

CONGRESS—AS SEEN BY A NEBRASKAN

Farm-Market Roads—The prairie states farm group held a meeting last Saturday and discussed ways and means of getting more Congressmen to sign a petition to get the Frazier-Lenke Refinancing bill on the floor of the house for consideration. They also selected a committee to work on the farm-to-market roads. They are afraid that in the anxiety of the Government to build great highways they are liable to forget the little by-roads which lead from the farm to the smaller towns and the various markets. The committee is going to talk to the heads of the PWA and other organizations in order to interest them in the importance of spending a little of the gigantic fund on the roads which have been neglected so long. It is found that a lot of towns have been isolated when great highways were built across various states. That is true in the Third Nebraska district. One town, Carroll, Nebraska, and that town is not alone, is a very thriving city. For many years the boosters of that town have been endeavoring to get good roads, and have found themselves cut off from the main highways, and are now working strenuously, like boosters in other similar towns, for some recognition in order to get good roads in and out of a good town.

Farmers in Town—Several thousand farmers are in town for the purpose of voting their support for the AAA and to oppose changes in the present administration farm policy. A call came from Chester Gray of the Farm Federation, stating that sixty Nebraska farmers would be here, and inviting the Nebraska Congressmen to a supper in a hotel where they can meet these sixty Nebraska people. At least two of them come from the Third district. The farmers are coming here about a week before the amendments to the AAA are to be brought on the floor of the house for consideration. The representatives of the Farmers' Union here are opposed to a continuation of the Administration farm policy, and the farm federation organization here are working strenuously in favor of it. These are two strong farm organizations and both of them have a strong following in both houses and both of them present arguments to the congressmen, who sometimes seem bewildered as to just exactly what the ordinary farmer at home wants them to do.

Shriners Coming—It looks like a circus is coming to town. Gigantic stands are being built along the historic highways of Washington and along the business streets. Brand new lumber is being purchased and what it really means is that the Shriner's annual convocation will be held here next month. It is stated that about \$250,000 is being spent for this convention, but it is also stated that it is expected that the visitors will spend about twelve million dollars while they are here, so the business men of Washington are going out after the business, and what fun the Shriners will have here, the merchants expect them to pay for it.

Interest Amendment Passes—After three months of fighting and conferences, the prairie states congressmen got their amendments across in the house today. This was the house amendment for lower rates of interest for the farmers. It was the house version of the Wheeler (senate) amendment and it passed unanimously without a record vote, but there were only about 100 congressmen present. The rest went down to the navy yard to see Byrd and his crew. This has been held up for three months during which the farm congressmen have fought with the committee to agree to let the Wheeler amendment go in. They finally compromised on a plan and the compromise calls for 3 1/2 per cent interest from July and then it will be raised to 4 per cent the next two years and after that go back to 4 1/2 per cent. The bill goes back to the senate for conference but indications are that it will become a law.

Mrs. Al Sellentin of Norfolk is one of the visitors in Washington this week. She was accompanied by the Reverend Mr. Katt as far as New York City, where the Reverend Mr. Katt embarked for Europe.

Mrs. John Kramptien also came east with Mrs. Sellentin. While in Washington Mrs. Sellentin visited with Mrs. Bonnie Sinovec, of Pierce, Nebraska, who is employed in the navy building. Mrs. Sellentin feels like other Nebraska visitors upon arriving in Washington, that there is no depression here,

and that Washington is "in the money," and she wonders where all the money is coming from.

Several letters are coming in asking that something be done about the river at Niobrara, a question which has been discussed for many years. Fears are expressed that the river may do more damage to the town of Niobrara, and the attention of General Markham, of the Army Engineers, has been called to this situation. A conference with General Markham is to be held in the near future and the Niobrara situation will be the subject of discussion at that conference.

Talking about Niobrara, word has just been received of one big feature in the graduation class of the Niobrara High school. Chester Vlasnik will be one of the graduates. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Vlasnik of Niobrara, and represents the ninth child of that family graduating from that school. I think that is a wonderful record. There are three girls and six boys in the family. The oldest child started to school when Teddy Roosevelt was our President of the United States and Chester finishes under a Roosevelt.

KARL STEFAN.

INTEREST REDUCTION RELIEF FOR FARMERS

Speech of Congressman Karl Stefan Before National Congress On May 13, 1935.

Mr. Speaker: On last Friday, members of this House passed H. R. 540, with the Wheeler amendment, which provides somewhat lower interest rates for farmers. I wish to compliment the Chairman and members of the House Committee on Agriculture for making it possible for this amendment to go into the bill because it will give a signal to the debt-burdened farmer that members of this Congress realize his plight and are taking steps in the direction where-in lies alleviation of his present distress. This bill gives the farmer a rate of 3 1/2 per cent interest for the first year, and then steps that interest up to 4 per cent and after that restores the rate to 4 1/2 per cent, and is, therefore, a temporary make-shift.

The farmers in my state, Nebraska, and especially the farmers in my district, the Third Nebraska District, are anxious to take their responsibility as American citizens in this time of depression. They are anxious and willing to join hands with the Administration in any movement which will ultimately result in a victory over the present hard times. These farmers have come to the time in their lives that they no longer can dig out of the ground sufficient produce to balance their budgets because of burdensome debts. These farmers have come to the point in their lives that the question of borrowing more is obnoxious and spells further gloom. They have too many debts now and they are anxious and willing to pay what is due to the many waiting creditors who are also in the same financial condition as these farmers.

For many years many of these farmers have been unable to purchase the innumerable things they need. Repairs, lumber, paint, harness, machinery and items too numerous to mention, are needed on the Nebraska farms today. Farmers are anxious to buy. Their stocks of these needed things are depleted. But they are unable to buy because they have no money with which to buy; because they have debt burdens that are too heavy.

Therefore the passage of the Wheeler amendment H. R. 540 comes as a ray of sunshine to these farmers. It comes as a ray of hope that eventually Congress will recognize the true condition of our Nation and that the solution of our greatest problem is not how the farmer shall borrow more money but how shall the farmer be helped with lower rates of interest so that he may pay back what he already owes.

This condition, according to my belief, is nation-wide. The nation's banks are filled with idle money and yet the national income is decreasing and the interest burden is increasing.

Statements have been made on the floor of this house that the farmer is better off today than he has been for years, because the prices of the things he raises have increased. Yet other statements have been made to the effect that the farmer today is \$799,000,000 more in debt than he was in 1933.

This shows plainly that the borrowing of the farmer has been on the increase and his income has decreased to such a point that he no longer can afford to borrow but must be helped to pay.

The recent upturn in agricultural prices had its inception in the shortage of farm crops due to the drought. Before that, and for many years, the farmer has been handicapped. He has been continually paying more for the things he buys than he received for the things he raised. The farmer's dollar for years was worth less than the dollar the other people had. He has been working with depreciated money and, for that reason, I introduced a bill in this house asking that the President name a commission to study the farmer's plight in order that the farm dollar would have equality permanently with other people's money. That bill is being held up in the committee and I hope that I can have a hearing upon it in the near future. In the meantime, I have been bringing this matter to the attention of various congressmen and I find that like other bills which are not Administration bills, it is not being given the consideration to which it is entitled.

But the present plea has to do with other remedies that are only partially contained in the bill which we just passed, that of lower interest rates. The entire nation would benefit by a general reduction in interest rates and it seems to me that the ideas contained in the Frazier-Lenke Refinancing Bill would solve our problems.

The Rules Committee has this bill and we are told that this committee will not give us a rule under which the bill can come before this body for consideration.

More than twenty state legislatures have endorsed this bill, and in my district I am positive that 90 per cent of the farmers and many business and professional men are in favor of it. That sentiment appears to be true in all parts of the country and I feel that when such a measure is demanded by so many of our citizens it becomes the duty of this Congress to let the bill come out on the floor for consideration and debate.

Knowing the difficulty of the problem with which those favoring this bill would be confronted in getting it up for consideration and anticipating the wall which would be built around it by the Administration, a petition was placed on the Clerk's desk, asking that the Rules Committee be discharged and the bill be brought up for consideration. There are 159 signatures on that petition. To get the bill out will require 218 signatures and those favoring the bill are asking members of the house to sign the petition. I speak to you as the first signer of that petition.

Signing this petition will not necessarily bind any member to vote for the bill. There are those who have signed the petition feeling that such a measure should be given to the house for solution and not allowed to die thru the gag rule of political machine. They feel that the country needs lower interest rates to come out of this depression. The feel that the bill should be given into the hands of the representatives of the people for solution. Some of these congressmen who have signed the petition may feel that the interest rates called for in the bill are too low, but they believe those questions of a controversial matter can be ironed out in debate when the bill comes on the floor for consideration. With these few words of explanation I appeal to members of the house to sign the petition and let us bring this interest rate bill up for consideration, obedient to the pleas of our people.

HOT WEATHER POULTRY PROGRAM

By Paul G. Riley, Formerly Professor of Poultry Extension, Purdue University.

The months of June, July and August are the three hardest poultry months of the year during which to keep faith in the chickens making a profit, to pay expenses and to handle such troubles as worms, mites, lice and hot weather losses. However, these three months largely determine next year's profit on the pullets being raised.

The summer months show low prices for both poultry and eggs. During the fall egg prices are high and poultry prices low and in the spring poultry prices are high and egg prices low. The summer is the only period when prices on all poultry products are low. Unless young and old birds are watched closely—great numbers of mites and lice are allowed to develop, which reduces production of layers and ruins growth and development of breeders. Watch closely for the presence of mites and lice and treat houses and birds so they are eliminated.

Most poultry flocks cannot lay enough eggs, nor do they have enough cockerels to sell so that the income is sufficiently great to

pay the feed bill, consequently, either the hens or pullets or both are put on partial rations. This results in a slight immediate saving, but in a great future loss.

Hens which go into a moult in the summer, rarely come back before January or February. Those hens that lay until October or November come back into production at the same time. Keep the hens laying all summer.

Pullets which are roughed thru the summer come into production at least two months later in the fall, than they should and during this two months we have the highest egg prices of the year and the golden opportunity for a real fall profit is missed.

Feed a good laying mash to the hens during the summer.

Feed the pullets a good growing mash all summer.

Keep hens and pullets free from parasites. Above all, don't lose faith in the chicken business. It is always good for the good poultryman.

A LOT OF MONEY

The sum of \$4,800,000,000 appropriated recently by Congress to be expended for government projects to create employment and end the depression is so big it cannot be forgotten. It must be a factor in every prophesy as to whether we will be prosperous or despondent two years hence, and it must be considered in all prophecies of

what may happen politically in the next few years. All good Americans hope that the big appropriation will revive prosperity. If it doesn't then it will be just too bad for all of us.

Just how big this appropriation actually is staggers the imagination. For instance, the National Industrial Conference Board in a comparison made recently declared that the sum represents: first, about 17 per cent of all the wages and salaries earned in the United States; second, about 68 per cent of the value of all the products of all our 6,000,000 farms; third, about twice as much as all dividends paid and fourth, about 94 per cent of all interest paid.

Last but not least the Board estimates that the big sum would buy 7,360,000 automobiles at present f. o. b. factory prices, and it would take the industry two years and eight months to produce that many at the rate of the production held in 1934.

Well, at any rate, it is a lot of money. Of the part which goes out to a lot of the workers, we are willing to bet that the automobile industry will get its share, and the filling stations, too.

Yes, it is a lot of money for Congress to appropriate and for the administration to spend. Generosity on the part of Congress, you say—wait a minute! It isn't Congress's money or anybody's money yet. It is going to be bor-

rowed. And when it is paid back, Congress will not pay, and neither will the administration. The people will foot the bill. We are trying to surfeit ourselves with our own generosity, so to speak. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Congress is taking the money from one of our pockets and putting it in another—or at least taking it out of one of our pockets and putting it some place.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES

Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship at 11 a. m.—Sermon subject, "The Art of Meditation."
Junior Meeting at the church at 2:30 p. m. Sunday.
Epworth League 7 p. m.
Evening Service 8 p. m.—Junior choir. Sermon subject, "Sirs We Would See Jesus."
Next Sunday evening, June 2, at 8 p. m., a special service, "Candle Light Communion Service."
Thursday at 7:30 p. m., Junior choir at the church.

In the old days they used to put a picture of somebody like Lillian Russell or Anna Held in each pack of cigarettes to give the boys a thrill. Now they would have to put in a picture of Clark Gable or Herbert Marshal to give grandma a thrill.

The Brain Trust several months ago repealed the law of supply and

demand. It evidently has repealed the law of gravitation, too. That must be what makes it so hard to keep your feet on the ground.

A lot of fellows would buy a bungalow in hell if they could get it on the installment plan.

According to what General Hugh Johnson told the Senate Committee, to destroy the NRA would be like burning down your house to get rats out of the attic. But we never heard of the NRA having rats in its attic although some of its critics have been mean enough to say that it had bats in its belfry.

Sufferers Praise Pile Ointment

Thousands of men and women have found quick relief at last from the terrible torture of Piles. Their grateful letters tell how the Thornton & Minor Pile Ointment has brought nothing but relief from pile itching, bleeding, inflammation and pain. Try this Private Formula Prescription. It must satisfy you, or the small cost will be refunded. For sale at

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HOTTER—CLEANER
COLORADO COAL

To prevent motor damage when you



...you must have oil of high film strength!

DID YOU know that idling along at 10 miles an hour or picking up suddenly can cause as much motor wear as high-speed driving?

All three put extreme pressure on your connecting rod and crankshaft bearings. If your oil does not have enough oiliness and film strength to withstand these high pressures, your motor parts suffer damaging wear. That's why you need oil with the greatest possible oiliness and film strength.

Straight mineral oils have no more oiliness and film strength than they had 10 years ago. Some, because of over-refining, have less!*

Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil has more oiliness and 2 to 4 times more film strength than straight mineral oils! The Germ Process—adding concentrated oily essence to highly-refined, paraffin-base oil—puts into this oil more film strength

and oiliness than any oil possesses naturally, no matter what crude oil it is made from!

That extra film strength and oiliness enable Germ Processed Oil to stay on the job and prevent wear under the most extreme pressure and heat. It helps Germ Processed Oil give long mileage with greater motor protection, as proved by the famous Indianapolis Destruction Test.

Germ Processed Oil protects your motor another way. Because it penetrates and combines with metal surfaces, it forms a "Hidden Quart" that stays up in your motor and cuts down wear during the starting period.

Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil is the oil you need in this day of slow city driving, speed on the highway and sudden acceleration everywhere. It protects your motor and saves you money!

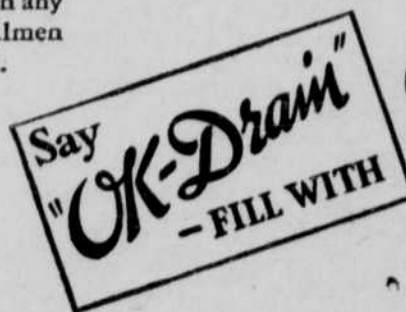


*MOTORISTS WHO KNOW THESE FACTS WILL SAVE MONEY!

Motor oils refined by the usual methods have some oiliness and film strength, but they may form carbon and sludge, which lead to expensive motor repairs.

Other oils may form almost no carbon and sludge, but are so over-refined that they are robbed of oiliness and film strength they need to prevent motor wear.

Germ Processed Oil is refined to eliminate carbon and sludge troubles and then the Germ Process adds extra oiliness and 2 to 4 times more film strength than any straight mineral oil, as tests on Almen and Timken machines have proved.



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