

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor

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OHIO RIVER VALLEY FLOOD MAKES MANY PEOPLE HOMELESS

(Continued from page 1.)

Mississippi channel three million cubic feet of water per second against levees capable of handling only 2,400,000 cubic feet. Some officials maintained the levees could hold such onslaught.

"Frantic workers sought to build higher the 60-foot sea wall at Cario, confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi, where 61 feet was predicted Thursday or later when the vast Bird's Point spillway in Missouri, blasted for protective inundation, is filled. The Ohio stood at 58.1 feet at Cario Wednesday.

"Crucial test of the massive Mississippi flood protection system—built after the devastating overflows of 1927—was yet to come. For hundreds of miles up and down this channel thousands of men in relays worked the levee line. In the New Orleans-Vicksburg, Miss., area officials expected facilities would handle the water.

"Army generals were ordered to be prepared to act by 6 p. m. Friday. Below Cario, residents of Tiptonville, Tenn., and New Madrid, Mo., were begged to get out before it was too late.

"United States engineers advised all men to leave their fights upon tributary streams and concentrate to save main dikes from Illinois to the gulf.

"Rain or snow was predicted in the next 36 hours over parts of the flooded Ohio and Mississippi valleys, but there was not expected a 'flood producing precipitation.'

"Thirty of Louisville's 40 square miles were under water, with 230 thousand homeless. Water covered a fifth of Cincinnati, Paducah, Ky., was one immense lake.

"Army engineers predicted the Ohio river would crest at 62-foot stage at Cario six days hence, then flow down the Mississippi to reach 55 feet at Memphis four days later, and touch 66 feet at Helena, Ark., two days after the Memphis crest."



Fritz Kruger, formerly of Fremont, Nebraska, and a graduate of Midland College, recently appeared in a concert here as a member of the Philadelphia Symphony Company. Fritz won a scholarship and studied abroad for a year, returning to the United States recently, and is now making personal appearances in many of the larger cities. He has an exceptionally fine baritone voice.

Plans are under way to introduce in the House a bill to have the government give strict inspection of canned dog food. It is stated here that about 30% of this canned dog food is bought for human consumption. Much of it is said to contain cheap meats from Argentine and a lot of it is horse meat. But one great objection is the charge that much of it contains rats, mice and other inedible and questionable material.

Congressman William Lemke who was the union party candidate for president tells his friends he was not disappointed that he was not elected President of the United States. He says he ran because of "principle."

Announcement that Sunday mail service is to be resumed on the Oakdale-Scribner branch was good news to this office. We were glad to contact the Washington authorities regarding this matter and we hope that the new service will prove satisfactory. We know that it will fill a real need.

Believe it or not the "time" element is an important thing in this town of disappointments and sorrow. There are many members on various committees who openly state that some day they will become chairmen of these committees because the "ranking member is old and may soon pass on." Disregard

of human kindness is noticed in some of this talk. Members who have the title of "honorable" frequently explain why they are remaining on some committees because "so and so is chairman or ranking member and may not live very long." The same references are being made to members of the Supreme Court whose death because of advanced age would give an opportunity to the appointment of somebody who may interpret parts of the Constitution to fit what his bosses believe is the new and proper thing.

The meals in the House restaurant have gone up 25%. In fact because "good times are back again" everything seems to have gone up in price in Washington. The House restaurant has been made sound proof.

Schools for the pages, who work under patronage, get around \$3.00 a day and range in age from thirteen to twenty-five years of age, have opened in the capitol. These pages pay around \$15.00 a month for their education. The school room is in the lower part in the center of the capitol building.

Complaints have been filed against some of the guides who take strangers around the capitol buildings. Especially are these complaints directed to some of the women guides. People who come to Washington for the first time, feel it is a sacred place, where at one time lay the body of the unknown soldier and the bodies of some presidents. People from home cannot become accustomed to some of these women guides approaching them with cigarettes between their lips. The price of guide service is around 25 cents per person and a little less when a large group is being taken through. One plan is under way to get a uniform system for guide service through the capitol, and give the visitors free guide service. Those who are sponsoring this movement feel the public is entitled to that much courtesy when they come to the nation's capitol.

Beer with a real kick in it is sold in the Capitol restaurant. Ale and regular beers for 20 cents a bottle.

The best soup in the country is said to be made by the chef in the House restaurant. Columns of copy have appeared in newspapers about this famous bean soup and new members who usually inquire, "What's good to eat?" ARE RECOMMENDED BEAN SOUP IN THE HOUSE CAFE. It cost 15 cents a bowl. One bowl contains a liberal portion.

The inauguration ceremonies cost about \$100,000 and much of the money was subscribed by local business houses. It was worth millions to them despite the rain.

Marjorie Jones, formerly with the telephone company at Norfolk, Nebraska, was a caller at the congressional office. Miss Jones is the daughter of a former Chief of Police at Norfolk. She has been living in Omaha for several years and is now one of the telephone operators here in Washington and in the Securities and Exchange Commission. She drove here from Omaha.

Newspapers print stories of a senator who was a senator for only a few days and all he got out of his short job was a free hair cut. There may be free haircuts, free fizz water, etc., on the Senate side but so far as a close investigation shows there is nothing free on the House side. The meals, hair cuts, baths, shines and all other things call for the regular fees charged by private industry. That, notwithstanding the fact that barbers and shiners and bathers draw a separate regular pay from the taxpayers whether Congress is in session or not. An attempt to stop this racket on the part of some members brought them only grief and disapproval by some members on both sides of the aisle.

THE NEBRASKA SCENE

by James R. Lowell

Lincoln, Neb.—Chairman Norton of the rules committee of the legislature, who had apparently lost out when the group led by Speaker Warner succeeding in saving the committee of the whole from the legislative junk pile, gave a series of demonstrations during the last week and these workouts have placed leadership in the one house body in doubt.

Norton surprised his colleagues by a sudden motion to go into the committee of the whole on a bill which everyone favored. He insisted on the complete routine prescribed

by the rules. The bill was sent to the waiting file under the Warner "double check" plan.

Next Norton moved suspension of the rules and sent some bills straight along the legislative channel without committee of the whole action. These measures superseded the bill that was loafing on the special file. Then the new members gained the impression that the "double check" might be a device to delay some bill which the people favored and demanded and that the opposing interests would thereby have a double crack at killing the bill.

A bill bordering on the fair trade angle is being drawn by Senator Brandt. The bill concerns filling stations and demands that an eight inch sign, black letters on a white background, bearing the price the dealers have set on the gasoline.

Mr. Brandt stated that some dealers make special prices to truckers for quantity and do not post their prices making it an incentive for some truckers that are bargain hunting to drive in and dicker. He also said that this measure would not completely stop these practices, but would help to make more uniform the price for gasoline in a community.

The secretary of state's office announced that the committee on legislative administration has decided not to print the roster that has been made up and sent out through the secretary of state's office in the previous years. However the committee will print a roster of its own.

The eradication of bindweed (creeping jenny) is at present a vital issue to the committee on agriculture. This legislative committee had a meeting with fifteen legislators present and conferring with Professor F. D. Keim of the University of Nebraska Agricultural college.

At the termination of the meeting a telegram was sent to Governor Cochran in Washington. The telegram stated:

"It is unanimous in our opinion that federal cooperation is needed to cope with the bindweed problem in Nebraska. We respectfully urge that you use your good offices and influence to have the acres laid out by Nebraska farmers for bindweed eradication included in the Federal soil conservation program for the benefit of payments thereon, the same as grasses and legumes."

E. M. Neubauer, chairman of the committee, predicted that besides the bindweed issue the state may have legislation on soil conservation if the federal government decides to alter the present set up and put it in the hands of the state government.

Senator Norton also of the committee said that in spite of the probabilities of a change in the present soil conservation set-up he looked for Congress to continue this program for another two years making it last till 1940.

An intensive drive against unlicensed real estate dealers is being waged by the secretary of state's office.

On January 26, a case is being tried in Omaha. This unlicensed dealer is being charged with holding the funds of his client. It is thought that this case will be the keystone to a series of prosecutions of these people that are illegally dealing in real estate.

A bill intended to unify municipal and other state subdivisional bond issues and to provide payment as the bonds fall due without the necessity of registering them with either the city or the county treasuries has been introduced before the legislature by Senator L. C. Neurnberger of Wakefield. It agrees in the main with the recommendations made by Governor Cochran in his recent address to the Nebraska League of Municipalities. Its important provisions are as follows: Bonds must be serial and optional at the end of five years. No bonds shall be amortized for more than twenty-five years. The payment of bonds shall be accomplished through a sinking fund which will provide for the payment of bonds when due. Governing bodies must levy taxes each year in an amount which will provide for the payments with interest through the sinking fund as the payments come due. Local governing bodies are personally liable for failing to budget and levy sufficient taxes to cover the payments. Bonds shall be sold without premium, and in issues of more than \$10,000, are to be sold at public sale, rather than placed on the market.

In accordance with the law and former custom, Lieutenant Governor Jurgensen may not vote on the final passage of bills, even in case of a tie, according to an opin-

ion given out by the office of the attorney general. The opinion points out that a majority vote of all members elected, or 22 votes, is required by the constitution, to pass a law. In case of a tie, the vote of the lieutenant governor would not make a majority of the members of the unicameral, in any case.

Attorney General Hunter has named William Deakins of North Platte as an assistant in the Ne-

braska - Wyoming irrigation suit. He will be paid at the rate of \$5 per day when working on his job of occasional investigator.

A resolution urging Congress to pass the universal service act, known as the Sheppard-Hill bill, has been offered to the unicameral legislature with the endorsement of the following seven senators: Earl W. Carpenter of Guide Rock, Robert Armstrong of Auburn, Frank Brady of Atkinson, W. F. Haycock

of Callaway, Carl Peterson of Norfolk, Amos Thomas of Omaha, and A. W. Miller of Kimball. The bill which its endorsers claim is designed to take the profit out of war, provides for the drafting of capital, industry, man power and all resources of the nation.

When the judiciary committee of the legislature looked over a bill introduced by Senator Earl W. Carpenter of Guide Rock, they informed the senator that a replica of

this bill was already included in the Nebraskastatutes. Senator Carpenter admitted this, but declared that the law on the books, which was written in 1905, would have to be repealed and re-enacted, and that was the purpose of his bill. It will give county courts concurrent jurisdiction with district courts in imposing sentences for contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and will fix the penalty at a maximum fine of \$500 and a county jail sentence. (Continued on page 8, column 2.)

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