

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor
 Entered at the Postoffice at O'Neill, Nebraska, as Second Class Matter.
 One Year, in Nebraska—\$2.00
 One Year, outside Nebraska—2.25
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THE NEBRASKA SCENE

by James R. Lowell

Due to the need for new buildings at a number of the state institutions, the state board of control in submitting its proposed budget for the coming biennium has asked for \$6,846,942. This includes \$1,404,000 for 13 new structures.
 Only \$5,297,942 of the proposed budget would come from taxation, as an estimated \$1,549,000 is forthcoming from cash income.

In addition to the building and repair program, the board of control has asked for \$3,864,662 for maintenance. The 1935 legislature appropriated \$3,964,000 for this purpose. Salaries for board members and the board secretary, which are fixed by law, call for \$30,280.

The state penal and charitable institutions under the board's control which would receive new buildings under the proposed budget include the Geneva girl's training school, Hastings state hospital, Kearney boys' industrial school, Kearney hospital for tuberculosis patients, York reformatory for women, Norfolk state hospital, Lincoln state hospital, Lincoln Orthopedic hospital, Milford industrial school, and Beatrice institute.

New buildings to house inmates would be constructed at five of the institutions. At three institutions, new power houses would be built, and at two the new structures are to be sewage disposal systems.

On the political front the latest argument is whether the republicans or democrats stand to gain the most from the 1933 law abolishing the party circle on the ballot. This will be the first time since 1908 that Nebraska voters will have the opportunity to exercise their franchise without the party circle in a presidential election.

The republicans are claiming stronger ranks than they mustered to the polls in 1932, and some of the more optimistic members of the party express the opinion that their ticket will be affected as much or more by the party circle absence as will the democrats.

On the other hand, registration reports coming to the newspapers indicate that there will be more democrats registered again this year than republicans. Apparently the republicans now have most to gain by the circle's abolishment.

As most voters are aware, it used to be a simple matter to make a cross on the party circle at the head of the old ballot, and many inferior or unknown candidates rode into office when their party had a sizeable majority of voters registered.

Altho Nebraska has had legal liquor for less than two years, reports coming to the state house indicate that the next legislature will be a battle ground for a militant attack on legalized sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks. The first offensive is to make the present regulations more strict.

The W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League, along with a number of church groups, are going to demand the outlawing of sale of hard liquor by the drink, and more severe punishment of infractions of existing liquor laws. A law against advertising liquor in any sort of publications or billboards also is expected to at least have its inning in the legislature.

The latest group to demand greater temperance in the state is the Nebraska state grange. It passed a set of resolutions recently at Sargent for "more efficient control" of liquor sales; a return to "daylight saloon hours;" and prohibition of sales anywhere except in incorporated cities, towns and villages "which supply adequate police protection and supervision."

The grange is against liquor advertising "outside of the rooms where the sale is authorized."

Proposed legislation now being discussed in political circles includes enactment of strict budget laws designed to prevent spending by counties in excess of income . . . provisions for recall of county officials . . . legislation to permit re-election of the county manager plan by voters . . . enactment of another delinquent tax law to replace the two measures of 1935 vintage that were held unconstitutional . . . and a plan for bindweed eradication with the aid of federal funds. W. B. Banning, state director of agriculture, who is sponsoring the latter proposed legislation, explains that the governor vetoed a 1935 bill for bindweed eradication "because the entire cost of eradication was saddled upon the individual farmer . . . and under terms of the bill it was possible for 51 per cent of lightly infested acreage to vote enormous expense on the remaining 49 per cent of heavily infested land in a proposed district.

A \$20,178 profit on the 1936 fair is reported by the state fair board, exclusive of grandstand receipts. The latter totaled \$13,411, but were pledged to meet bond obligations on the new grandstand. Total receipts were \$94,798, and paid admissions increased to 85,052 compared to 80,456 a year ago.

Deaths in Nebraska for the first six months went up from 7,004 for the same period of 1935 to 7,284 this year. This was the largest six month's total ever recorded by the state department of health.

Word has reached the secretary of state that Nebraska will be one of eight states in which the socialist party plans write-in campaigns at the general election.

Denial of motions for a rehearing and modification of its previous ruling on water rights of the Tri-county power and irrigation project by the state supreme court has forced Tri-county backers to plan a new defensive-offense. Further action will hinge upon an interpretation of the court's opinion by the attorney general.

State Land Commissioner Swanson reports that he has saved \$12-

245 of the funds appropriated for his department by the legislature to conduct his office and attend to the duties of custodian of the state capitol. This was done by forcing a reduction of power and steam rates, along with various minor economies, his report sets forth.

SAYS FARLEY MACHINE WILL GET OUT VOTE

A warning to all who are interested in defeating the New Deal was issued recently by Congressman Hope of Kansas.

"A letter received from a New Deal precinct committeeman in Indiana, give a clear picture of what we must expect," declared Hope. "The letter said, 'Our strength is fully registered and will vote to the last man and woman. Roosevelt workers will be as thick as flies around a molasses jug. We are not going to overlook a single bet.'"

"This will be the situation everywhere. The Farley machine system will be in full operation. All the vast army of payrollers have received their instructions and will be on the job. They will coerce, cajole and buy every vote possible to put the New Dealers over. Every day brings us reports of how they are using their two favorite weapons—threats and promises. A letter received today from a Republican worker in Missouri—a man long unemployed—tells of how the New Dealers tried to buy him off with offers of a job. I will quote the answer that he gave, 'When the Government gets so low down as to ask a man to sell his rights it's pretty damned rotten. No.'"

"This is the answer that every self-respecting American man and woman should give at the polls on Nov. 3. But, in the meantime, they must give untiring efforts to get out every voter opposed to the New Deal and see that these votes are cast. The Farley army will be on the job working for its rake-off. All who want to see the honesty of the American elective system preserved must work equally hard."

NEAR THE DANGER LINE

John R. McCarl says the public debt is near the limit. To go higher might seriously impair public credit. We have reached the danger line. The debt should be reduced, the interest obligation should be cut down by debt reduction, and the budget should be balanced.

McCarl was for 15 years comptroller general of the United States. In that time he made a study of national finances and the business methods of the nation. He has watched income and outgo, and his position has lent itself to a serious study of national finances.

McCarl says our national debt is now all that it may be with safety. To go farther into debt endangers the country's credit and brings on all the ills that follow credit impairment.

The President admits increasing the national debt eight billions during his administration. Other authorities place the debt increase much higher. To hold the total to this figure the president offsets resources that have been accumulated.

The people of America must consider their debt burden. They must remove it if they desire permanent prosperity. To do that they must act at once. Which administration do you think will get farthest with debt payments?—State Journal.

The old age pension plan will be a fine thing for the peace of mind of some folks because they won't have to spend their last days regretting the fact that they spent all their wages in riotous living.

We are surprised that the European diplomats haven't yet found a way to make Uncle Sam pay for the Spanish war—but don't worry, they'll get around to it presently.

Well, if the present rate of federal spending keeps up our children's children ought to be able to get jobs as tax collectors anyhow.

Mary had a little lamb, but she had to sell it because she couldn't compete with the wool grown in Australia.

It is very easy to raise the devil with our kids for raising the devil we used to raise ourselves when we were young.

BRIEFLY STATED

Mrs. E. M. Gallagher entertained eight ladies at a luncheon Wednesday, honoring Mrs. Donald Gallagher, of Washington, D. C. After the luncheon cards were enjoyed during the afternoon.

J. C. Harnish, L. G. Gillespie and Ira H. Moss went down to Norfolk

Tuesday morning to attend the Grand Lodge of the Nebraska Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which is being held in this city this week.

The Misses Marjorie and Marion Dickson drove to Norfolk last Saturday morning where they picked up their sister, Miss Nancy, and they then drove to Lincoln to see the Nebraska-Indiana football game. They returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Hughes returned Tuesday afternoon from a three weeks visit with her son, Ben, at Cornvallis, Ore. Mrs. Hughes is very favorably impressed with Oregon and thinks it is one of the greatest places to live in the United States.

Mrs. C. E. Lundgren and son drove to Ponca, Nebr., last Friday for a short visit with relatives and friends. They were accompanied as far as Jackson by Mrs. W. J. Biglin who visited relatives there for a couple of days. They all returned home Sunday afternoon.

Miss Velma Johring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johring who live northeast of O'Neill, is a new stenographer in the office of County Superintendent McClurg. Miss Johring is performing the duties formerly looked after by Harold Weir who resigned the first of the week.

L. G. Gillespie returned Tuesday night from Norfolk, where he had been attending the Grand Encampment of the Odd Fellows. At this meeting Lloyd was elected Junior Warden of the organization for the coming year. This puts him in

NEWS FLASH!
 Famous Nationally Known
 Grunow Radios Now At
 Your Gamble Store.
 Teledial Tuning—Super
 Chassis—Tone Tested Resonator—World-Wide Reception—Beautiful Cabinets. Liberal Allowance for your old Radio. Grunow Teledial, 12-tube, \$99.95. Grunow, 11-tube, \$69.95.

GAMBLE STORES

(Political Advertisement) (Political Advertisement)

Robert E. Tomlinson
 Candidate for
Supervisor, District No. 2
 He was born on the homestead near Mineola, and has lived near there all his life, of thirty years. He is married and has a family of two children. He is the son of the late George and Mrs. Tomlinson, and a grandson of the late H. R. Henry.
 He is well qualified and knows the needs and wants of the farmers and is elected promises a square deal to all precincts.
Your Vote and Support are Earnestly Solicited

(Political Advertisement) (Political Advertisement)

ROBERT G. SIMMONS
 Republican for
UNITED STATES SENATOR
 "To Serve ALL NEBRASKA"
 Lincoln, Nebraska,
 October 20, 1936.
 Friends:
 It is impossible for me to write each of you. Please consider this a personal message.
 Your efforts in this campaign have been splendid. As a result it is generally admitted that victory is in sight.
 It is my earnest desire and intention to show my appreciation of your work by serving our Country and our State in such a way as to continue to merit your approval.
 The few remaining days are important. Our advantage can be maintained only by our individual efforts. I know I can count on you.
 Sincerely,
Robert Simmons
 KOIL Monday Evening 6:00 P. M. K'AS Saturday Noon 12:20 P. M.

Mr. Reimers said that he wanted to keep posted on the current affairs of the county and locality and knew of no better way to secure the information than thru the columns of The Frontier.

Manager C. E. Lungren, of the Miller Bros. Chevrolet company, accompanied by Art Barnes and Milton Albright, salesmen of the company, left Tuesday morning for Omaha where they will attend a preview of the new Chevrolet cars, that were on display in that city

(Political Advertisement)

Tuesday for the benefit of the dealers over the state. They returned home Tuesday night.

Richard O. Johnson, republican candidate for attorney general, who was to have spoken in this city Wednesday morning, failed to arrive on account of the storm, which necessitated the cancellation of several of his speaking dates in this section. He passed thru here about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on his way to Creighton, where he was to have a meeting last night.

(Political Advertisement)

BRADY
 For Legislature
 Asks your support on the basis of Fair, Able Conscientious representation for EVERY community in the 28th District. No wild promises. No favoritism for one town over another. Wherever you live, whatever your problems, you'll find Brady ready to go to bat for you in Lincoln—and you'll get level-headed action without the necessity of political string pulling.
VOTE FOR FRANK J. BRADY

(Political Advertisement) (Political Advertisement)

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
 I feel that the office of District Judge should be an honest honorable, fair and dignified one, and was in hopes that we could go thru this campaign without newspaper notoriety, but the opposite side published articles in The Frontier and Stuart Advocate which are misleading and untrue in many respects, and I write this letter to advise the people of the truth.
 I was solicited to run for the office by a very large number of influential friends and taxpayers, who opposed the re-election of Judge Dickson, because he has held this office for twenty-five years, and for many other good and cogent reasons of which the people of this district are well aware.
 The last issue of the Stuart Advocate said: "Judge Dickson was unopposed in the primary elections, but an aged O'Neill attorney secured the signatures of sufficient relatives and friends to get his name on the ticket by petition." It so happens that I am eight years younger than Judge Dickson, and I have not one relative living in the entire district, so it proves my friends, not relatives, circulated and signed my petitions. In ten days, more than 1,750 persons signed my petitions, when the law requires only 250. I wrote other friends who had petitions for circulation, and advised them it was unnecessary to secure more signatures.
 I drove to Lincoln to deliver my petitions in person to the Secretary of State, but when I presented them I was advised for the first time that Judge Dickson had filed objections, even had written a brief against the filing of my petitions or having my name on the non-political ballot.
 The Attorney General promptly overruled Judge Dickson's objections for the reason there was no law to support any of his objections; the law is clear in giving me the unqualified right to file my petition and have my name on the non-political ballot. If Judge Dickson could have had his way, he would have disfranchised more than 1,750 legal voters of this district, who signed my petitions, and who signed them strictly in accordance with the Statute of this state. Judge Dickson apparently imagined he had the power to prevent anyone running against him, but the law and the attorney general disagreed with him.
 In the O'Neill Frontier, October 15, there appeared an article written in the third person, but everyone knows Dickson wrote the article himself. In that article he is praised because he granted moratoriums. Why wouldn't he grant moratoriums? The legislature of 1933 and again in 1935 directed District Judges throughout the state to grant moratoriums in foreclosure actions. Is Dickson to be praised because he obeyed the law? Every District Judge in the State of Nebraska granted moratoriums under this law.
 The people of this District, I believe, now and for many years past have been well acquainted with me, and I honestly believe no one could find a farmer, a rancher, or a home owner in the entire district who will believe if I were on the District Bench that it would be my wish or desire to crush them or deny anyone of them a moratorium.
 It is also said that for different sessions of the Court, Judge Dickson has not called a jury, and by reason of that, he has saved the taxpayers \$250.00 at each session. If there were any jury cases to be tried, it was his sworn duty as Judge to call a jury, and the law provides there shall be no delay in the administration of Justice. People are opposed to "delays of the law."
 The real explanation is, we have been passing through an awful depression; we have had to suffer the dreadful loss of crops for many seasons, and these things combined have made the great majority of the population poor and struggling men. The majority of the farmers, ranchers and townspeople have their property so heavily encumbered that there is very little, if any, equity left in real estate or personal property in most instances, and on account of these conditions there has been very little to law about, and that is why juries were not called.
 Judge Dickson attempts to make much of sitting occasionally with the Supreme Court. Every District Judge in the state at different times is called to sit with the Supreme Court for the Constitution of Nebraska of 1920 contains that provision.
 It is also said in the article: "He has devoted the best years of his life to the service of this District." I will have to admit that twenty-five years is a long time to hold one office, and twenty-five years out of the average span of anyone's life might include some of the "best years," but he certainly was expected to devote his time, because he gets a salary of \$5,000.00 a year, free office, free lights, free heat, free stenographer, free transportation and hotel expenses when away from home on official business. He also receives free Statutes of the State, all Session Laws, and all State Reports.
 Why does he complain that he had to devote his time to this office? Is there a farmer, a mechanic, a business man, or a lawyer in this District who would not be willing to devote his time to his business for the above salary and expenses? Surely this should not be any reason for re-electing a man to this lucrative office, who has enjoyed it for twenty-five years! I believe, from what the people are telling me, they will say on November Third that twenty-five years is too long for any man to hold one office. They want a change.
 I assure the people of this District, if elected I will administer justice fairly and impartially to all people—rich and poor will receive the same treatment; there shall be no advantages or privileges extended to anyone, and this means not only litigants, but all attorneys as well.
JAMES J. HARRINGTON.

THE CHOICE AHEAD

BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL
 I'LL PUT IN WHEAT UP ALONG THE WOODS AND CORN DOWN BY THE RIVER!
LORD OF HIS OWN FARM
 Copyright, Akron Beacon Journal. — W. B. BRONK —