

THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor

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Economic Highlights

Many of the Washinton correspondents, of late, have been commenting on a strange phenomena which is furrowing the brows of senators and representatives. There is a growing volume of public criticism of Administration legislation—unaccompanied by criticism of the man who is responsible for it, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

All the Congressmen have been finding their mails flooded with letters reading, in effect: "You should vote and work against the stock exchange bill (or some other White House backed bill which holds the limelight at the time), because it will delay recovery . . . Support the President!"

That isn't at all far-fetched. Thousands, perhaps tens of thousands of such letters have reached the capitol, and the more prominent the legislator the more he gets. In spite of their obvious inconsistencies, such letters are important. They show something that is of vital interest, and will be a vital influence in coming political campaigns: That the voting public is beginning to fear that the New Deal is more revolutionary, both in principle and practice, than it had bargained for—but that its faith, its trust, and its affection for the President is as strong, perhaps stronger, than ever. Mr. Roosevelt, in its view, can make mistakes, but he can do no wrong.

The Wirt inquiry brought the criticism to a head. Mr. Wirt's startling charge—that members of the brain trust were conspiring to overthrow the government, and regarded Mr. Roosevelt as the Kerensky of the American revolution, eventually to be replaced by its Lenin—wasn't taken very seriously. Again, there was nothing thrilling in his statement that men such as Dr. Tugwell want changes in the American government—Mr. Tugwell has written many books, made many speeches, given many interviews, and his ideas are hardly a secret. But in the wake of Mr. Wirt came other, more moderate and better known critics who offered the opinion that we were drifting toward facism, that the public hadn't much idea of what was going on, that the shoals weren't far ahead. They were backed up by a substantial volume of newspaper comment.

Any every one of these critics, as well as Dr. Wirt, was careful to avoid anything that might be construed as a knock at the President.

All of this indicates that Mr. Roosevelt is liable to find it tough getting some of his more unusual legislation thru future sessions of Congress—but that his personal hold on the American electorate will continue to be firm. There are plenty of potentialities for political excitement in that unique situation.

The federal government is spending money in a big way—but not in so big a way as was anticipated three months ago. On January 15, the President estimated that the government would spend \$10,500,000 in fiscal 1934—\$7,500,000,000 of what was classed as emergency expense. Nine months of the fiscal year are gone now, and expenditures have only come to \$4,800,000,000—well under half. This is only about one-third more than the Hoover administration spent in the same period of its last fiscal year.

Principal reason for the drop is found in the fact that emergency payments have totaled only \$2,800,000,000. And that, in turn, is largely due to the happy experience of the RFC. The budget included almost \$4,000,000,000 for that bureau—however, since January 1, a quarter of a billion dollars has been paid back on loans made. Head man Jesse Jones believes that repayments will take care of all loans to be made until July.

Next to the RFC in economy is the Public Works Administration. It was allotted \$3,300,000,000—has spent but \$803,000,000.

The budget message likewise included estimates for forthcoming revenue—and in this the President was much nearer right than in his guess at expenses. Collections were forecast at \$3,200,000,000—and actual nine months collections came to \$2,300,000,000 which makes the estimate look quite

accurate. Tax collections for March were \$420,000,000 higher than in any month since June, 1931, income tax revenue was running a third ahead of last year—and Treasury officials smiled happily.

There is still a wide gully between revenue and expense—but the problem is looking easier than it was expected to be a few months back. And the other day the Treasury attempted an experiment—it offered to exchange 3 1/4 per cent twelve-year bonds for 5th Liberties and Treasury notes falling due May 2. Investors jumped at the offer—and trading was brisk. Treasury prestige is thus potent.

Not quite so happy was another phase of the income tax collections, when analyzed. There was a substantial rise in collections from individuals in the "over \$5,000" class, a substantial drop in the "under \$5,000," a fact which primes the guns of people who believe the NRA is benefiting those-who-have-at-the expense of those-who-haven't.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By Frank P. Litschert

Business indices like bank clearings, car loadings and electric power consumption continue to show a gain over the same weeks in 1933. This is in part accounted for, of course, by the fact that a year ago the banking situation was regarded as critical and we had only just come out of the nationwide bank holiday. But aside from that there has been an undeniable pick-up in retail business and light manufacturing. Just how much of this is due to the spending of government money thru relief agencies, and how much to the natural turn in the tide, which is being experienced all over the world it is impossible to state. Many financial authorities say that they will not feel entirely comfortable about the situation until there is a pick-up in the so-called heavy or capital goods industries, which are still in the doldrums. If such an acceleration comes in the near future we will undoubtedly be headed for better things in the near future.

Perhaps no industry in the country is a better barometer of general conditions than one dealing with motion pictures. There is a reason for this. The motion picture is the one great entertainment for the masses. Of course our cultured folks attend too, but it can be safely said that the movie is peculiarly the diversion of what William Jennings Bryan used to like to call the great common people. Even during the darkest hours of the depression, most of us found time and money to forget ourselves and our troubles before the silvered screen occasionally. As Will H. Hays, head of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association stated recently in a transoceanic radio address for the Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund: "In the dark days of depression, the motion picture has been a great refuge for humanity. The doors of a motion picture theater are magic portals beyond which lie the restful country of our dreams. There, for a little time, one can lay aside the worry and reality and live in a blessed land of make-believe. Motion pictures have made their contribution to the courage and sanity of nations."

Now, according to figures compiled by the motion picture industry, the motion picture attendance during the darkest days of the depression averaged about 40,000,000 weekly. At the height of the boom, before the crash of 1929, the average attendance of motion picture theaters was 100,000,000 weekly. Now during the year 1933 the average attendance in the United States was 60,000,000 weekly. This means that at the time most of us thought things were entirely hopeless 40,000,000 people were buying tickets to motion picture theaters of the country each week, in an effort to find relief from the gloom. Last year the average was 60,000,000 so that the attendance had climbed 50 per cent from the low. It can be estimated, while there are no figures for so stating, that normal attendance in the country now ought to be around 80,000,000 weekly, half way between the 1933 attendance boom period. This would mean that, if the theaters are any barometer, and they are undoubtedly a good one, the people as a whole are just now half way back on the road so far as normal spending power is concerned. And there are good indications that the business is improving further up to this time in the year 1934.

Of course it will not be wise to believe that the toughest part of the trip is over and that we are soon to be back to normal. There are many dangers to overcome, and many specters lurk in the background. But so far as present spending ability is concerned, the figures above given indicate that the people as a whole are considerably better off than at the depth of the depression. The question is where do we go from here? Let us hope that sound policies at Washington and in every state and community in the country will point the way upward.

Living "Who's Who"



ACQUAINTED with more great figures in world events than any other single newspaperman, Edwin C. Hill is a veritable "walking Who's Who." His background stands him in good stead, for it gives an intimate touch to his newspaper and radio "Human Side of the News" interpretations, which have won him a tremendous audience. He was a cub under the wing of another great newspaperman, Richard Harding Davis, and bids fair to equal his friend's fame.

War Prospects Good

Dr. Thomas Healy, who is assistant head of Georgetown university's foreign service school, Washington, D. C., speaking before a congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution there, told the women that America has passed from the post-war era to a new pre-war era.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was quoted and called a mighty poor war prophet. Butler was quoted as saying that during the world war there was no sanity in arming against "nobody," and recently as asserting that Napoleon and Bismark are dead.

Dr. Healy said: "The ignorance of the American people is not so abysmal they are not aware of the fact that Napoleon and Bismark have been replaced by modern and possibly more dangerous counterparts in Hitler and a host of other military dictators at this moment ruling a large part of the world."

"Unlike Napoleon and Bismark, the nazism of Hitler and the communism of Stalin have reached over into the very heart of America in an attempt to undermine the structure of our government."

"The far eastern situation is at least as dangerous as the European situation with Russia and Japan both feverishly preparing for war and almost ready to fly at each other's throats."

The daughters decided to bring one school girl from each of the 48 states to Washington on a patriotic pilgrimage, to back the teaching of American history and civil government in schools, and will demand a more modern merchant marine and will back demand for large and sufficient appropriations for the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C.

Many world renowned authorities on war say strife is sure to break this spring and others deny this is possible, giving as their reason there is a lack of money. Some say war is possible if nothing but clubs are available.

Topeka Capital: Asked where he got his thirst for knowledge a high school boy said he got his knowledge from his mother and his thirst from his dad.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00—R. M. Sauers Superintendent.

Morning Worship 11:00—"Regulated Lives."
Intermedial C. E. 7:15—Rogene Eyer, Leader.

Evening Service 8:00—"Brotherhood of Man" This will be a third in a requested series of sermons.

The word "all" is frequently used in the New Testament with reference to the assembling of christians together. They were "all" present. We are encouraged with the increased attendance and interest but we shall not be satisfied until "all" are present.

H. D. Johnson, Pastor.

Boys here report that one husky lad teasing an aged man under cover of night recently was chased and successfully struck his head on some post, which claimed it was where it was quite accidentally. The young bullock, it was reported, lay unconscious in the weeds until one o'clock central standard time, Moses in the bullrushes. Another young man is reported to have crashed into a clothes line post one night, loosening four teeth and cutting his cheek. This fellow was merely playing with others in the dark and has our sympathy because that same clothes line once raked us off a pile of bricks, and exhibited stars crooked horse, stood us on our head in as large as a washtub.

THE CIRCUS

Kids of the East turning to stone is a hard one, but should this occur, according to personal experience, a little after the first of September, it should be a welcome transformation.

Dear Circus: "Do chickens produce eggs or eggs produce chickens?"—Constance G.

Answer: You must be hatching up a shell game, "now you see it, now you are unable to see anything." Another peep out of you before bedtime and we'll crack you on the ankle with a toothpick.

Ting-a-ling, birdies, sing,
Gosh a-Friday, spring!
My heart's afire for a beau,
And for him 'd wash and sea.

Have you heard of the big earthquake between Chambers and O'Neill? Well, no one has.

Wild hay men must be just as wild as the name sounds. They often go out on bale, always are going haywire and cut up and associate with rakes in a manner to make a fellow sickle of the clan. Besides, in late summer, they remain near a bar and wild chickens, yes, mower and mower.

Mary Ann McFuddle's me name,
Way I raise money's a shame.
I hoists me wallet o'er me head,
Banks the furnace an' goes to bed.

Wife: The scales and yard stick are in the closet.

Fisherman: What I want is a surveyor.

Wife: What for?
Fisherman: To mind his own business.

They say there is to be a nudist camp in every town next summer. What—short skirts coming in style again?

A Pennsylvania man hung himself in effort at curing an aching tooth. Wonder if the darn thing worked?

Why does a lost penny hurt more than a spent dollar? Because it is unnatural to let loose of money without getting a fair exchange.

Nebraska is larger than all of the New England states put together.

Nebraska is 459 miles in length and 207 1/2 miles in width.

Maybe they plant potatoes by moonlight to fool the neighbor's chickens.

Teacher: Willie, where is the lowest point in Nebraska?

Willie: They haint any. They was one but they dumped junk in it and filled it up.

Well, nevertheless, the highest point in this state is Banner county and she is 5,340 feet above the level of the sea.

A very few boys here whang away at such birds as robins, woodpeckers and meadow larks, little dreaming of the consequences, if bird life was erased entirely. In three years after birds were extinct, human life would be impossible because worms birds eat would devour every morsal of vegetation and starvation would be a sure thing.

Why does a bachelor wash clothing on a rainy day? To get it clean.

Remonetization of silver means small change in a big weigh.

And now it is make hay while the son and daughter shine.

What is the difference between a rich and a poor man?

Oh, about \$1,000,000.

There is enough yucca root in Holt county to feed 15,000 persons two years.

Why, oh why, do kidnapers studiously avoid taking old maids? The

napers are afraid someone might call the affair an elopement and have them thrown in for wife dodging.

One of the jokes played on an O'Neill boy, now a man and still here, had to do with a bachelor the boy believed strictly honest. One morning the lad saw the man start a fire and he was curious to know the liquid used to hurry the blaze.

"Water," the bachelor said. The fire reared and the lad wondered, "One must hold his breath though, to work body magnetism into the water."

The boy went home, and hopping out of bed one cold morning, tried the wonderful stunt. He built a slow fire and as his toes acted as if they would turn to ice, he dashed a generous quantity of water on the fire. The blaze sputtered and went out. What the boy said and thought never was learned as he quit the bachelor right there.

A great discovery has been made. For years it was noticed Monday morning papers were thin and contained little information. It has been discovered there is too much Sunday snooze, hence there is not enough snooze left for the Monday morning snoozepapers.

Kid: Mama, I saw a great big bird wif stripes and a green bill; what kind was it?
Mama: A jail bird, I presume.

BRADDOCK HEREFORDS
AT AUCTION
Wednesday, May 16, 1934
O'Neill, Nebraska
15 coming two year old bulls,
46 coming yearling bulls,
46 coming yearling heifers.

Superior Domino and Beau Elect, two outstanding sons of Domino were at the head of this herd for many years. Assisting them was Valient Brummel, whose dam was by Domino. There probably is a greater concentration of Domino blood in this herd than is to be found in any other herd.

These calves will be presented for your appraisal at the Ranch 1 mile south and 3 miles west of O'Neill.

Plan to attend this sale. Catalogue mailed only on request. A postal card will bring one to you.

JULIA BRADDOCK-GILMORE
Col. FRED REPERT, Auctioneer Col. ART THOMPSON, Auctioneer

TIME TO CHANGE OIL

DRAIN OUT SLUDGE, THE OIL EATER

Time now to drain out winter-worn oil and change to heavier grades. When you change, keep sludge out of your engine. It clogs oil lines, hinders lubrication, fouls filters, makes valves sluggish. It causes rings to stick and pump oil. It is the greatest cause of high motor-oil consumption.

Keep sludge out by using ISO-VIS "D", the Anti-Sludge Motor Oil. It keeps rings lively and free, reducing oil consumption to the minimum. That's why you add to it less frequently between drains.

ISO-VIS "D" a 30c oil for 25c a qt.
Two Other Fine Motor Oils
RELIANCE.. 15c qt. **POLARINE**.. 20c qt.

8 SHORT MINUTES TO DRAIN AND REFILL WITH ISO-VIS "D" Anti-Sludge Motor Oil

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STANDARD OIL WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD ON VALUE