-wingers—who are strong for collectivism and regimentation—have recently been eased out of important positions in both the AAA and NRA. The more conservative citizens are pleased—they see a chance to get the kind of governmental policy they asked for and didn't get two years ago.

Those who believe that the principal menace to the United States' territorial security lies across the Pacific in Japan, find ammunition to back their theory in the Administration's \$500,000,000 army development program.

Lost in a welter of items concerning new airplanes, additional troops, and a build-up of the National Guard, is a requisition that has been little publicized as yet—but is of tremendous significance. It provides for a great Hawaiian air base, to cost \$11,000,000. Army officers, queried on the meaning of this, said frankly that the war department wishes to move the national frontier 2,000 miles into the Pacific.

It is proposed to have a string of such bases eventually built from Alaska to Panama.

Late statistics indicate that the general industrial upturn is continuing, with various industries coming close to the 1923-25 average. The improvement in steel has been due principally to orders from the automobile industry.

Fear is expressed in some circles that the recent rise has been too rapid—that recession will set in.

BRIEFLY STATED

Mrs. Jim Pocosney, of Spencer, was in O'Neill this week, calling on Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dailey and Mrs. M. R. Dailey.

Police Lieutenants Jensen and Sherwood were the envy of all the little boys in town last Tuesday in their resplendent uniforms.

William H. Podany and Miss Rose M. Zakrzewski, both of Opportunity, were granted a marriage license in county court last Tuesday.

Fred Watson, one of the leading ranchmen in the southwestern part of the county, was in the city looking after business matters last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alder were transacting business in O'Neill last Thursday and purchased a Ford V-8 while in town. They were also in town Saturday.

Mrs. Ben Grady entertained the Martez Club at her home last Monday evening. Mrs. W. J. Froelich, Mrs. George Agnes and Mrs. P. B. Hart were the high score winners at bridge.

John Madden, WNAX bulk dealer in this city, was called to his old home at Bradley, S. D., last Wednesday night by a message announcing the serious illness of one of his relatives.

S. J. Weekes returned Wednesday night from Omaha, where he had spent the first three days of the week sitting as a member of the loan committee of the Regional Agricultural Credit corporation.

Fair Maid: "Oh, sir, what kind of an officer are you?"

Officer: "I'm a naval surgeon."

Fair Maid: "My goodness! How you doctors do specialize."—Bindery Tact.

At the second weekly bridge tournament held at the Golden Hotel last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Ben Grady won the high score for the east and west side and Mrs. F. J. Biglin and Mrs. Edward Campbell were the high score winners for the north and south side.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Beha went down to Omaha the latter part of last week and visited relatives there for a couple of days, returning home Sunday. They were compelled to come home on the train from Neligh on account of the storm having made the roads almost impassible.

The force in the county treasurer's office is kept busy these days taking care of the large number that are paying up their taxes. In Tuesday morning's mail the office received \$6,000 worth of checks from property owners to take care of their taxes for the first six months of this year.

The residence of Mrs. Enders, at Inman, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. The fire started in the roof next to the chimney and the fire fighters took off the roof of the house and were able to save the walls. The loss will amount to several hundred dollars.

and we understand there was no insurance.

There is a good deal of moving among the farmers of this section this spring. George Weingartner moves from the Parker to the Simmons farm south of the river. Simmons moves to their farm near Page. A gentleman from Iowa has rented the Parker place and will take possession the first of the week.

Next May is the sixty-first anniversary of the founding of O'Neill and some of the local business men are of the opinion that it would be a good idea to celebrate the event with proper festivities. We think it would be a good idea and a celebration in keeping with the importance of the event and the city in a business way should be provided.

Both branches of the legislature adjourned Wednesday afternoon for one week, until Wednesday of next week, in order to permit the members to go to their respective homes and look after business matters and interview their constituents. Before adjourning they passed and the governor signed the one cent gas tax measure, the proceeds of which will be used to meet the government requirement for relief.

Postmaster Sullivan announces that he has a supply of the baby bonds for sale at his office, of all denominations. They are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The issue price of the bonds are: \$18.75 for a \$25 bond; \$37.50 for a \$50 bond; \$75 for a \$100 bond; \$375 for a \$500 bond and \$750 for a \$1,000 bond. The bonds run for ten years but may be redeemed, at the owners option after sixty days from date of issue.

William Cronin returned last night from Casper, Wyoming, where he had spent the past month visiting relatives. Bill left O'Neill last November and went to Seattle, Washington, where he spent three months visiting relatives and then went to Casper, where he visited for one month. He says they had a nice winter at Seattle, but that things are very quiet there and that hundreds are on government relief, the same as they are in other parts of the country. He says he had an enjoyable time while away but is glad to get back home.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Sunday School 10 a. m.—R. M. Sauer, superintendent.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.—"The Home God Meant."
Evening Service 7:30—Gospel singing and preaching. We invite you to join our forward movement program during the pre-Easter season.
H. D. Johnson, Pastor.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO HAVE A CHANCE AT WINNING SCHOLARSHIPS
(Continued from page 1.)
school on April 11, 12, and 13 in at least five subjects. There will be English and algebra classification tests for all contestants and at least three other academic examinations based upon the student's high school work and the field he intends to follow at the University

of Nebraska. Scholarships are available for all undergraduate colleges.

In addition to the winners, a number of alternates will be named who may be granted scholarships if the winners do not claim all the 250 awards. These scholarships are made for the first semester of the school year, and renewed if the student's work justifies it.

Since the first state contest was held in 1932 some 400 students have attended the University of Nebraska on such tuition grants. Of the number won last year, 165 are now being used by students in school.

Winners of regents' scholarships rank well above the average in school work at the University, a survey made recently by the extension division shows. Among the upperclassmen now enrolled who won such awards for the freshman year, more than 60 per cent rank over 80 in grades. About half the former scholarship holders have average grades over 85; and only one is below 75 per cent.

WHAT'S DOING IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 1.)
should be hired to run the fair. Opponents of the reorganization schemes declared that the city of Lincoln had failed to "push" the fair as it should have. They pleaded that the small fairs should be preserved as "feeders" for the state exposition.

Cone's mortgage moratorium bill was partially denuded when the senate rejected a plan to tighten the law by including outlawing suits on notes involving real estate. As the bill now stands it merely continues the old moratorium on real estate mortgages for two more years.

The uniform narcotics bill, which provides for licensing sale of narcotics by the state department of health as a means of enabling the nation as a whole to control the sale and use of narcotics, has been signed by the governor.

Among the other bills making good headway in the legislature during the past week: To provide for creation of a bureau of education and registration for nursing, with state superintendent, three nurses appointed by the governor, and the state director of nursing education, in charge of licensing nurses; a plan to continue Adjutant General H. J. Paul, 63, in command of the Nebraska national guard for six more years by extending the retirement age for his office from 64 to 70;

To permit spouse of insane person to mortgage homestead, and to permit guardians of insane persons to mortgage property to pay the ward's debt or cost of support; forbidding county surveyor or engineer undertaking any work or activity costing more than \$1,500 in counties of 50,000 or greater population or over \$250 in other counties without first obtaining the approval of the county board; authorizing county board to levy up to one-tenth of a mill special tax for purpose of fire-fighting equipment to serve rural territory when approved by 51 per cent of the voters; empowering cities and villages to take over and sell lots or parts of lots in municipal cemeteries which have been abandoned for 20 years or more, and use the proceeds for perpetual care and

maintenance of the cemetery; allowing criminal complaint for grand larceny to be based on the value of all property alleged to have been stolen in a series of thefts by the same person;

Modifying the present state law which prohibits branch banking by authorizing any chartered bank to establish offices elsewhere than at its principal places of business, to receive or deposit money and pay checks, but for no other purposes; giving the banking department the same supervisory authority over building and loan associations that it exercises over banks.

The bill introduced by Schroeder of Bloomfield, to set up a system of state health insurance is being bitterly attacked by the Nebraska medical profession and organized labor. Opponents said that the bill sets up a mammoth political machine, would "abolish private practice, put the state into the medical and hospital business, and destroy every insurance business." Proponents of the bill pointed to the thousands of Nebraskans who need medical care but who will not ob-

tain it because of their finances.

The senate ordered an investigation of the Wayne state teacher's college, but the resolution was withdrawn because of a technicality.

Representative Schroeder who is also a minister advocates abolition of the position of chaplain in all public legislative bodies. Schroeder, a Lutheran minister, raised the issue as the house began reorganizing present legislative rules for the unicameral legislature. He said that a prayer offered by a minister of a certain denomination was attended by whispering and other noises and actions destroying the spirituality of the ritual. The house agreed to omit the position of chaplain in the statutes, but arranged to let the one-house legislature appoint such officers as desired.

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Good Red Inner Tubes, almost any size, 59c to 69c—try one. Tires at less than mail order house prices.
13-plate, 12-mo. guaranteed batteries, with exchange, \$3.69. Battery Bolts, 1c, nut and all.
Fan Belts, Ford A, Chevrolet and many other cars, 15c. Ford T Fan Belts a Dime.
Blowout Patches, good size, 5 to 10c. Tube Patching, per can, 5c. Ground Cables, 10c.
Quality Headlight Bulbs, 10c. Dash and Tail Bulbs, 5c. Valve Caps, 1c.
Ford T Timers, 24c. Flashlight Batteries, 5c. Good pair Chrome 6-inch Pliers at 10c.
Distributor Points, Ford, Chevrolet and others, 10c a set. Rotors, 7c. Auto Fuses, 2c.
Radiator Seal Capsules, regular seller at 35c for 5c.
BEST GRADE KEROSENE 8¢ per gallon. Remember you paid 14¢ per gallon for kerosene before the New Deal Station opened in O'Neill. You would be paying 14¢ per gallon now for kerosene if it were not for the New Deal Oil Co. keeping the price down.

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