

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor
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Congress—As Seen By A Nebraskan

Imports—Congressmen representing cotton-raising states are worried. They say so on the floor of the house. Cotton prices have tumbled. Cotton mills face closing because so much cotton is raised in other countries. We used to have a corner on cotton. Potato growing states complain about potatoes being shipped in. And prairie farmers are yelling their heads off here because we are shipping in so much farm produce. One statement is made that we are now beginning to import more farm products than we raise. Maybe that is far fetched, but a lot of it is coming in and it does not make common sense. That is why a lot of the prairie farm congressmen are fighting against the open doors to foreign farm products.

Cost of Production—Another bill hit the gag rule the other day it is the Massingale cost of farm production bill, H. R. 4298. This bill provides that the average cost of production of farm commodities shall be ascertained annually by the secretary of agriculture, and that the farmer shall receive the cost of production for that part domestically consumed. The backers of the bill feel that no person should expect to eat, wear or consume commodities raised on a farm for less than the average cost of production.

Bindweed—The committee from about seven states to get some definite work done on bindweed eradication was given considerable encouragement. The money for the research work is being provided for in an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill. The money for some real eradication work is expected to come from the general emergency relief bill, and the work on the part of the CCC boys to eradicate bindweed is being planned with the CCC department and the committee has in mind an amendment to the Emergency Conservation Act whereby the boys can work on public lands as well as private lands. As the bill is framed now they can work on private lands only.

Cherry Blossoms—The Japanese cherry trees are coming into bloom. Almost 80,000 people came here Sunday to crowd the tidal basin and look over this gorgeous display of blossoms. It is one of the greatest drawing cards Washington has and it is widely advertised by the Washington business associations. Thousands of cars from nearby states bring visitors to take photographs and be photographed under the Japanese trees. Other flowers in bloom now include the magnolia and forsythia bushes, which make a remarkable display of beauty. Cut flowers are very cheap here. Jonquils were sold in Baltimore yesterday at ten dozen for a dime. Roses were sold for 25c a dozen.

Twenty-four Billions—The congressman on both sides of the house are beginning to wonder if this huge spending program will really get us any place. It is strange to hear democrats and republicans alike talking that subject over seriously. Many of these congressmen are going deeply into expenditures. One statement is made, and it is said to come from official figures, that from the first budget of the present administration until the latest budget of this administration this country outlines spending \$24,206,533,000.

Compared to this report of previous governmental expenditures brings something amazing. Here it is: From the first term of George Washington to the first term of Woodrow Wilson, 124 years, the government spent \$24,521,845,000.

Let us hope it is a temporary program. No government can continue spending at that rate. There must be a balance some place and

maybe that is why men who have been here many years and have grown gray in the service of our Uncle Sam, say that now is the time for all good governments to start balancing their budget.

War Talk—Congressmen who have watched rumors and war talk from the nations capitol for many years say that they have no fear of another war. Notwithstanding their ideas, however, the war talk seems to have a bearing on the army and navy appropriations. These pass the house easily, especially when speakers refer to world conditions and the war clouds hanging over Europe. Congress with in the next few weeks will appropriate 140 million dollars to carry on the navy building program next year. We just cannot forget while we are talking of spending millions for new battle ships that we destroyed many of the navy's fine warships as a result of the disarmament conference in 1921.

AAA Hearings—The Agricultural committee is holding hearings on AAA amendments desired by Secretary Wallace and the administration. There are many who state that they are opposed to processing taxes on any farm products and will fight against the continuation of a restricted crop program as a permanent proposition.

New Yorkers—A lot of New York congressmen hardly ever come to town unless they get a telephone call that they are wanted to vote on some particular bill. They say they are not responsible to their constituents, they are responsible to their Tammany boss.

Things One Remembers

By R. M. Hofer
In Wisconsin, the legislature has spent its valuable time, and the taxpayers money, to pass a law making it "unlawful" to give away either hot dogs or "fresh fish" as a free lunch with a ten-cent stein of beer. The tavern keeper may, however, give away cheese, crackers, pretzels, popcorn and "cured fish," with a glass of suds. It is not stated whether the customer has to stand up or sit down while eating his crackers or cheese.

The Oregon legislature refused to pass a law legalizing the sale of cocktails with meals by legitimate hotels and restaurants. You must buy a bottle in Oregon from a state liquor store or patronize a "speakeasy."

Oregon has a governor, General Martin, retired army officer with a long and honorable record, who set his foot down and told the legislature that he didn't want any new tax laws or increases in old ones.

No better psychological influence could be offered the people of any state than to show that a state can perform its essential functions and meet its essential obligations today, without imposing further tax burdens on an already over-taxed people.

More power to public officials like General Martin!

We are developing a political philosophy that not only invites the people, but urges them to get their noses in the public trough on the theory that someone owes them a living.

It has become good politics to give the people a nice, red, five-cent stick of political candy for ten cents in taxes. So long as the people can be kept ignorant of the fact that they are really paying for the candy plus about 100 per cent additional for political overhead to handle it, just so long will they clap their hands and cry for more.

But a lot of good folks are getting a stomachache from too much political candy.

They are going to ask questions when they find what their candy is costing.

State House Shorts

By James R. Lowell
The district court at Lincoln has issued an order upholding the constitutionality of the act passed by the current legislature to provide for return of excess grain warehouse inspection fees to farmers participating in the federal corn loan program, by the state railway commission. Railway Commissioner Bollen who brought the suit says he will appeal to a higher court. Meantime 10 girls have been employed by the commission to assist in refunding in excess of \$120,000 to about 40,000 farmers.

Attorney General Wright asked for \$75,000 to carry on a legal fight with Wyoming to protect the rights of Nebraskans to North Platte irrigation waters, following refusal of the U. S. Supreme court

to throw out Nebraska's suit. Governor Cochran has asked the legislature for an immediate appropriation for \$10,000 for this fight, and wants the law-making body to provide an additional \$55,000 sometime during the current session.

Total number of cases of measles reported to date this year is 4,862 as against 1,474 for the same period a year ago.

Economic Highlights

During the first year of the Roosevelt Administration, the spectre of inflation presented a constant topic for conversation and comment. Then it dropped out of the headlines, and little was heard of it save in the serious economic reviews. Now inflation has returned to the public eye, and promises to be a major political and economic issue.

There are two kinds of inflation. The most obvious is currency inflation, and it is never resorted to except when a government is in the direst financial straits. It consists of turning the printing presses loose to produce paper money, irrespective of gold backing or any other security. The result of this kind of inflation is to drastically lower the value of money—the prime modern example is post-war Germany. The German government, bankrupt because of war costs, turned out currency in unlimited quantities—and the mark, which had been worth about 50 cents in foreign exchange, depreciated to the point where millions of marks were required to purchase a loaf of bread. The sufferings of the German people—particularly those with investments, savings and insurance policies—were almost indescribable.

More subtle is credit inflation. This consists of constantly expanding the amount of business credit available, and makes it possible for industry, government and individuals to spend more than they earn for a long period of time. The eventual consequence, of course, is a financial explosion. In this country, the post-war years witnessed a tremendous amount of credit inflation—and its culmination was the crash of 1929, which heralded depression.

Now a number of economists are forecasting that the United States is well on the road to another era of credit inflation. The group believing this is led by famed commentator Willard Kiplinger, who has published a book on the subject, and his camp is filled with other well-known experts. They think that credit inflation will bring the United States prosperity the next year or two, which will be followed by a veritable boom, similar to that of 1928. After that—another crash.

Some businesses want inflation. Retail trade, for instance, would benefit, inasmuch as there would be much more money in circulation to spend for perishable goods. Businesses and individuals with fixed or regulated income are bitterly opposed to inflation.

A short time ago the Analyst said that the recent general decline in wholesale prices casts doubt on the theory that inflation is inevitable—observed that the present movement in stocks is of the "bear" variety, and there had never been inflation during the present generation without a "bull" movement. One of the inevitable results of any kind of inflation, of course, is to force commodity and stock prices upward.

Thus, there are two schools of thought on the subject—but the first school, consisting of those who forecast inflation next year or the year after, is by far the largest. It is a notable fact that many businessmen likewise belong to this school, and are now taking steps to prepare for inflation as best they can.

Conservatives who think the "Share-the-Wealth movement" is merely a temporary example of economic and social insanity which will soon pass away, are apt to be sadly mistaken.

Father of the movement is Huey Long, who has dramatized an issue which is almost as old as time itself. His theory is that the trouble with the country is that a small group of people have too much money, and that they are gradually starving out the rest of us.

In opposition to Senator Long, economists of all schools bring forward graphs, statistics, charts, which dispute his figures and prove him to be entirely wrong. However, not one American in a thousand ever sees the work of the economists—and the "share-the-wealth" advocates are masters at reaching the multitude. In addition, they have this great advantage—some 10,000,000 people are unemployed, and 20-odd million are on relief. Many of these people are desper-

ate, worried, disgusted with matters as they now exist. They are likely to turn to anyone who can promise them a better day.

This is not to say that "Share-the-Wealth" is going to take the country by storm, and effect a revolution in our social and economic order. But it seems certain that it is going to be a powerful political and financial force for some time to come. If the third party movement actually comes to fruition, there will really be fireworks in 1936—and "Share-the-Wealth" is nearly sure to be the third-party slogan.

Various European countries are now looking to the U. S. to give a hand in bringing order out of the chaos created by Germany's declaration to re-arm.

These countries believe that we will cooperate because of the fact that we, in company with all the powers involved in the World War, signed the Versailles treaty.

SCHOOL NOTES

During the past few weeks we have had several calls for substitute teachers in the county. I want to call the attention of school boards, to the fact that a substitute teacher must be legally qualified. Section 79-1402 of the Nebraska School Laws state very definitely that a substitute teacher must be legally qualified. There are plenty of qualified teachers who would be glad of the opportunity to do substitute teaching work. We do not want to lower the standing of the profession by allowing unqualified teachers to do substitute teaching work.

We have just received our rural school legal sets. Directors may call at the County Superintendent's office while in O'Neill, and secure them any time before the first of June. We may eliminate part of the cost of mailing, if those who are able will call at the office.

Parents of children desiring free high school tuition should mail in their application soon. We cannot make an accurate check, without first hearing from you. Send in your application soon so that we may attend to this matter at once.

The date of the eighth grade graduation exercises will, in all probability be on Sat., June 1. This date is tentative and subject to change before that time, however, as situations often arise to alter the circumstances.

County Superintendent.

District Court Filings

The Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank of Lincoln has brought suit in the district court against Audrey

B. Henry, et al., to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,500 given on January 28, 1927, on the west half, west half and northeast quarter of section 22, northwest quarter section 27, township 30, range 10, west of the 6th P. M. In their petition they allege that default was made on the payment of installment No. 13, which was due on August 1, 1933, and that no payments have since been made. They allege that there is now due and unpaid the sum of \$5,251.34. They ask the court to determine the amount due and if same is not paid within a reasonable time that the land be sold.

Elizabeth May Driskill has filed suit in the district court asking for a divorce from Emery L. Driskill. She alleges that they were married at Portland, Nebr., on December 25, 1907, and that the plaintiff is 45 years of age and the defendant 53. She alleges that during their entire married life she has conducted herself as a faithful, obedient and chaste wife. That the defendant is a man of ungovernable and vicious temper and that he has been guilty of extreme cruelty to her on various occasions. She alleges that on April 2 he accused her of being untrue to him, calling her names and threatening her life. She alleges that he is the owner of a house and four lots in Stuart that are worth \$2,000, with a \$1,600 mortgage thereon; that he also owns personal property worth \$2,500 mortgaged for \$950. There is one minor child, Phoebe May Driskill, aged 6. She asks that she be awarded the custody of the minor child, temporary and permanent alimony, suit money and money for the support of her daughter and such other relief as may be just and equitable.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES

A. J. May, Pastor.
10 A. M. Sunday School.
11 A. M. Morning Worship. Sermon subject, "The Triumphal Entry."

Miss Ruth Kramer will sing the "The Palms" by J. Faure. The choir will render a Cantata "The Resurrection Story" in the evening at 8 o'clock. Everybody invited.

The public services last Wednesday and Sunday nights were well attended with the Booster Chorus outstanding in attendance. Wednesday night there were 69 and Sunday night 88 present of the youngsters from the ages of 6 to 14. There will be a public service again Wednesday evening.

If the weather is fair the Boosters will meet at the church Saturday 2 P. M. this week and parade

on main street with banners, songs and yells.

Sunday evening at 7 o'clock Epworth League meets.

Junior choir practice Thursday, 7:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday School 10:00—Mr. C. E. Yantzi, Superintendent.

Morning Worship 11:00—Palm Sunday. Sermon, "Prince of Peace." The choir will provide special numbers for this service.

There will be no evening service. The congregation plan to hear the Easter Cantata to be sung by the Methodist chorus.

H. D. Johnson, Pastor.

Supervisors' Proceedings

O'Neill, Nebraska, March 12, 1935, 10:00 a. m.
Holt County Board of Supervisors met as per adjournment. All members present. Meeting called to order by chairman.

Board spent forenoon in working out program of distributing Road Funds and Road Dragging Funds and allocating the proper amount of funds to each Supervisors District.

12:00 noon. On motion, Board adjourned until 1:00 p. m.

John Sullivan, Chairman.
John C. Gallagher, Clerk.

O'Neill, Nebraska, March 12, 1935, 1:00 p. m.
Holt County Board of Supervisors met as per adjournment. All members present. Meeting called to order by Chairman.

Board continued work on allocating and equalizing Gas tax and Auto License fees in an effort to distribute same to different Supervisors District in an equal manner.

5:00 p. m. On motion, Board adjourned until March 13, 1935, 9:00 a. m.

John Sullivan, Chairman.
John C. Gallagher, Clerk.

O'Neill, Nebraska, March 13, 1935, 9:00 a. m.
Holt County Board of Supervisors met as per adjournment. All members present. Meeting called to order by Chairman.

Motion by Stein and seconded by Steinhauser that \$3,000.00 be appropriated for Road Dragging purposes for 1935. Same to be divided equally between the seven Supervisor Districts and used at

the discretion of the Supervisor of the District.

Carried.
Motion by Steinhauser, seconded by Matousek that the Revenue derived from the Gas tax and Auto license fees for the year 1935 and each year thereafter, exclusive of the amount set aside for Road Dragging be divided equally between the Supervisor Districts for Road Work, and that no claims for Road work done during the year in any district in excess of the amount allotted to each district be (Continued on page 8, column 3.)

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The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and 24 Associated Companies such as the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company comprise the operating units of the Bell System. Affiliated with the Bell System are the Bell Telephone Laboratories which develop high-grade, standardized equipment and the Western Electric Company which manufactures it.

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