

# THE FRONTIER

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The state laws are very strict regarding the disposition of cattle or hogs that die from infectious diseases, but it seems that some of our residents do not pay much attention to the law. Last Sunday the body of a dead cow was found in the Elkhorn river, about three miles east of this city, and a diagnosis of the carcass developed that the animal died from anthrax. We do not think that anyone would deliberately endanger the lives of their neighbors or their neighbors live stock, but they are certainly doing it when they allow animals that die from such diseases as anthrax to lie in the river after death, or to lie exposed on the prairie anyplace. The easiest way to dispose of them, so as to assure safety for themselves as well as their neighbors, is to burn the carcasses.

### LOW-COST ROADS

That the highway dollars is being called upon to show far greater returns than ever before is definitely shown by a survey of street and highway paving and surfacing done during 1931. Analysis of reports completed by the Asphalt Institute, from 48 state highway departments, 410 leading counties, 167 principal cities and 47 larger New England towns, shows that during 1931 an aggregate of 463,736,045 square yards of streets and highways, were improved beyond the stage of plain waterbound macadam and gravel roads, or the equivalent of 42,000 miles of 18 foot width surfacing.

Of this large total, more than 20,000 miles, or about 48 per cent, were of the low-cost surface-treated types and nearly 7,000 miles, or about 16 per cent, of the comparatively low-cost road-mix types. Thus the low-cost types made up more than 64 per cent of the total improved. Labor receives a larger share of the dollar spent for this type of construction than from any other.

A study of returns from 48 state highway departments shows a significant gain in the comparatively low-cost road-mix or mixed-in-place types, even on main routes; this one type with nearly 66 million square yards showing a tremendous gain over 1930 and indicating quite clearly the efforts on the part of state highway authorities to make the highway dollar go as far as possible.

### SAPPING THE NATION

In a recent address, Harold McGugin, Representative from Kansas, held that taxes are draining the life blood of the nation.

In 1913 the total annual tax burden of the country was \$2,900,000,000. At present, our ability to pay is less than it was then. Yet in 1930 the total burden reached \$12,200,000,000, and it is appreciably higher now. Where, in 1913, the total public debt averaged \$43.33 per capita, it now averages more than \$255.00.

Congressman McGugin, like other qualified observers, lays the principal blame for exorbitant taxes on the continual widening of government activities. More and more billions are demanded for "relief"—for ventures into business, for subsidies for states. The great bulk of these appropriations can benefit but a small part of the country, and must be paid for by people who get little or nothing in return.

In concluding his address, Mr. McGugin quoted an editorial from the Galen, Kansas, Times, which criticized the habit of many persons, who are opposed to increased governmental activity in general, to ask for it when they believe it to be in their interest, and said: "Let every weekly newspaper in the United States express that thought and sooner or later the people in every nook and corner of this country will be awakened to the need of reducing these governmental activities. . . . That is true, and it should be remembered. The country papers of the nation are well fitted to lead in a campaign that will stem the rising tide of taxation and prepare the way for renewed industrial activity and stimulated employment."

### THE PRESIDENT'S ACCEPTANCE

The speech of acceptance by President Hoover in response to official notification that he had been nomin-

ated by the Republican National Convention as its candidate for President was much more than a political document. It was a message to the people of the United States from the man in all the world best qualified to make a report upon what their government had been doing these past three and one half years to meet the unexampled emergencies that have arisen, and to chart the course that should be followed if we are to reap the full benefit of these measures and to ride safely through what remains of the economic storm that has shaken the world.

The one thought that stands out more conspicuously than any other throughout the whole of this masterful address is that no matter what happens the foundations upon which this nation has been built must not be destroyed or disturbed.

"We have maintained the financial integrity of our government."

"As a nation we have paid every dollar demanded of us."

"We have used the credit of the government to aid and protect our institutions, public and private."

"We have provided methods and assurances that there shall be none suffer from hunger and cold."

"We have instituted measures to assist farmers and home owners."

"We have created vast agencies for employment."

"Above all, we have maintained the sanctity of the principals upon which this great republic has grown great. As a nation we are undefeated and unafraid. Government by the people has not been defiled."

If it had been a normal period through which we have been passing, such words would have been uncalled for, for all these things would have been taken for granted. But, the past three and one half years have been so far from normal that these declarations of the President are a timely and solemn reminder of the evils we have escaped, immeasurably greater than any we have suffered. If we look back over the disasters of these years we find, as the President said, that three quarters of the population of the globe has suffered from the flames of revolution. Many nations have been subject to constant change and vacillation of government. Others have resorted to dictatorship or tyranny in desperate attempts to preserve some sort of order. The United States of America, thanks be to God and thanks to Herbert Hoover in greater measure than many are now willing to concede, stands steadfast and secure. Its authority undisputed, its foundation principles undisturbed, its integrity unquestioned, its form of government unchanged and unchallenged.

In defining the measures that have been taken to meet the problems of these days, the President has not hesitated to use the personal pronoun. An whoever had better title? The program that has been adopted is his program, the measures that have been devised are his measures, the leadership that has given us steady direction through all the stormy days has been his leadership. With perfect propriety he may say:

"I called the leaders of business and of labor and agriculture to meet with me—

"I assumed the leadership in mobilizing all the voluntary and official organizations throughout the country to prevent suffering—

"I held that the Federal Government should relieve distress through loans to the States—

"I first secured the creation by private initiative of the National credit Association."

In similar fashion, when he came to summarize his views on questions of national policy, with perfect propriety and with full assumption of responsibility, he said:

"I am squarely for the protective tariff.

"I am against proposals to destroy the usefulness of the bipartisan Tariff Commission.

"I insist upon an Army and Navy of a strength which guarantees that no foreign soldier will land on American soil.

"I favor rigidly restricted immigration.

"I have repeatedly recommended the Federal regulation of interstate power.

"I have repeatedly, for seven years, urged the Congress either themselves to abolish obsolete bureaus and commissions and to reorganize the whole Government structure in the interest of economy, or to give some one the authority to do so."

And so, through twenty paragraphs, compact and positive, the President states his position.

Throughout the entire message there is no equivocation, no evasion, no haziness of thought, no weasel words. In his opening sentence the President declared it to be his intention "to speak so simply and so plainly that every man and woman in the United States who may hear or read my words can not misunderstand."

That is precisely what he has done. And in doing it he has produced a document that will not suffer by comparison with any state paper of any

President at any time on any subject, and that in comparison will make the hurried and ill-considered acceptance speech of another candidate for President seem altogether trifling and inconsequential.

The President of the United States has spoken as the President of the United States ought to speak.

### WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

The liquor question is a legitimate political issue in Congressional campaigns. Any change that is to be made in the present status of the 18th Amendment must be initiated by the votes of Senators and Representatives. Those who are interested, on either side of the question, have a perfect right, therefore, to let their votes for Senators and Representatives reflect their views.

But the liquor question is not a legitimate political issue in the election of a President. The framers of the Constitution, always on their guard against the possibility of despotism or dictatorship, wisely eliminated the President from having any part in a proposal to change that document. They did not want to place it within the range of possibilities for an ambitious President to bring about a change with which he might perpetuate his power. And so the matter of altering the fundamental laws was left wholly in the hands of the people and their representatives. Any resolution to amend the Constitution which may be adopted by two thirds of the members of each House of Congress is sent directly to the Secretary of State who certifies it to the governors of various states for ratification or rejection. The President can not sign the resolution and he cannot veto it. He has absolutely nothing to do with it.

How illogical it is, therefore, for any voter to let his ballot for President be determined by his views on the liquor question. Let us vote for a Representative or Senator who is wet or dry as our views on the subject dictate. But when we are electing a President, let us vote for a President. Let us vote for a man whose stability of character, whose wisdom and sound judgment and whose tested experience make him a fit leader for the American people, and whose knowledge of international affairs and his standing among the statesmen of the world fit him for that rank among the councils of the nations which the Presidency of this great country imposes upon him.

### Better Prices for Cattle, Hogs.

A survey of the cattle and hog market indicates better prices between now and fall. A recent Federal report shows a decrease of 7 per cent in the average supply of pork for the fall season. The supply of hogs in July was the smallest for that month in twenty-eight years.

The recent up-turn in price levels, which started about the middle of July, began with hog prices. Since that time other commodity prices have fallen in line, and it is now very evident that the trend has turned toward much higher levels.

Other estimates show that the supply of cattle will also be short of the average for the next six or eight

months. Replacement cattle are running from thirty to fifty per cent less than two years ago, and Canadian and Mexican range cattle are barred from competing with domestic cattle by the republican farm tariff.

### Now Is the Time to Buy Something.

If you are holding out any money, whether it is a ten dollar bill or ten thousand dollars, now is the time to get it out and buy something. There are more bargains all about you today than you will probably ever see again in your life time. The Hoover depression relief program has released several billion dollars of money and credit. That this new credit is being used is evidenced by the remarkable up-turn in prices of certain commodities, such as cotton, sugar, eggs, butter, poultry, hides, cattle, hogs, sheep, wool, and so forth.

Trade reports also indicate that industrial prices are beginning to rise.

Money and credit cannot be put in circulation over night. The process is slow but certain. And once it begins its cycle.

Every day you will see something that you wanted, and did not buy, marked up a little higher. And it will not be long until you find you are unable to buy it. There might be a piece of land in your neighborhood that is selling too low and you know it. It will never be any cheaper. It is sure to go higher. Buy it today.

No matter what you buy, buy something of tangible value and let it grow into real money for you. A static dollar today is worth little to you and will be worth less before you

are six months older. Look over your home, your farm, or your business house. Find out what you need and buy it today, tomorrow may be too late.

### BETTER UNHEARD

Jud Tunkins says sometimes you can't believe half you hear, and the half you can believe is the one you wish you hadn't heard.—Washington Star.

### THEY GOT RESULTS

The reason this country does not belong to the Indians now is because pioneers didn't sit and wait for the government to solve their problems.—Los Angeles Times.

### HOLT COUNTY FARM BUREAU NOTES

James W. Rooney  
County Extension Agent

### Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

If chewing gum is stuck to anything, even hair, white of an egg will remove it. In cleaning leather chairs, wipe all the dust and dirt from the leather, and rub it with a cloth saturated in well beaten egg white. After the leather is dry, polish it with a soft cloth and the leather will look like new.

When beating eggs separately, beat the whites first and add a little to the yolks. They will thicken more quickly and not stick to the beater as much as when beaten alone. If it is necessary to cook freshly laid eggs, allow them to lie in cold water ten minutes

before placing them on the stove to cook. They can then be taken out of the shell more easily. Yolks will not crumble when the eggs are cut if the knife is dipped into water just before each egg is cut.

### Silage Produces More Beef Per Acre

An acre of corn fed as silage produces almost twice as much growth on calves as an acre of similar corn husked out and fed as shelled corn, three years of experimental work at the Nebraska Experiment Station has shown. Calves wintered on silage and alfalfa hay produced 596 pounds of growth per acre of corn, while similar calves on shelled corn and alfalfa hay produced 334 pounds of growth per acre. In both lots, the calves were wintered rather than fattened.

The trench silo is being recommended strongly to Nebraska farmers again this year by the Agricultural College. In areas where the corn crop has been damaged to some extent by July drought, farmers can realize the greatest amount of return from the fields by putting the corn fodder into a silo. Several farmers in northern Nebraska can vouch that the trench silo pulled them through the past winter without expense for feed and without emergency relief.

Even though the corn crop may be good, the farmer who will have to buy hay might well consider the storing of his corn in a trench silo this fall. If he can get twice the beef per acre from his corn, with practically no cash outlay, the net returns from his farm will be higher than if he husked and fed the corn in the usual way.



So that's where the Doctor comes from!

Funny looking thing up there, isn't it? Daddy's somewhere up there when he's gone. I've heard him. The doctor's there, too! Mama says it got him when I fell and got hurt—so I couldn't cry or anything."

We've tried to give you the thoughts of this toddler. His mother helped us . . . mothers have a way of knowing . . . and this mother tells how their telephone got the doctor in time when her baby fell while playing and became unconscious.

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