

THE FRONTIER

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Entered at the Postoffice at O'Neill, Nebraska as Second Class Matter.

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WHAT'S DOING IN THE LEGISLATURE

By James R. Lowell

Three highly important resolutions had their innings in the legislature last week. The one concerning the Townsend old age pension plan was voted down; the second, for ratification of the child labor amendment is being studied in committee, and the third, favoring the use of corn alcohol in motor fuel is making fair headway toward adoption.

The house turned thumbs down on the Townsend plan by a decisive majority. The payment of \$200 a month to old persons was denounced as "criminal," "fantastic," and "impossible." Sullenberger, of Chadron, who introduced the resolution said that he did so because three-fourths of the voters of Dawes county had signed petitions for it. Samples of the opposition viewpoint are shown in the following quotations:

Cushing (R) of Ord—"It's criminal to give the old people of this state any hope for the Townsend plan. . . . When Dr. Townsend refused to answer questions before congress he gave up any right to have his plan considered."

Havekost, of Hooper—"The scheme is cuckoo."

Steele (R) of Kimball—"Within two months it would take more than \$200 a month to buy bread and butter. There would be the most awful inflation this country has ever seen." Incidentally Steele's remarks brought Richard, of A. apahoe, who is strong for inflation, around to vote for the resolution. The general idea among the representatives seemed to be that they favored old age pensions but in a more reasonable form than the Townsend plan.

Following appearance of Arthur Mullen, a leader in Nebraska democracy, and Grace Abbott, famous sociologist, before the legislature, the joint resolution, S. F. 21, to ratify the federal child labor amendment, was sent back to the constitutional amendments committee of the senate for a further hearing. Mullen spoke against the amendment as being sponsored by communists, while Miss Abbott, who spoke several days later, declared that such charges are absurd.

The amendment in question provides that "congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," and that "the power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the congress."

A resolution memorializing congress to pass legislation requiring the use of 10 per cent alcohol in gasoline was passed by the house, while a similar resolution has been introduced in the senate. Considerable comment was heard on the same subject at the 1933 session, and resolutions resembling those of 1935 were adopted but without apparent effect upon congress.

Governor Cochran has introduced his relief bill calling for a one-cent tax on gasoline until July 1, 1936, after which time until the end of the biennium, liquor and miscellaneous taxes are expected to furnish enough funds to complete the \$2,000,000 per year budget which federal authorities have required the state to put up aside from the approximately \$2,000,000 per year being furnished by the counties for relief. The governor figures that the additional gas tax will raise nearly \$3,000,000 while liquor is expected to augment the relief appropriation by nearly \$1,000,000.

A second relief bill introduced on behalf of the government provides for administration of the state relief fund thru a temporary state assistance committee under the present constitutional board known as the board of educational lands and funds, of which the governor is

chairman. Sums allocated by the state board are to be administered by county boards cooperating with such welfare agencies as provided by law. Both bills carry the emergency measure clause. It is expected that the assistance board will duplicate largely the present state relief committee.

An auxiliary relief bill has been approved by committee for general file is one to extend for two years the power of counties to use inheritance taxes for relief, although funds derived from this source during the past two years have been negligible.

A bill to give dictatorial powers to members of the house of representatives in that they would have power or disapprove of relief expenditures in their various districts, was killed.

The New liquor committee headed by Dugan, of Omaha, has been coming in for some overtime work; what with frequent public hearings being held within the past 10 days. The committee contains two members from each congressional district except the 2nd (dominated by Omaha) which has three members.

The first public hearing on liquor control was held in the house chamber Monday evening. Chairman Dugan made it plain that the committee is not interested in hearing old fashioned harangues on the pros and cons of the liquor question, but is attempting to set up an effective liquor control bill in view of the fact that liquor has been legalized in that state by mandate of the voters.

Stewart, president pro tem of the senate, declare that "everyone is familiar with the liquor question. I don't believe long debate will bring out much new information. The state want a liquor act. We shall proceed to enact it."

The liquor committee have expressed themselves as being in opposition to local option.

Lincoln dries in the person of the Lincoln ministerial association have proclaimed three demands upon the legislature, entailing a drastic revise of the "Wright" proposal. They demand that no liquor license be granted in any of the 28 counties that voted dry in the last election until after the 1936 general election.

They demand an election every two years by all counties to determine whether they shall be dry or wet, and that after 1936 no liquor license shall be granted in communities that voted dry even though located in wet counties.

One bill of general interest was signed by the governor last week, S. F. 6, which makes effective the postponement of delinquent dates on semi-annual tax payments from March 1 to May 1, and from August 1 to September 1. The bill bears the emergency clause and makes it unnecessary to pay the first half of 1934 taxes before May 1, next.

After once killing the bill which would permit cities to build new electric light plants by pledging future earnings, the senate voted to revive the bill, marking an important victory for advocates of public ownership.

Word had been spread around that certain power trusts, especially the Fairbanks-Morse company, had been sponsoring the bill in view of selling power equipment to municipalities. Senator Pedersen of Guide Rock, declared that "this is a bill which Senator Norris advocated and the people adopted in 1930, which gave the cities the power to pledge future earnings for improvement of electric plants."

The question of whether or not automobile and truck owners must pay the property tax on their machines before they can get license plates is still being argued in the legislature. The average property tax on automobiles in Nebraska is \$1.37 a year, in addition to license fees. The two bills covering this problem provide a penalty of \$100 fine for violating the law and also provide that the car may be sold to satisfy any legal judgment concerned with violation of the law.

Prospects are brightening for the advocates of the short ballot. The senate in committee of the whole approved last week three proposed amendments to the constitution to adopt the short ballot system by making all executive state officers except the governor, lieutenant governor and auditor, appointive instead of elective. The governor and lieutenant governor would be made ineligible for reelection and must have been citizens of the United States and of Nebraska for 10 years prior to election (instead of five years as at present).

S. F. 74, which proposes three constitutional amendments to the people (involving the above principles) providing for the short bal-

lot, has been making good headway in the legislature.

Nebraska dentists had their opportunity to air their views on "advertising" last week during a hearing of the senate committee on medical societies. A senate bill would severely restrict dental advertising, forbid advertising of free examination, painless dentistry, professional superiority or guaranteed work.

Opponents of the bill declared that dentists who do not advertise in the accepted sense spend just as much money getting "free" advertising by joining golf clubs, civic organizations and other wise getting into the public print. Advocates of the bill said that dental advertisements "as are" were almost always misleading and a detriment to the profession. At the close of the hearing it appeared doubtful whether the bill would pass.

The Ak-Sar-Ben pari-mutuel betting bill as an accompaniment to horse racing in Nebraska was advanced by the senate.

Another bill that seems slated for final passage is one introduced by Van Kirk (R) of Lincoln, which proposes to change the rules of the road regarding overtaking motor vehicles. It would set up the following traffic rules: To stop—driver puts hand out and down. To turn left—driver puts hand straight out. To turn right—driver puts hand out and up.

Of general interest is the bill introduced by O'Brien of Omaha, which seeks to repeal the six months waiting period before a decree of divorce becomes effective in Nebraska. Some years ago the waiting period was adopted by a Nebraska legislature as a means of reconciliation of divorced people, but records show that divorced people have gone out of the state and been married and returned to Nebraska without any question as to the legality of the new marriage.

Economic Highlights

Those who forecast that the present Congress, like its predecessor, would be simply a rubber-stamp for obeying the plans and experiments of the President, were mistaken. The Congress has a mind of its own these days, and it doesn't hesitate to express it. It isn't so disruptive to Presidential policies, of course, as the Congresses which wracked havoc with the Hoover Administration, and contributed much to its collapse, but it is giving Mr. Roosevelt something to think about.

The first actual rebellion against the White House came in the Senate, when the World Court was up for a vote. Every President since the war has advocated American participation in the court, with reservations—and every President has been turned down flat by the Senate. It was almost universally believed, however, that Mr. Roosevelt would be able to do what Harding, Coolidge and Hoover were unable to do. Most big newspapers—outside of the Hearst chain—were for the World Court, as were most publicists and political commentators of both parties. It is said that congratulations were being received by World Court advocates before a vote was taken, so certain seemed the passing of the necessary bill.

Fight for the Court was led by Majority Leader Robinson—no expert on foreign policy, he is conscientious, hard working, loyal to his chief. Fight against it was led by Senators Borah and Johnson, who fear and despise any kind of participation in European affairs.

Result was that the Court was defeated—it gained a substantial majority in the vote, but not the two-thirds necessary for authorizing American participation. Some 20 Democratic senators deserted Mr. Roosevelt to vote against the bill.

That was major rebuff number one. Number two will probably arise when the President's social security program begins to be worked out. Few senators seem to favor Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations—they have other and, for the most part, wilder ideas as to what should be done for the aged, the ill and the destitute. It is no secret that the White House is worried, is bringing all pressure to bear in an effort to subdue opposition.

The President's \$5,000,000,000 public works bill has also found hard going. Congressmen are opposed to giving the sole authority for disbursing it into Mr. Roosevelt's hands, wish to earmark the money for definite purposes. As a result, legislation is held up.

Behind much of the opposition to the White House is the old element of political patronage. Mr. Roosevelt has not, in the view of many Congressmen, allowed them to make their choice of "Deserving Democrats" for government jobs; he has often disregarded the recommendations of Senators and Repre-

sentatives as to state appointments. Congress is angry over this—and a Congressman, "robbed" of his chance to put constituents in easy and profitable jobs, is in no mood for joining wholeheartedly into a program advanced by the man who did the "robbing."

Disappearing foreign trade has been one of the most difficult of problems during late years. Last year an effort to solve it was made by passing legislation whereby the President was empowered to enter into reciprocal trade agreements with foreign powers, under which each country would agree to grant the other favors.

Secretary of State Hull is heart and soul in favor of these treaties—he wants all foreign nations not discriminating against American products, to have equal advantages in trading with us. He is opposed to trade quotas, regimentation and similar barriers to the free flow of products.

Opposed to this is George Peek, special White House Advisor on foreign trade—and the clash between the views of Messrs. Peek and Hull has, according to Business Week, "blocked the whole progress of export recovery." Mr. Peek stands for government barter, with iron-handed regimentation of both imports and exports.

A short time ago business men were elated at an authoritative report that the President has finally decided against Mr. Peek, and for Mr. Hull. He will throw his weight behind reciprocal trade agreements, not barter.

Thus, the chances are that strong efforts will soon be made to bring trade back, now that a course of action has been decided upon. If these efforts succeed, many hundreds of millions of dollars will come from foreign shores to tinkle in American cash registers.

Business observers are now saying that what the construction industry did to break the depression of 1921, the motor industry seems to be doing on behalf of the current and infinitely more important depression. Both production and sales are rising, and it is forecast that 3,000,000 units will be sold in 1935.

Business reports continue to show improvement in all lines.

NEBRASKA NEWS OF STATE AFFAIRS

By James R. Lowell

Jarvis Lancaster, formerly Cass county deputy sheriff who was made a hero when he shot a boy from an army training camp attempting to hold up a bank in Plattsmouth, and who was subsequently made deputy state sheriff as a reward for his work, has been discharged by State Sheriff Benton "with cause" and J. T. Roberts, Butler county sheriff has been appointed in his place.

Senator Norris, appearing in Lincoln to receive an honorary degree from the state university as a part of its charter day activities, told legislators that "we have been making millionaires in the last few years at a very rapid rate, while there is little doubt in the minds of thinking people that the redistribution of wealth is necessary if we are to preserve our civilization. This does not mean that we should take the property of A and give it to B, but it means that we should take the money from the very wealthy where it can perform no real service for humanity, and give it, in the form of taxes, to all the people, from whom it was originally taken, and under whose laws it was accumulated."

Drouth insurance in the way of irrigation was made possible for 50,000 acres of land in the Platte valley when approval of the Dawson county irrigation plan was made by the state railway commission. The water is to come from the reservoir of the Southland project.

Republicans Will Hold Homecoming At Lincoln

Nebraska Republicans will have a big homecoming at Lincoln March first when they inaugurate Founder's Day. Officially March first is State Day in Nebraska and the purpose of Republicans is to celebrate it as they do in Kansas. For more than 40 years Kansas Republicans without reference to faction have gathered for meetings during the day and a big banquet and ball in the evening. This year over 2 thousand Republicans were seated at the banquet.

It is believed that more than a thousand men and women will attend this year's Founder's Day meetings in Lincoln. The principal speaker at the banquet will be Honorable Harold McGugin, former Kansas congressman, a brilliant and forceful orator. One of the speakers at the afternoon meeting will be George Olmstead

of Des Moines, National Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Organization. There will be others including able women speakers.

At the first meeting a statewide organization will be set up. Meanwhile the plans are being carried forward under the executive committee of the following: Sam R. McKelvie, C. A. Sorensen, William Putney, Lyle Jackson, Hugh Butler, Robert G. Simmons, H. A. Spencer, Mrs. Elsie Peterson Diers, Al McIntosh, Charles Stuart, Harley Parsons, Mike Poteet, Robert Joyce.

Others active in the movement now are J. C. Seacrest, Stanley Matzke, Robert Van Pelt, Robert Smith of Omaha, Clint Brome, Abe Shotwell, Wayne Landon, Mrs. Ralph Mosely, Mrs. Curry Watson, Dwight Griswold, Kenneth Wherry, and many others.

People who can attend the meetings March first are requested to write the Founder's Day Committee, Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Nebraska, notifying them so that an estimate can be made of the number to be provided for at the banquet and ball. Hotel reservations should be made without delay.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday School 10:00 a.m.—R. M. Souers, superintendent.
Morning Worship 11:00—"The Home that God Meant."
Evening Service 7:30—"God's Way."
The choirs will sing special numbers.

H. D. Johnson, Pastor.

Books Were Whipped

During colonial days, books which offended were publicly punished by being whipped or burned or both, writes L. V. Monasterial, Manila, Philippine Islands, in Collier's Weekly. One such case occurred in Boston in 1754 when the hangman burned in the middle of King street a pamphlet which criticized a court. About the same time another book was sentenced to be publicly whipt with forty stripes, save one, and then burnt."

Formal Investiture of Msgr. McNamara Held Here Thursday Morning

(Continued from page 1.)
Rev. Jos. Myers, Atkinson, Nebr.; Rev. Jos. Ostdiek, Omaha, Nebr.; Rev. B. Calvin, Spalding, Nebr.; Rev. John Gleeson, St. Paul, Nebr.;

Rev. Chas. J. Oborny, Verdigrée, Nebr.; Rev. M. Schauer, Primrose, Nebr.; Rev. M. A. Quinn, Bancroft, Nebr.; Rev. A. S. Kluther, Central City, Nebr.; Rev. Jos. B. Falke, Randolph, Nebr.; Rev. George A. Smiskol, Omaha, Nebr.; Rev. J. O'Sullivan, Laurel, Nebr.; Rev. Chas. Strassberger, Bloomfield, Nebr.; Rev. Francis Latsch, Constance, Nebr.; Rev. Wm. Kearns, Wayne, Nebr.;

Rev. C. Stratmann, Monterey, Nebr.; Rev. Thos. Carmody, Willis, Nebr.; Rev. H. F. Gately, Norfolk, Nebr.; Rev. T. O'Sullivan, Tilden, Nebr.; Rev. Jos. Rose, Wisner, Nebr.; Rev. Peter Grobbell, St. Charles, Nebr.; Rev. Robert F. Du-be, Fairfax, S. D.; Rev. Wm. Muligan, St. Edwards, Nebr.; Rev. Robert F. Marron, Scotia, Nebr.; Rev. Wm. J. Leahy, S. J. Omaha,

Nebr.; Mr. J. Clement Ryan, S. J., Omaha, Nebr.; Rev. N. J. Nuberg-er, Omaha, Nebr., and Rev. C. Pet-lach, Clarkson, Nebr.

MORE BIG SAVINGS IN FEBRUARY!

What a year this has started out to be for Gamble customers—5-Gal. Oil, \$1.29—Tiger Spark Plugs, 29c each exchange, in sets—7-piece Socket Wrench Set, 39c—A full line of tool and replacement parts. Black Auto Enamel, pt. 45c.



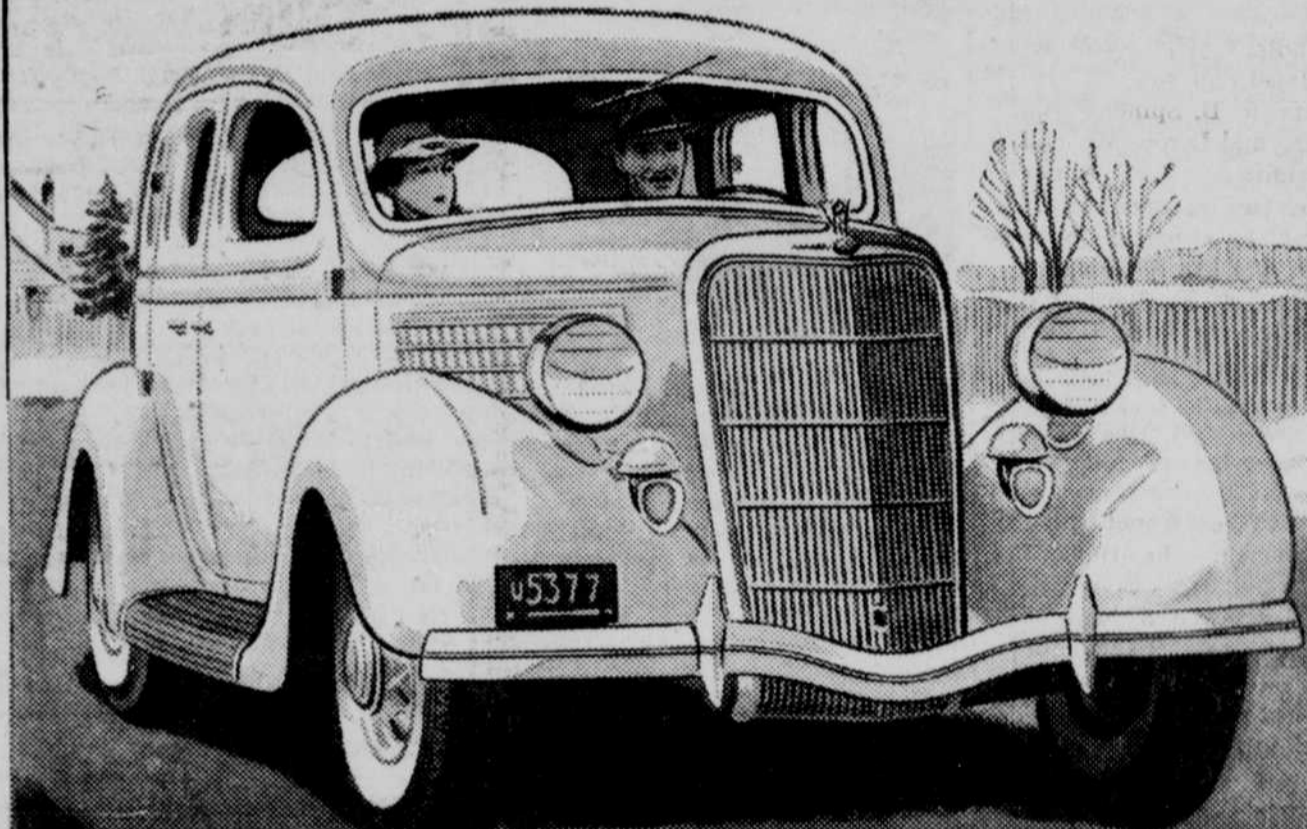
NOT work kills, but worry. Not revolution wears out machinery, but friction. Not dollars in bank ruin a man, but debts.

THE O'NEILL NATIONAL BANK

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$125,000.00

This bank carries no indebtedness of officers or stockholders.

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That's the biggest feature of the New Ford. The reliability and economy of its V-8 engine have been proved on the road by upwards of 1,400,000 motorists. Owner cost records show definitely that the Ford V-8 is the most economical Ford car ever built.

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NEW FORD V-8 TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS ALSO ON DISPLAY.

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