

A CHANGE

Having purchased my brother's interest in the store I wish to assure the public that I will continue to give you the same courteous treatment that you have received in the past.

Cash paid for eggs.

Butter taken in trade at highest market price.

Our meat market is equipped to furnish you with the best all the time.

Phone 35.

Henry Bay

Successor to Bay Brothers.

THE FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN, Publisher.
W. C. TEMPLETON,
Editor and Business Manager.

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Six Months \$1.00
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MILLIONS NOW PAID IN EXORBITANT RENTALS TO PRIVATE PARTIES

Washington, Aug. 22. Congress will be asked to give support to the plan initiated by the Postoffice department for the ownership of postoffice buildings throughout the country.

This step seems likely as a result of the decision practically reached by high officials of the Postoffice department that this plan of government owned postoffices, instead of the present system of rented offices, will be made the major endeavor of the department for the remainder of the administration.

Congress will be consulted at every step in the scheme, which involves the purchase by the United States of more than 5,000 postoffice buildings and sites for many more, as the parcel post business of the nation grows.

The present system of paying enormous rents, running into the millions of dollars, is regarded by the postal officials as perhaps the most unbusinesslike spectacle in a government service which in the past presented many such unbusinesslike ways of proceeding.

Under the present way of doing things a private builder borrows money, at 7 per cent, and builds a postoffice, for which the government pays rent year after year. The government could borrow money at 4 per cent it is pointed out, and then would own the building itself, tax free, whereas in paying rent for postoffices it must also pay taxes, the taxes being figured

into the rents by the owner. Government ownership of all postoffices, it is pointed out, would allow the government to take the advantage of the growth of cities, and purchase ground in advance. Thus the government would get the advantage of low cost.

It is expected that the Treasury department will fully cooperate in the plan, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will do all in his power to end the present method of renting. Officials recently were shocked at the enormous rental to be paid for a new postoffice building in New York, running up into many millions of dollars in as many years.

The office of the supervising architect of the Treasury now plans the building of all new postoffices. The new plan would mean that postoffice men, familiar with the modern problems of postoffices, would design and supervise the building of all offices.

Cities and towns of the country would greet the new plan with joy, it is held, as all would welcome a federal owned postoffice in their midst.

It is seldom, officials believe, that a plan for betterment of a government service held so much real economy and so many points in which real business methods can be demonstrated. For this reason it should be popular throughout the country and in Congress, when properly explained. It is in this connection that the officials hope to get the President to send a special message

WELFARE WORK IN POSTAL SERVICE MAKES GREAT GROWTH

Washington.—Last year a new nationwide organization started with a membership of nothing. It now numbers more than 125,000 people. This is a story of the Welfare Bureau of the Postoffice Department, according to an announcement just given out.

As a part of the plan to improve the conditions in postoffices all over the country and bettering the working relations of postal employees, the idea of having representative councils in the various postoffices came into being. Since that idea began to take a practical form, 896 councils have been started in all parts of the country. There are three kinds of councils: local councils in first and second class postoffices, central councils and county councils. County councils take in members of the staffs of third and fourth class postoffices and rural free delivery carriers.

WAR DEPARTMENT HAS CUT ITS OFFICE FORCE ONE-HALF

Washington.—The War Department issues complete statistics regarding employment of departmental and field civilian employes by that department as of March 3rd 1921 and July 15, 1922. The figures show that the force during that period of time was decreased in our balance of trade of \$77,000,000 16 months of 4,653 or 49 per cent.

GEORGE WEINGARTNER LOSES HIS FLOCK

Someone relieved George Weingartner of the responsibility of caring for his flock of ninety-one purebred chickens last Tuesday evening when they loaded two crates of the fowls on their vehicle and drove away. George had crated the chickens preparatory to moving them to his home near the round house, and retired for the night. The thieves evidently had been keeping a pretty close watch over George's henry and undoubtedly knew that he had them assembled ready to move. No trace of the robbery has been found.

OLD SETTLERS PICNIC A SOCIAL SUCCESS

The Twenty-second Annual Old Settlers Picnic was held in the W. V. Hunter grove eight miles north of O'Neill, Thursday, August 17th. One of the largest crowds in the history of the organization was present, a number of old settlers were there from distant towns, some of whom make the old settlers picnic their annual vacation.

Hon. J. A. Donohoe delivered an interesting address during the afternoon. The O'Neill Concert Band furnished a number of selections during the afternoon and evening.

An interesting ball game was played between Emmet and Lynch which resulted in a score of 5 to 3 in favor of Lynch. Other sports such as foot races, horse races, etc., took place during the day.

The unanimous opinion of those present seems to be that the 1922 annual picnic was about the most enjoyable and quiet one that has been held.

WHAT THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION LEFT TO THE COUNTRY

Speech by Hon. William J. Graham, in the House of Representatives, May 18, 1922, extract from the Congressional Record—Free.

Mr. Graham of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, in recent utterances Mr. Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, has attacked the present Congress and national administration for alleged incompetency, and has insisted that conditions now existing in the country are due to the failure of this administration to function properly. Like criticism has been heard on the floor of this House.

In view of these constantly and apparently concerted Democratic attacks upon the present Republican administration it becomes legitimate and necessary that the exact causes of the conditions which exist in our country today be well understood.

When President Wilson first assumed his office March 4, 1913, the total interest-paying indebtedness of the United States was \$965,706,610, on which the annual interest charge was \$22,835,330.40. Labor and money were employed; agriculture, labor and manufacturing were protected by an adequate tariff law, and we were prosperous. The new Democratic administration enacted a free-trade measure, and by August, 1914, in a little over a year from the date the Democratic administration began, labor was unemployed and business depression and stagnation crept over the land like a cloud.

Then came the European war, and by means of it the industrial salvation of our country. Of our participation in the World War and the events leading up to it I shall not further refer, except incidentally to point out hereafter some of the problems we now have and their underlying causes.

It is sufficient now to say that we came out of the World War with an immense burden of debt, and that interest-paying debt when President Wilson turned over the administration to his successor in March, 1921, was \$23,820,073,465.45 the annual interest upon which is \$1,001,620,434.62. We are confronted by the necessity of appropriating vast sums of money for the purpose of paying this annual interest. Our Democratic brethren, having contracted this indebtedness and being utterly incapable, in the estimation of the people, of offering any method by which the country can pay its debts and rehabilitate itself, have given up the reins of government to the Republicans and now shout their criticisms of the present administration because it does not immediately repair the damage which it took them eight years to do. Just what they spent some of the items of expenditure that go to make up this vast sum, I shall attempt to now detail.

The War Department expended from April 6, 1917, to June 1, 1919, \$14,544,610,213.65.

Of this vast sum, in itself over one-half of our entire interest indebtedness, a large proportion was absolutely wasted. I have heretofore called the attention of this House in an address delivered on June 1, 1920, to the utterly wasteful and unnecessary improvidence of these expenditures. It is sufficient to summarize here: The Ordnance Department spent \$3,991,489,570.48 and obtained 72 cannons and 20,000 shells. The War Department spent \$116,194,974.37 on nitrate plants that produced no nitrates, \$20,000,000 on by-product coke ovens that produced no war material, \$35,000,000 on picric-acid plants that produced nothing, countless millions on tanks and produced no tanks, \$116,000,000 for poison gas and obtained no gas, approximately \$200,000,000 for powder plants that produced no powder, \$127,661,000 for port terminals that were not used, \$1,200,000,000 for camps in which the waste of materials and labor constituted more than one-half of the outlay, and \$1,051,511,988 for airplanes and received no fighting machines.

It is entirely safe to say that of this vast sum of over fourteen billions more than one-half was wasted and given away to war contractors.

If this were all, we might wash our hands of the whole matter. But connected with these expenditures were thousands of unexecuted contracts and contingent liabilities of the Government. Also many of these expenditures were made and contracts entered into after the armistice was signed and when there were every incentive for economy. For a year or more after the armistice many contractors

were turning out vast quantities of contracted goods when there was no reason for so doing. To illustrate: After the armistice, in the period from November 14, 1918, to July 3, 1919, we had manufactured and accepted incredible amounts of war materials from American contractors, among other items being 903,886 37-millimeter shells, 1,798,096 75-millimeter high-explosive shells, 1,676,290 75-millimeter gun shrapnel, 182,393 155-millimeter gun gas, 822,796 155-millimeter howitzer high explosive, 115,366 155-millimeter gun and howitzer shrapnel, 88,882 3-inch Stokes shells, and vast quantities of other production. Even after July 3, 1919, American factories turned out for the Government large quantities of shells and war materials, as, for example, 50,000 3-inch high-explosive shells and 35,000 240-millimeter howitzer high-explosive. Hundreds of cannon were accepted by the War Department even after July 3, 1919, as for instance, one order of 345 240-millimeter howitzers, costing approximately \$10,000 each. Several of the factories in England and France were kept running on American orders which our War Department would not cancel. We received in France after the armistice 944 75-millimeter guns and carriages of the old 1897 model; 193 155-millimeter guns, carriages and limbers; 700 155-millimeter howitzer carriages and limbers; and 200 English 60-pound guns, 100 6-inch guns, 855 8-inch howitzers and carriages, and 40 9.2-inch howitzers and carriages. When one remembers that the cost of one 8-inch howitzer and carriage was \$54,000 and the other materials above named in proportion, it can be appreciated what expenditures these contracts entailed.

Much of this war material was obsolete, and not such as had been perfected and was used in the last days of the World War. Col. G. J. Jenks, testifying before a congressional committee August 13, 1919, said about the artillery we had acquired: "None of the material that we have meets the present views of the service as to range." It is obsolete, "as far as design goes, as to power and range."

Mr. Williamson. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Graham of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. Williamson. What became of those guns that were manufactured in England and France after the armistice?

Mr. Graham of Illinois. I am going to tell you about that. The explanation was that they did not want the factories of England and France to close down too quickly; that France and England did not desire it to be done because of the disturbance of their industry which would be caused thereby, and therefore these factories in England and France were permitted to run on American orders after the armistice was signed in order to keep a friendly feeling between the nations, although this was costing us hundreds of millions of dollars. These guns are now stored in various places in the United States, some of them—as, for example, the English 60-pounders—being practically useless for any military purpose.

(Continued on Page 5.)

NINTH ANNUAL ANTELOPE COUNTY FAIR SEPTEMBER, 12, 13, 14, 15 Neligh, Nebraska

The Fair where you will meet all of your friends and enjoy a visit in beautiful Riverside Park.

FINE EXHIBITS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Prizes to be awarded by competent judges furnished by the State College of Agriculture. The hog exhibit alone, having two futurity shows, is worth the price of admission.

SOMETHING DOING ALL THE TIME

SIX SUPERIOR FREE ACTS IN FRONT OF THE GRAND STAND

BAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON & EVENING BALL GAMES EACH DAY BETWEEN THE BEST CLUBS IN THIS PART OF THE STATE

CHILDREN'S DAY

Wednesday, September 13th. All children under 15 years of age, attending school will be admitted free. Bring the children and enjoy the day with them.

Bring an exhibit to the Fair and remember that all entries close at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, September 12th.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ADDRESS

JAS. ALDERSON, Pres. Elgin, Nebr. J. C. HARRIS, Sec'y Neligh, Nebr.

SALE BILLS—THE BEST AT THE FRONTIER.

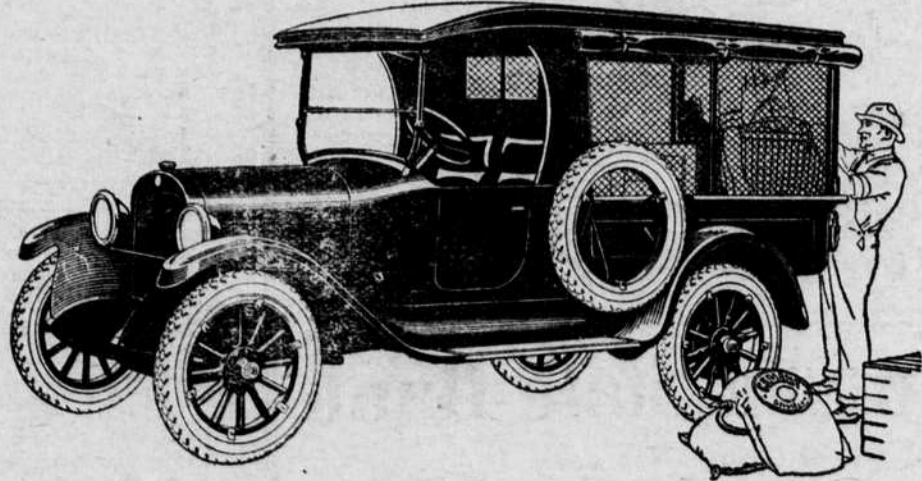
DODGE BROTHERS COMMERCIAL CAR

The car's long-established reputation for faithful, low-cost service has not influenced Dodge Brothers in their constant seeking after betterments.

A semi-floating rear-axle is now provided, embodying the latest ideas in rear axle design. The main housing is 75 per cent stronger. One large Timken bearing at the hub replaces two small bearings and gives 100 per cent greater carrying capacity. Larger ring gear and drive pinion make possible a new, tooth shape, giving quiet operation and 45 per cent increase in strength. Larger front and rear propeller shaft bearings more than double the drive thrust capacity.

Conservative changes in body lines have materially enhanced the attractiveness of the car's appearance.

ARTHUR G. WYANT
O'NEILL, NEBRASKA



NEBRASKA'S

FIFTY-FOURTH

STATE FAIR & EXPOSITION

LINCOLN,
SEPT. 3
4-5-6
7-8

HERE THE BEST
IN ALL LINES
ARE ASSEMBLED

AMUSEMENTS
AND
MUSICAL
PROGRAMS
ARE THE
BEST

BACKS TO
NORMACY
ADMISSION
1/2 DOLLAR
RAILROAD FARE
ONE AND A THIRD
ROUND TRIP

FAMILY OUTING—RELAXATION—DIVERSION—EDUCATION.