

THE FRONTIER

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MR. ROOSEVELT
AS A PROPHET

From the Chicago Daily News
No man, in 1932, was more ve-
hement than Franklin D. Roosevelt
in his warnings against the en-
croachments of bureaucracy. No
man was more opposed to the ex-
cessive interference of government
in business. No man perceived
more clearly the perils of an un-
stable currency and an unbalanced
budget due to administrative ex-
travagance.

Government was attempting too
many things, he said in Sioux City,
in 1932. It "has piled bureau on
bureau, commission on commission
. . . Bureaus and bureaucrats have
been retained at the expense of the
taxpayer. . . That burden is a
brake on any return to normal,
business activity." Mr. Roosevelt
thought at the time that he was at-
tacking Mr. Hoover. Actually, as
it turned out, he was attacking his
future self.

A nation which did not carefully
safeguard its credit, he said in
Pittsburgh in 1932, was headed for
bankruptcy. "The credit of the
family depends chiefly on whether
the family is living within its in-
come. And this is so of the nation
. . . If, like a spendthrift, it throws
discretion to the winds, is willing
to make no sacrifice at all in spend-
ing, extends its taxing to the limit
of the people's power to pay and
continues to pile up deficits, it is
on the road to bankruptcy." Viewed
in the light of today, were not
those words prophetic?

"At the very top of the credit
structure of the country," Mr.
Roosevelt explained in 1932, "stand
the obligations of the federal gov-
ernment. . . They suffer if the
federal budget is not balanced, and
particularly where the deficit on
one year is not cleared up in the
succeeding year." If this thought
was true then, is it not doubly true
today?"

It is the banks, he pointed out
in 1932, "which are financing these
stupendous deficits, and that bur-
den is absorbing their resources. All
this. . . arises from one cause only,
and that is the unbalanced budget
and the continued failure . . . to
take effective steps to balance it."
But since then the banks have been
crammed literally full of govern-
ment paper, the national debt has
been increased from \$22,000,000,000
to nearly \$33,000,000,000, and the
budget is more heavily out of bal-
ance than ever.

"Let us have the courage to stop
borrowing to meet continued defi-
cits," pleaded Mr. Roosevelt in 1932.
"Let us also. . . insist on a sound
currency. Muddled government
finance creates a general uncer-
tainty concerning the value of na-
tional currencies. This uncertainty
has a way of spreading from coun-
try to country. The world is tor-
mented with it now." If the world
was tormented with currency un-
certainties in 1932, is it not even
more tormented in 1935?

"It is my pledge and promise,"
said Mr. Roosevelt in St. Louis in
1932, "that this dangerous kind of
financing shall be stopped and that
rigid governmental economy shall
be forced by a stern and unremitt-
ing administration policy of living
within our income." Admirable
pledge! Admirable promise! Would
it had been kept!

The Mr. Roosevelt of 1933 evi-
dently did not think much of the Mr.
Roosevelt of 1932. To the one the
other must have seemed indeed a
tory. The Mr. Roosevelt of 1933
proceeded promptly to depreciate
the dollar, build up an unparralled
bureaucracy, extend the govern-
ment into business on an unprece-
dented scale, spend billions of bor-
rowed money and plunge headlong
into a series of recklessly unbal-
anced budgets.

"Well, old man, and what do
you suggest?" smiled the president
to his critics in a radio talk last
year.

We suggest, Mr. Roosevelt, that
the Franklin D. Roosevelt of 1935,

whose plans and experiments for
recovery and reform are generally
admitted to have failed, should now
hark back to the wisdom of 1932.
We suggest that you stabilize the
dollar, abolish the new bureaucracy,
take the government out of busi-
ness, stop borrowing and begin to
balance the budget. If these were
sound measures in 1932, and would
have brought recovery, as we be-
lieve, they are still sound in 1935.
We suggest, Mr. President, that
you keep your own promises, that
you remain true to your own ideas.
It is not yet too late.

FREE! FREE!

With each Blackstone Washer,
40 pounds Crystal White Chips, 1
Ironing Board, Clothes Basket, 20
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Line, Wash Board and 80 Clothes
Pins—Model D, \$49.50 — Power,
\$79.50 — Copper Bottom Boiler,
\$1.69.

WHAT'S DOING IN
THE LEGISLATURE

By James R. Lowell

The primary law boogy promises
to get the legislature into more
hot water in the near future, what
with a bill up for consideration to
change the method of selecting
candidates for political office and
to make the party convention have
some significance.

Under the present system a man
chooses his own label and may be
a democrat one year and a repub-
lican the next. If he is lucky, and
the party has no power to prevent
it, he may achieve the nomination
of a party with which he has noth-
ing in common. After the primary,
in which almost anyone who pays
the filing fee may participate, the
party platform is drafted and the
nominees are usually endorsed.

The new proposal calls for pre-
cinct caucuses of party members.
Those caucuses would elect county
delegates who, in convention, would
nominate two candidates for each
office as well as select delegates for
the state convention which in turn
nominates two candidates for each
state and national office, along the
same line as the present Colorado
setup.

The names thus chosen would go
on the ballot followed by the state-
ment, "nominated by party conven-
tion." Other names could be ad-
ded where independent candidates
filed their names and a petition
containing a certain number of
names.

A revision along the lines sug-
gested has the merits of keeping
the advantages of the primary and
eliminating some of its drawbacks,
nor would the old convention sys-
tem be brought back in toto. Most
legislators consider the present
primary law superior to the old
convention system where lobbyists
named candidates of both parties.

No one expected anything like
the Grocer Norris case to bob up
in Nebraska within the memory
span of those conversant with polit-
ical conditions in recent years.
Nevertheless in the last election we
had a case somewhat resembling
the Grocer Norris case.

Charles Bryan Morearty, of Om-
aha was a candidate for the dem-
ocratic nomination for United
States senator. Charles Wayland
Bryan had announced candidacy
for this office long before Morearty
filed. Such incidents as the Norris

case and the Morearty case have
not added in any degree to the pop-
ularity of the primary law. Nat-
urally every man has a right to the
use of his own name. The genuin-
ess of his candidacy, however,
ought to be subject to investigation
where facts seem to warrant such
inquiry, Nebraska legislators agree.

A word of cheer for the de-
feated candidate is expressed in
H. R. 221, providing that the man
counted out at the primaries may
become the candidate of his party
for the same office at the general
election if selected by his county
central committee to fill vacancy.
It is intended to meet the situation
where a nominee at the primaries
dies before the general election.

Under the proposed primary
change, the state convention would
meet six weeks before a primary
election in October.

The question of whether the
state should go into the liquor dis-
tilling business has been a stickler
for the legislature during the past
week. The house liquor committee
finally indorsed a state wholesal-
ing plan but the state distillery
fund was limited to \$100,000 and
trading profit.

Legislators backing the entrance
of the state into the liquor busi-
ness say that the idea is to control
the liquor traffic better than could
be done if it were all left to private
enterprise. Opponents of the
plan are accused of being influ-
enced by Omaha men interested in
going into the wholesale liquor
business.

L. C. Nuernberger, of Wakefield,
says he isn't in favor of either the
Wright bill, which does not put
the state into the liquor business, or
the Havekost-Cone bill which does.
"I am opposed to starting the state
in a business which eventually
might result in an investment of
several million dollars," he de-
clared. "I want liquor to be kept
as a moral question, and when and
if prohibition is resubmitted, I
want the people to vote on the moral
issues and not on property is-
sues. On that day I don't want
the state to be interested in saving
a large investment."

Cromer, of Scottsbluff, suggests
that the state should build a dis-
tillery in view of making commer-
cial alcohol from corn after the
present liquor law is repealed.

The principal contest in the house
is over state versus private wholesal-
ing of liquor and the demands of
dry for immediate local option.
The argument has been advanced
that state wholesaling would help
put the bootlegger out of business
by holding down the prices.

The most important law yet
passed by the 1935 legislature, with
the possible exception of the \$4,-
000,000 relief bill, is S. F. 14, the
pari-mutuel betting bill. While this
measure carried the emergency
clause and is now in force, mem-
bers of the state racing commission
are not expected to be appointed
by Governor Cochran until late this
week or next.

Officers of the Ak-Sar-Ben ex-
position which sponsored the bill
hope to have a 30-day racing meet
in June.

Another proposition which
smacks of gambling has been put
up to the senate in the shape of
proposed legalization of slot ma-
chines such as have been taking
the country by storm during the past

nine months. This bill would place
a license fee on the machines.

These machines are ingenious
contrivances and if located in a
beer parlor or pool hall where
"sports" hang out, have been known
to take in as high as \$75 per ma-
chine each week. The nickles roll in
the fastest when a number of per-
sons are gambling, each putting up
a dime or twobits with the high
score winner taking all.

Return of approximately \$130,-
000 excess corn inspection fees to
Nebraska farmers is provided in a
bill signed recently by the govern-
or. Farmers will receive any am-
ount paid over \$3.80 for inspec-
tions of cribs under the corn-loan
deal.

Both houses last week adopted
resolutions calling on the president
to halt further importations of
wheat, corn and oats from foreign
countries. Higher tariff barriers
were recommended to protect the
domestic level.

Another new law is one extend-
ing the retirement age for the ad-
jutant general from 64 to 70 years.
This gives Adjutant General Paul
seven more years to serve.

Additional bills signed recently
by the governor include a law
authorizing the state board of con-
trol to accept from the federal
government and operate the former
Genoa Indian school, and an act
providing for state inspection and
registration of jacks and stallions.
The former bill is now in force
while the latter will not become ef-

fective until 90 days after the leg-
islature adjourns.

A day after the senate voted to
appropriate \$20,000 to investigate
the state banking department, the
same body turned down a measure
to appropriate \$10,000 for a legis-
lative audit of the state treasury.
"Let the bonding companies pay
for the audit if they want it," the
solons said.

After a bitterly fought contest
the legislature again turned thumbs
down on the federal child labor
amendment. The bill was defeated
by a vote of 68 to 27 in the house,
making the fourth time that this
proposal has been turned down in
Nebraska in the past 10 years.

A resolution for ratification re-
poses in a senate committee, but
in view of the overwhelming de-
feat administered by the house,
there is little prospect that ratifi-
cationists will seek to press the
issue in the upper chamber.

Judging from remarks made by
members of the house, the defeat
of the measure was based on the
theory that "control of child labor
is particularly a state function in-
asmuch as the legislature of any
state is more apt to adapt those
laws and regulations that are pecu-
liarly applicable to the state."

It was felt that this amendment
is an undue interference on the
part of the federal government,
with domestic matters of the state.
Harsh words and physical con-
(Continued on page 8, column 3.)

FURNITURE
Auction Sale

Bed Room, Living Room and Dining Room
Suites; Chairs, Tables, Springs, Mattresses,
Beds, Mirrors, Lamps, Rugs, Congoleums,
etc.

SALE STARTS

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Patented
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Just as the metallurgist adds
small amounts of other
metals to make special alloy
steels, so we add small quan-
tities of concentrated oily
essence to highly-refined,
paraffin-base motor oil. This
Germ Processing, discovered
and patented by Continental
scientists, gives Conoco
Germ Processed Motor Oil
lubricating qualities no
other oil has.

IT'S hard to realize how improved cars of
the '30s are over those we drove ten years
ago. We are in a new automobile era! Power
and speed have almost doubled in a decade,
with little increase in motor size.

Increased power has brought enormous in-
creases in bearing pressures and crankcase
temperatures. In making motor parts that will
stand up under these severe conditions, car
manufacturers have turned to new alloy metals
of extra strength and durability. For the same
reason, you must have oil with enough extra
oiliness and film strength to protect your motor
under extreme pressures!

Yet motor oils generally have no more oili-
ness and film strength now than they had ten
years ago. New refining methods have recently
come into use to make oils free from carbon
and sludge. But these new refining processes
have actually lowered instead of increased oili-
ness and film strength!

There is one exception—Conoco Germ Pro-

cessed Motor Oil. It, too, is free from carbon
and sludge troubles, as its users know after
millions of trouble-free miles of driving. But
more important, Timken machine tests prove
that the new Germ Process* puts into this oil
2 to 4 times the film strength of any straight min-
eral oil! That extra film strength protects your
motor under the most extreme pressures and heat.

Germ Processing gives other valuable ad-
vantages. Because Germ Processed Oil pen-
etrates and combines with metal surfaces, a
"Hidden Quart" stays up in your motor and
cuts down starting wear. Germ Processed Oil
gives longer mileage with greater motor pro-
tection, as proved by the famous Indianapolis
Destruction Test.

Plain mineral oils were all right ten years
ago—today they are becoming obsolete. Say
"O.K.—Drain"—fill with Conoco Germ Pro-
cessed Motor Oil and drive with the comfort-
able assurance that your oil meets your motor's
needs!

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of a couple
who had a
grand time—



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and all of it free."



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directories, too."



"Friendly Conoco service wherever we
stopped made it a grand trip, too. You
can apply at any Conoco station for this
free Travel Bureau service."

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afford to save is spending
for things he cannot afford
to have.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,
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