

**THE FRONTIER**

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(Continued from page 1.)

missioner but it apparently helps. Land Commissioner Leo Swanson has aroused the ire of some of his colleagues, especially Secretary of State Harry Swanson, by demanding that they pay the bill for water used in improvised cooling systems. The secretary of state says he is willing to do so but he wants a meter installed so he'll know what the bill really is. The news traveled far and wide when the land commissioner shut off the secretary of state's water, and the New York Times went so far as to wire for pictures of the principals in the hot weather fracas.

Lieutenant Governor Walter H. Jurgensen is keeping his mind off the heat by figuring ways and means of assuring a "better and more equitable distribution of wealth in the United States."

Mr. Jurgensen declares we are threatened by the tyranny of organized greed—the centralization and encroachment of wealth. "There is nothing as cruel and heartless as organized greed," he says. "Trace back history as far as you can and always you will find nations that passed into oblivion when wealth passed into the hands of the few."

Richard O. Johnson, republican nominee for attorney general, is bearing the brunt of the republican speechmaking so far in the campaign. The republican committee found out two years ago that Mr. Johnson has the knack of making friends of the audience and garnering votes without saying harsh things about his opponents.

Robert G. Simmons, republican nominee for United States senator, in a recent radio speech suggested three ways to meet the federal treasury deficit. He would demand rigid economy of expenditures by the federal government; increase taxes on those best able to pay them; and bring the government back to a sensible spending program as individuals and private business have to follow when they are having financial difficulties.

Past experience has shown that once you get on the Nebraska supreme court, you have a job for life, but indications are that the custom may be upset this year.

Frank Peterson, experienced Lincoln attorney and jurist, is out to give Judge Rose some real opposition in the First district. Incidentally Judge Rose has never practiced law in private business life and has been on the supreme bench since shortly after the turn of the century.

In the Fifth district, Mayor Frank A. Anderson of Holdrege, is a petition candidate opposing Judge Bayard H. Paine of Grand Island who seeks re-election. The latter was unopposed in the primary, and the entrance of Anderson into the race is seen as a punitive gesture against Paine for the recent supreme court decision damaging the Tri-county cause. Paine did not take part in the decision, however, as he has land in the area affected by the court's ruling.

While government expenses were considerably higher during the fiscal year just completed than for the same period a year ago, few variations are found in county assessments, and collections have made a big gain.

Last year's expenses of state government totaled \$22,274,287, compared with \$19,950,173 for the 1934-35 fiscal year. The increase was due primarily to state assistance which required \$2,131,889, while nothing was spent for that purpose in the previous year.

Miscellaneous collections in several state departments declined last fiscal year, but the net total derived from these sources showed an increase of approximately \$285,000. The net total was \$1,302,084, and the increase was due mainly to liquor control funds which amounted to \$1,138,007 in receipts. From the 1935-36 liquor fund is

deducted an estimated \$700,000 for state assistance activities for the year now starting. The remainder of the miscellaneous collections fund will be deducted from the amount to be raised by taxation when the state board of equalization determines this year's state levy.

The automotive business in Nebraska is looking up with 11,649 more motor vehicles of all kinds registered for the first six months of 1936 than for the same period of 1935. License fees totaled \$1,648,933, or approximately \$117,000 more than last year.

There were 295,290 passenger cars registered for the six months' period, as against 218,369 in 1935. Commercial truck registrations jumped from 18,474 to 20,809; local trucks dropped from 7,600 to 6,954; and farm trucks went up from 18,886 to 19,309.

New car registrations last month were 3,732, compared with 3,540 a year ago. Commercial car registrations jumped from 508 to 535. Chevrolet holds the lead by a considerable majority over Ford in both new passenger car and truck registrations.

Gasoline tax collections also have been on the upgrade this year. Collections for June totaled \$1,076,684, or an increase of \$161,574 over June, 1935. This was the second time in history gas tax collections in this state have gone over the million dollar mark.

Fourteen Nebraska counties in the Republican river watershed will be subjects of a federal survey starting about September 1. From these aerial maps, federal authorities expect to be able to decide whether conservation of a region would be best served by reforestation, irrigation alterations, etc.

**Over the County**

**INMAN NEWS**

Threshing is on full blast here. Grain is averaging as follows: Rye 15 and oats from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre in most places.

Mrs. A. G. Clark left Saturday night for New York city where she was called on account of the death of her mother. Mrs. Clark expects to be gone several weeks.

E. R. Rogers and family, who have spent the summer here with relatives, returned to their home at Harrison, Nebr., Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hancock and sons, Robert and Marlin, of David City, were here from Tuesday until Friday visiting at the home of Mrs. Mary M. Hancock.

Mr. and Mrs. William Spence spent Sunday with relatives at Atkinson.

Mrs. H. C. Mapes, of Tecumseh, spent several days of last week here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Outhouse.

Mrs. Jack Alexander and little daughter, who have been visiting at Sioux City, returned home Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Claridge, of Stuart, spent Friday here as guests of Miss Gladys Hancock.

Mrs. Horace Wills, who has been here for a month visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Outhouse, left Tuesday for her home in Seattle, Washington.

C. M. Fowler, who has been spending several months in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, returned Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pilz, of Norfolk, were in Inman buying hay last Monday.

Miss Sara Conger returned home Monday after visiting relatives and friends at Chambers and Amelia for two weeks.

Mrs. John J. Hancock, of Casper, Wyoming, is here visiting at the home of Mrs. Mary Hancock.

George Colman, Sr. is quite critically ill. On Tuesday he was taken to the hospital at Norfolk where he will receive medical attention.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gallagher, at the O'Neill hospital, a baby girl on Tuesday, July 28.

Miss Gladys Hancock, Mrs. John J. Hancock and Wayne E. Hancock were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Cone near Page Tuesday evening.

**METHODIST CHURCH NOTES**

Sunday school 10 a. m.  
 Morning worship 11 a. m. Sermon subject, "Two Ways."

Evening service on the lawn at the church. Community singing. Sermon subject, "The Heavens Declare the Glory of God."

The Union service last Sunday evening in the open was well attended. The band, under the direction of L. M. Durham, played several numbers which everybody enjoyed.

**G.O.P. Platform: Restore Liberty!**

**Strikes at Dictatorship of New Deal; Landon's Position Clear.**

Cleveland, Ohio.—Almost a complete reassertion of the Constitution of the United States, in the face of three long years of attack upon it by the New Deal, was the platform adopted by the Republican National convention here. To its statement of the American principles of a national liberty based upon personal liberty was added the vigor of a telegram from Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, making clear his interpretation of certain important planks as the unanimously selected nominee of the party for the Presidency.

The platform roundly condemned the New Deal for the President's usurpation of the powers of congress; flouting the Supreme court; violation of citizens' liberties; countenancing dangerous monopoly; passing laws contrary to the Constitution; violation of the Bill of Rights, and repudiating the sacred obligations and traditions of the nation. It deplored federal waste and use of public funds to political ends; unfair investigations; intimidation of industry; coercion of voters; appeals to class prejudice and destruction of public morale.

**A summary of the platform follows: Constitutional Government and Free Enterprise**

We pledge ourselves:  
 1. To maintain the American system of Constitutional and local self government, and to resist all attempts to impair the authority of the Supreme court of the United States, the final protector of the rights of our citizens against the arbitrary encroachments of the legislative and executive branches of government.

2. To preserve the American system of free enterprise, private competition, and equality of opportunity.

**Re-Employment.**

The only permanent solution of the unemployment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry and agriculture. (To this end, the platform advocated abandonment of all New Deal restrictive, competitive, and coercive policies—especially those which restrict production.)

**Relief.**

To end confusion, partisanship, waste and incompetence, we pledge:

1. The return of responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agencies familiar with community problems.

2. Federal grants-in-aid to the states and territories while the need exists, upon compliance with these conditions: (a) a fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from the revenues of states and local governments; (b) all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; (c) adequate provision to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are trying to become self-supporting.

3. Undertaking of federal public works only on their merits and separate from the administration of relief.

4. A prompt determination of the facts concerning relief and unemployment.

**Security.**

We propose a system of old age security, based upon the following principles:

1. Pay-as-you-go.  
 2. Every American citizen over sixty-five should receive the supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want.

3. Each state and territory, upon complying with simple and general minimum standards, should receive from the federal government a graduated contribution in proportion to its own, up to a fixed maximum.

4. To make this program consistent with sound fiscal policy the federal revenues for this purpose must be provided from the proceeds of a direct tax widely distributed. All will be benefited and all should contribute.

We propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problems of unemployment insurance.

**Labor.**

We pledge ourselves to:  
 Protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source.

Prevent governmental job holders from exercising autocratic powers over labor.

Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.

**Agriculture.**

Following the wreck of the restrictive and coercive AAA, the New

**Economic Highlights**

Most dread word in the Middle Ages was "plague!" Today, in our richest farming acres, the word "Drouth" is equally potent in inspiring fears.

There is no question but that the last two great drouths—those of 1934 and 1936—have been tremendously destructive. There is a question as to whether they were more destructive than previous drouths. In other words, have modern methods of news presentation tended to exaggerate drouth conditions?

No conclusive answer can be given to that query, but there is good ground for believing that recent drouths constitute a more serious problem than did those of the past. Since 1889, every section of the nation has, at one time or another, experienced water deficiency. In that year, the North-western section of the country was worst hit. In 1894, the great Middle West was as arid as a desert. In 1910, drouth came to the Middle west, the northwest, the southwest and ranged as far west as California, though the Pacific northwest was not touched. In 1930, the middle and northwest escaped drouth for the most part, while the Pacific northwest, California and part of the east looked futilely for rain. In 1934, one of the greatest drouths in history encompassed the northwest, middle west, and southwest, did a little damage east of Michigan, and struck California. This year, the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast did not suffer the deprivations of drouth. But the middle west, northwest and southwest did. And so did the south.

Results of the 1936 drouth can be briefly detailed. North Dakota's spring wheat crop—principal source of cash income for farmers of that state—was more than 90 per cent destroyed. South Dakota found herself in a similar position. In Montana and Wyoming grain charred in the fields. In the greatest corn producing states, Iowa and Nebraska, close to 50 per cent of the crop was ruined. Same thing was true of Illinois. And in the south, the cotton and tobacco crops were cut tremendously from the spring estimates.

In some states, notably the Dakotas, a plague almost as bad as that of drouth followed—grasshoppers. These insects ate what little grain was left, then turned to fence posts, trees, anything they could find for sustenance. In the same areas, thousands of starving jack rabbits presented another problem. Temperatures in the worst hit areas were the highest since weather bureau records were started, half a century ago.

The federal government took immediate action and gave work to afflicted farmers. But this, of course, is simply a temporary expedient, and will solve no permanent problem. Big question in this connection is: "What is the future of the drouth area—of the states

which have most often suffered from rainfall deficiency? And the answer to that, according to the experts, is far from optimistic.

These experts say that a large part of the United States—including the area where our principal dry wheat farming is carried on—are basically unfit to maintain life. To make them fit, measures must be taken to preserve that scarce necessity, moisture. When these areas were first developed, the land was moist enough— from years in which it was not used for production—to survive a number of drouths. But now that reservoir of moisture is gone. Here is how News Week puts it: "For a few years the moisture stored in the soil by centuries, combined with unusually heavy rainfall, preserved the farmers' investments. But by 1934, the twin dust bowls of the Dakotas and their southern sisters—Oklahoma, Kansas, develop. During black spring and summer storms, winds whipped great clouds of rich top soil from the denuded earth and swirled it eastward as far as the Atlantic. Plain citizens and scientists alike began to shake uneasy heads. How many drouths like the 1934's bonfire could the west endure?"

Solution, according to these same experts, is for middlewestern and northwestern farmers to use less land for dry wheat farming, to allow more land to grow to grass. This grass helps prevent evaporation of precious moisture, and also fights against the blowing off of top soil by wind or the running off of top soil by heavy rains.

In the meantime, other experts are busy guessing at how much of a loss in crop return the farmer has suffered.

Some authorities place total loss at more than \$50,000,000. In afflicted sections, such as the Pacific northwest, farmers will benefit through higher prices for grain.

**Moral Courage Is Key to Character**

Chicago, Ill.—The call to moral courage in rebuilding the American dream is the one note to be found in all Gov. Alf M. Landon's addresses and acts, Philip Kinsley writes in the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Kinsley takes as characteristic of Governor Landon his utterance before a convocation of ministers at Topeka in January, 1933: "In the recent past we worshiped false gods and neglected too much the true and living God, whose precepts have guided mankind through the centuries."

Mr. Kinsley also quotes from an address by the governor in 1935: "For some time—several years in fact—I have been of the opinion that we will not have a real, solid, genuine recovery in this country until we have a moral recovery. And by moral recovery I mean character, integrity, upright honesty and square dealing. There is an old-fashioned phrase that I remember my father and mother using as a boy. It is somewhat out of date these days, but describes what I mean. It is: 'He is a man of principle.'"

**New Deal Aids Foreigners to Steal Home Market From U. S. Farmers.**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Imports of foreign farm products, aided by the Roosevelt crop reduction and free trade policies, displaced 33,436,336 acres of American farm land during the year 1935 alone, an analysis of the department of commerce reports over that year reveal. This is approximately one and one-half times the amount of land in cultivation in Iowa, a leading agricultural state.

This estimate is based upon the ten-year average yield of the acreage necessary to the production of the same crop in the United States. It is also estimated that the United States rural population denied the opportunity for self-support by the 1935 importations is 1,741,000 persons. This does not include the 1,000,000 southern share croppers and farm hands thrown out of work because of the administration's cotton curtailment program.

**Pork Imports Leap Up.**  
 Imports all down the line—grains, meats, hops, milk, butter, eggs, vegetable oils and their substitutes, hard substitutes, edible molasses and many others—have multiplied, in some cases fifty or 100 times, under the New Deal.

In the first four months of 1936 the United States consumed 10,151,102 pounds of foreign pork, almost seven times the volume imported in the first four months of last year, and more than twenty times the imports of two years ago. The rapid rise of pork imports was accompanied by a large increase in live hog imports. In the four months the United States received 5,186,576 pounds of live hogs, as compared with only 35,933 pounds in the corresponding period a year ago, and 2,800 pounds two years ago.

**Canned Meat Imports Soar.**  
 Hog raisers fear that these big imports will eventually cause a collapse of home markets similar to that which occurred in cattle, although production in this country is yet far below the requirements of the nation. American producers have lost many millions of dollars of trade to foreign farmers as a result of the scarcity program adopted three years ago. In four months meat valued at \$7,951,000 was brought in from other countries. April imports amounted to more than \$2,000,000. Two years ago they were \$350,000.

Canned meat imports rose to 34,807,453 pounds this year, compared with 25,613,601 a year ago and 9,718,137 two years ago.

**Col. Knox Is Energetic Foe of Administration**

Chicago, Ill.—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher nominated as Gov. Alf M. Landon's running mate on the Republican ticket in the November elections, is no exception to the unity of purpose which has characterized the Republican convention in Cleveland and the campaign itself.

Determined to campaign vigorously as a candidate for the vice-presidency, Col. Knox wired Gov. Landon: "I gladly place myself under your orders and will undertake to discharge every assignment you give me with all the vigor and ability I possess. We go forward to victory."



Considering how fine this railroad transportation is nowadays, you can't travel any cheaper. Fares lowest in history—substantial savings on round trip tickets. So why not take the train? It's safer. It's more dependable.

You can't beat the improved travel comfort in coaches and sleeping cars. It's a good thing movies don't have such restful seats—most folks would sure fall asleep.

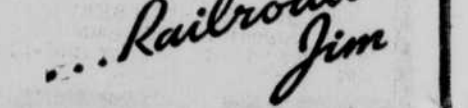
Ever hear about the new Free pick-up-and-delivery of less than carload freight? It's a great convenience to shippers and receivers alike. Western railroads pick up at the door, ship by fast freight, and deliver to door at no extra charge.

Railroad trains are running on faster schedules these days. Seems like the iron horse wants to show these new streamlined diesel that he can step out, too. Both passenger and freight schedules have been speeded up.

What's more, the railroads believe in "safety first." Last year not one passenger was killed in a train accident on western railroads.

Talk to your local railroad agent. He's full of information about traveling and shipping.

We are proud of railroad achievements, appreciate the public's good will and increased patronage, and pledge continued progress.



**WESTERN RAILROADS**

and THE PULLMAN COMPANY

**U. S. Imports Exceed Exports for First Time**

Washington.—Since January, America has been buying more goods and products from abroad than it has sold in foreign countries, according to estimates of experts in the United States department of commerce.

Imports, encouraged by the free trade treaties of the administration, have increased each year since 1933, until they now exceed the nation's exports. Imports for the first four months of 1936 totaled \$781,000,000, greater by \$12,414,000 than exports.

*Out in Front*

**EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL**

**WHITE ROSE GASOLINE**

**HERE'S MORE FOR YOUR MONEY!**

—not in quarts or gallons but in actual miles of trouble free service. The extra quality built into **EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL** gives it the super-tough film which insures greater protection for extra miles. This same skill and experience gives **WHITE ROSE GASOLINE** its added power, snap and quick starting ability. Try this great team in your car.

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At the Sign of the Boy and Sate