

**THE FRONTIER**

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Owner  
Entered at Postoffice at O'Neill, Nebraska, as Second Class Matter

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**"ESSENTIAL" AND "CRITICAL" DRAFT GUIDES**

The guides set up by the War Manpower Commission for Selective Service in inducting men in the 26 through 29 age group make a nice difference between the "essential" industrial employment and that which is considered as "critical" to the war production program. Most smaller communities (excepting mining and specialized manufacturing towns) which are closely related to their agricultural areas, will find that most of the men in the affected age group fall in the category of "essential" employment when they work in such fields as the following:

**Agricultural services:** Commercial poultry hatcheries, seed processing, animal breeding, crop disease protection services, initial processing service of compressing, threshing, cleaning, shelling, curing and the like, irrigation services, farm repair and maintenance services, farm product assembly services, custom grist milling and ice harvesting. No "critical" employment is listed under the WMC guide for agricultural services. The production of packaging materials for shipping and preserving essential products is also listed as an essential class of employment.  
**In the category of "critical" employment** it may affect the draft status of citizens of non-industrial smaller towns, is listed such work as the repair of automobile, busses, trucks, tractors and farm equipment. However, it is intended that in the category of repair services consideration be given only to individuals qualified to render all-around repair services on the types of equipment included in the essential list. Types of repair service other than the above are deemed "essential."

**In the field of health and welfare services** the critical classification is applied to physicians, surgeons, dentists, oculists, osteopaths, sanitary engineers, veterinarians engaged in farm live stock treatment, medical, dental and optical laboratories, pharmaceutical services, hospitals, nursing services, and institutional care. Into the "essential" class go mortuary services, auxiliary civilian welfare services to the armed forces, welfare services to civilians, church activities, accident and fire prevention services and structural pest control services. Only educational services considered critical is the United States Maritime Service Training Program; most others are listed as essential services.

**In the forestry and lumbering fields** the only critical classification are those of timber tracts and logging camps, cutting of pulpwood, wood for tanning extract, sawmills, veneer and planing and plywood mills.

Substantially, the guide system set up by WMC, which is in accordance with the Directive to Selective Service by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, James F. Byrnes, reflects the intensified demands on American resources of men and materials to wage the war, and the fact that the past years of war have absorbed the more readily available resources.

**OPPORTUNITY OF HISTORY TO RECLAIM LAND AND POPULATION SAYS BUTLER**

Nebraska is facing the greatest opportunity for the development of irrigation in its history, an opportunity that promises a great increase in real wealth, a reclaiming of most lost population, and a chance for tens of thousands of farmers to take the road to better living, Senator Hugh Butler told members of the Nebraska Reclamation Association at their first annual convention in Lincoln recently.

"Irrigation of upwards of a million irrigable acres in our state could mean more than discovering gold or striking oil," the Senator said. "It could mean more in terms of spreading employment, of returning Nebraskans who migrated in the drought period, and in terms of stabilizing our agriculture and hence our business."

"On irrigation, there can be no shadow of a doubt about Nebraska's basic interest. It has been demonstrated affirmatively... I could stand here all day and recite instances of farmers who have used irrigation literally to lift themselves by their economic boot-straps."

"Nebraska has more miles of live water than any other state in the Union in proportion to its size. Nebraska has the greatest amount of underground water of any like area in the United States, and Nebraska has the largest undeveloped irrigable acreage of any of the 17 western states served by the Bureau of Reclamation, save possibly North Dakota."

*The Nebraska Scene*

The fourteenth day of the Nebraska unicameral closed with practically all the members, old and new, baffled and frustrated.

Leaders admitted that Wall street interests, under the leadership of Guy Myers, ruthless promoter, had dominated the 1943 session and the 1944 extraordinary session. Myers in the latter the audacious Myers had actually used himself as a bogey man to add the final touches to the program wholly detrimental to the public interests. This situation became apparent when Speaker C. Petrus Peterson introduced a bill to repeal LB 204, now tied up in a suit which has been appealed to the Nebraska supreme court.

The speaker indicated to this column that when the repeal bill reaches the floor there will be a full frank discussion; that a bill will be introduced to restore Senate File 310 to its original form; that measure will be presented to protect rural electrification districts and the municipal plants now threatened by a series of bills being rushed to passage by Senators Raecke, Mekota and Garber.

LB 400, the trick bill which Myers used in his Omaha promotions, was passed May 24, 1943. LB 204 was passed the same day and several bills ahead of LB 400. Thus the trick bill is the last act of the legislature and is accurately synchronized with the Raecke bill which purported to bring about competitive bidding for bond sales and the ousting of Guy Myers from Nebraska. In no event could LB 204 apply to the Omaha situation and was put up as a blind. LB 400, the last bill passed on the power and irrigation matters, takes precedence. Incidentally the irrigation interests in Nebraska do not realize that LB 400 contains sweeping irrigation powers.

Speaker Peterson is expected to review the entire situation on the floor of the senate. He will also introduce a bill to apply to the entire state and place the Omaha power promoters under a general statute.

In Omaha there is nothing but confusion. A group of business men headed by E. F. Pettis discovered that the metropolitan area was hopelessly mired down in watered, silted stocks as a result of the Myers-Loup River deal. Myers bobbed up as one fourth owner of Radio Station, WOW, Inc., and the support of the World Herald.

Rumors of a decision adverse to the holding companies from the U. S. supreme court sent Ted Maenner into action in support of Myers. In Wall street it was reported that the SEC order cancelling out the watered stocks of Nebraska Power probably would be upheld. Maenner rushed out with petitions to create a public power district under S. F. 310. Then the questionable stocks could be transferred to the public power district, "a unit of government."

Mayor Dan Butler, the victim of a triple double cross, sought to cancel the Nebraska Power company franchise, claiming that a contract to give Omaha 180 days notice of an intention to sell the utility had been violated.  
Chairman Raecke and the power investigation committee of the legislative council are making arrangements to clamp down the lid on the whole episode. Recently Sidney Cullingham had a letter, offering to tell all, referred to this committee. He is a member of it and was one of the three members of the "non-profit" committee that bought Nebraska Power company common stock.

Governor Griswold said he would sign a bill to repeal LB 204 if passed. He also said he would approve the Peterson bill to create an industrial commission. He vetoed a similar proposal in 1943.

In the meantime, Senators Mekota, Raecke and Garber are methodically working through a series of bills which may wreck REA districts and enable the holding groups to grab municipal plants. LB 43, 44 and 45 are clever bills expanding LB72 passed during the excitement of the last session LB 72 allow 60 per cent of the voters to sell a munny plant or an REA district to the promoters. Innumerable elections can be forced on the districts and municipalities. In LB 45 four words are added to the present statute providing for changes in the charter of REA districts: "change in name, or."

Thus the name can easily be changed to Omaha Electric Committee, Inc., or any similar appellation.  
Along with these bills goes a couple by Senator Sorrell. Passage of these measures allows a municipality to juggle funds between departments at will or make departmental or special purpose revenue bonds the obligations of all the taxpayers. Senator Sorrell will explain to the committee that this measure and accompanying changes are sorely needed in Nebraska City. The titles to the bills show they apply to the entire state.

Speaker Peterson is expected to submit an amendment to the Raecke bills at the proper time. He will ask that only REA patrons be allowed to vote when the question of selling the lines is forced before the electorate.  
The REA, with \$16,000,000 in prospective loans for Nebraska on the schedule, is watching the situation. Senator Raecke was informed last week that there would be no lobbying on behalf of the REA districts. Certain infiltrations in several districts have been made by the holding companies. After the Raecke-Mekota-Garber bills are

passed they probably will be forced to referendum.

C. E. Beals, secretary of the League of Nebraska Municipalities, is on the scene. Mr. Beals admitted to this correspondent that the whirlwind had him "groggy." In addition to the LB 72 legislation Beals has to contend with LB 92, a bill to wipe out the condemnation statutes. The Lincoln Journal last week declared that "LB 92 is the No. 1 joker of the 1945 unicameral."

Tom Adams was seated by the credentials committee against the dissenting vote of Senator Garber who is the son of Joseph Garber. The latter was a member of the 1875 constitutional convention which sought to debar state employment from sitting in the legislature by inserting in the fundamental law Sec. 9, Art. 111. Anton Jensen is preparing to appeal to the courts.

Harried by requests for appropriations unequalled in the history of the state, Chairman Brodahl of the appropriations committee leads the life of a hunted man. He has little peace night or day.

The requests for salary hikes come from all directions; the schools, state institutions and departments are asking stiff increases.

Chairman Brodahl asked the legislature to shift the veterans' relief bills to Chairman Raecke's revenue committee. This was done after a lively skirmish on the floor. Heiliger is the author of a bill to give Veterans of Foreign Wars a voice in handling World War II relief. Raecke is the author of a bill to keep administration in the hands of the American Legion as at present.

The Association of Omaha Credit Men is sending out thousands of yellow circulars, requesting bank depositors to write in and urge their senators to support Babcock's bill LB 33, to provide for the payment of all checks at par. Fighting the bill on behalf of country bankers is Emil Plaeck of Wahoo. This looks like a real human interest fight.

A bill has been introduced to liberalize insurance company investments. It may precipitate considerable debate. Ogden has introduced LB 86, a bill to allow insurance companies to set up retirement plans. Rumors are that this measure is an echo from an old insurance fight. During this controversy an insurance president was ousted from his office but retained his salary. He is now living in California.

Reporters were startled when the 8 per cent milk fat content bill came up for renewal and extension. This is LB 79 and reduces the butter fat content from 14 per cent to 8. It was passed last session as an emergency measure.  
Senator Mueller made a plea for the consumer. Garber asserted that the bill allowed dealers to charge as much for 8 per cent ice cream as for the real stuff. The dealers came back with the retort that they are not making as much as before the bill was passed because ice cream sales are falling off. The whole row was interesting. It has been a long time since the common man was the center of debate in the unicameral.

After a long and, apparently fruitless conference the representatives of the hydros and Mid State Irrigation district separated last week to pursue diverse paths. Secretary Ralph O. Canaday went to Washington to lay TRI-County's plea before the federal works administration and the reclamation bureau.

Attorneys John Jensen and Pat Heaton gave Senator Raecke a bill, providing for a mill levy, to finance the Mid State. This measure was left with the bill drafting department for early introduction.  
Senator Seaton of Hastings issued a statement, declaring that he would not sponsor any water diversion legislation. He said the whole matter would be left to the reclamation authorities as far as his district was concerned.

**100 FARMERS PAY \$2,000 FOR ABOVE CEILING CORN SALES**

Approximately 100 farmers in the Paullina, Iowa, and Cranville, Iowa localities paid \$2,054 to the United States Treasury for selling corn above the ceiling price. M. E. Rawlings, Sioux City Office of Price Administration Director announced last week.

The farmers sold the corn to the Farmers Grain and Supply Company of Paullina and Granville. In the same case, an administrator's treble damage action cost the Farmers sold the corn to the Farmers Grain and Supply Company of Paullina and Granville. In the same case, an administrator's treble damage action cost the Farmers Grain and Supply Company, a cooperative association of which George Rohwer of Paullina is manager, \$889 for selling corn over the maximum ceiling price, said Mr. Rawlings.

This treble damage action was settled for three times the amount of the single overcharge. The money was paid to the United States treasury.

An injunction was granted in the United States federal court in which the Farmers Grain and Supply Company was enjoined and restrained from purchasing, receiving, offering, agreeing or attempting to purchase or receive corn in the course of trade or business at prices in excess of the maximum prices, Mr. Rawlings concluded.

The state railway commission has asked the federal government for a 60 day priority on freight cars to move the state's bumper corn crop. One third of the yield, it was reported has been dumped on the ground.

**INMAN ITEMS**

The L. L. club was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George Coleman.

Mrs. Frances DeLashmut was visiting friends in Inman last weekend.

Mrs. Mary Hartigan returned from Iowa Monday night.  
Rev. Maxcey was a Nelligh visitor Wednesday.

The anniversary club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ganon Saturday night.

The Y. M. Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hutton Saturday night.

Ted Hopkins, who is working in Omaha returned home for the week-end. He returned to Omaha Monday.

The Inman Rebekah lodge held installation Wednesday night. The new officers are Gertrude Young, Noble Grand; Lillie Hopkins, Vice Grand; Carrie McMahn, Secretary; Elsie Kruegar, Treasurer.

The Poncech club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Reimers Saturday night.

**ARMY SERVICE FORCES CALL FOR CIVILIAN HELP**

The army service forces, actually a nationwide army in itself which serves and supplies every conceivable need for all fighting men at home and abroad, has issued an urgent call for civilian help.

By the end of June this year, 1500 clerks, typists and stenographers must be obtained, for highly important and confidential duties. High school or college students graduating in June may take the examination now, and if qualified, the appointment will be made and held until the school term is completed.

Salaries range from \$146 to \$164 per month. Women and girls from 17 1/2 years of age and over are eligible, but only if not now employed in essential industry at their highest skill.

A. S. Taylor, civil service representative, will be in the Norfolk United States Employment Service office, located at 432 Norfolk ave-

nue on January 26 and 27, to hire applicants and where qualifying examinations will be given for immediate appointment.

**AT NEW HIGH**

Evidence of the demands of a vast war effort is the fact that in December, according to the Treasury Department and the War Production Board, War Expenditures averaged \$313,400,000 a day; A new high for the daily outlay. The daily rate last month was 14.8 per cent higher than in November.

The best investment in the world: United States war bonds.



**NEEDED BY CATTLE**

Right now your cattle need more minerals in their daily rations to keep them in vigorous health... for better finish... faster growth. But be sure you feed Swift's Mineral Supplement. It contains all 10 essential minerals needed by your cattle—whether in feed lot or on range. It makes your precious feed last longer, too. Order in a good supply now... along with other supplies you need. We're as near as your telephone.

**O'NEILL HATCHERY**  
O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

**BRUNSWICK MAN GETS TOP FOR 220 TURKEYS**

Fritz Haverkamp sold his second and last bunch of turkeys Thursday to the Tri-State Co. of O'Neill, consisting of 136 hens and 84 toms. The 220 turkeys averaging 19 pounds or 4,190 pounds in all brought ceiling price of 33 2/3c per pound. Last November he sold 197, they also brought ceiling price and were the outstanding bunch of army turkeys purchased by the Tri-State. All these turkeys were 6 1/2 months old and netted Fritz quite a net

profit. He plans now to get a few pigs and chickens to care for during the rest of the winter months till time to get turkeys again in April.

**RECORD SALES PROGRAM**

The sixth war loan was the most successful sales program in the history of the world—total sales amounted to \$21,621,000,000. Preliminary treasury figures show that a greater amount of news and editorial space was devoted to the sixth drive, than to any other.

**A LARGE LAND SALE**  
FOUR KNOX COUNTY FARMS  
**MONDAY, JANUARY 29th.**  
at 1:30 P. M., in the City Hall  
**BLOOMFIELD NEBR.**

These farms are selling to close the Christian J. Schrader Estate.

Farm No. 1—160 acres unimproved, 6 miles East and 2 1/2 miles North of Bloomfield, on Highway No. 81.

Farm No. 2—240 acres, well improved for stock and grain, 11 miles North and 1/2 West of Bloomfield.

Farm No. 3—160 acres unimproved, 9 miles North and 2 1/2 West of Bloomfield. A very good producer.

Farm No. 4—160 acres partly improved, 4 miles South and 5 West of Bloomfield.

Inspect these farms and come prepared to buy. The land is all selling clear with March 1st possession. Each farm positively sells to the highest bidder. Write to the Auctioneers for sale bill.

**Elmer Schrader and Edwin H. Schrader, Trustees**  
FORKE BROS. & FICKE, The Auctioneers,  
307 Sec. Mut'l Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.  
CLIFF VAN HOUTEN, Assisting

**County Treasurer's Semi-Annual Statement**

*Holt County, Nebraska*  
Showing Receipts, Transfers, Disbursements and Balances for the six months beginning July 1, 1944, and ending December 30, 1944

	Balances July 1, 1944	Receipts 7-1-44, to Dec. 30, '44	Transfers from other Funds	Transfers to other Funds	Disbursements 7-1-44, to 12-30-44	Balances Dec. 30, 1944
<b>FUNDS</b>						
<b>STATE FUNDS:</b>						
Consolidated	\$ 2,409.03	\$ 26,208.58			\$ 19,199.91	\$ 9,417.70
Care of Insane	474.24	5,646.95			3,970.70	2,150.49
Special School	92.56	961.20			698.53	355.18
School Land	1,995.19	6,149.08			5,965.96	2,178.31
University Land	290.30	550.96			545.60	295.66
Highway Supervision	11.42	40.55			50.38	1.59
Highway Maintenance	133.58	474.38			589.40	18.56
Drivers License	1,350.80	454.50			886.55	1,418.75
Old Age (Head Tax)	179.06	12,980.52			8,006.74	5,152.84
Special (Bee Tax)	.89	5.05				5.94
<b>STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS:</b>						
Old Age Pension	925.05	43,282.38			43,413.31	794.12
Dependent Children	151.69	6,076.12			6,047.81	180.00
Relief	18.29					18.29
Blind	29.06	1,182.06			1,184.01	27.11
Administration Expense	1,451.37	3,984.32			3,990.51	1,445.18
<b>COUNTY FUNDS:</b>						
General	53,580.89	30,732.11	17,467.33	15,000.00	30,377.85	56,402.48
Bridge	7,993.59	7,633.13	1,892.30		9,355.51	8,163.51
Road	44,327.55	14,369.76		8,000.00	22,577.93	28,719.38
Road-Bridge	8,311.99	4,882.46				13,194.45
Road Dragging	7,404.65				1,384.05	6,020.60
Soldiers' Relief	2,180.38	239.45	218.34		200.00	2,438.17
Unemployment Relief	21,659.27	3,949.58	3,639.03		2,832.41	26,415.47
Fair	2,900.63	1,004.98	727.81		1,000.00	3,633.42
Mothers Pension	917.67	104.71	72.78		90.00	1,005.16
Road Relief	64.12					64.12
Poor	7.28					7.28
Delinquent Tax Fund	23,841.58	1,148.34	600.00	24,017.59	1,024.44	547.89
County Bond Sinking Fund	179.71	517.15		600.00		96.86
Court House Bonds and Coupons	12,947.74	3,418.21			5,455.00	10,910.95
Tax Sale Redemption	306.90	774.60			858.75	222.75
Inheritance Tax (Special Road)	893.02	523.82				893.02
Inheritance Tax (Special Fund)	3,435.27	243.10				3,658.09
Advertising		116.80			73.70	73.70
Refund Orders (O. D.)		116.80				116.80
Miscellaneous Fees		3,441.94				3,441.94
Poll Tax	347.03				77.50	269.53
Partial Payment	3,326.90	2,624.98			36.00	5,918.88
Interest on Investment			10,000.00			10,000.00
County Tax Foreclosure Fund			5,000.00			5,000.00
County General Post-War Fund			8,000.00			8,000.00
County Road Post-War Replacement Fund						
<b>TOWNSHIP FUNDS:</b>						
General	34,992.33	17,047.17			19,058.00	32,981.50
Library	1,266.13	836.37				2,102.50
<b>SCHOOL FUNDS:</b>						
General	108,406.96	98,225.83	10,383.47		109,799.00	107,217.26
Bond and Coupons	27,473.18	7,294.06			10,970.71	23,796.53
Free High	26,538.59	19,034.19				45,567.78
Judgment	89.22					89.22
Fines and Licenses	389.50			389.50		
State Apportionment	9,503.48			9,503.48		
State Aid	340.00			340.00		
Miscellaneous	150.49			150.49		
<b>VILLAGE FUNDS:</b>						
General	21,553.00	14,311.48	1,299.72		20,676.00	16,488.20
Refunding Water Bonds and Coupons	9,225.29	2,622.68			3,480.28	8,367.69
Curb and Gutter	185.22	16.77			165.00	30.99
Paving	124.11	69.88			120.00	73.99
Sewer Bonds and Coupons	1,722.30	1,611.84			2,960.00	374.14
Gas Tax		1,299.72		1,299.72		
<b>Balance July 1, 1944</b>	<b>436,310.03</b>	<b>356,469.23</b>	<b>59,300.78</b>	<b>\$ 59,300.78</b>	<b>336,621.59</b>	<b>456,157.67</b>
<b>Balance December 30, 1944</b>		<b>436,310.03</b>			<b>456,157.67</b>	
		<b>\$792,779.26</b>			<b>\$792,779.26</b>	

Bank Accounts \$199,410.75  
Checks and Cash in Office 6,746.92  
Invested in Government Bonds 250,000  
**Balance December 30, 1944 \$456,157.67**