

THE FRONTIER

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THE NEBRASKA SCENE

by James R. Lowell

The political corral bars went up Thursday with the usual eleventh-hour entry of old war horses, wearing colts, broncos, piebalds and wild jack-asses. Nebraska voters from now until next November are up against the delicate problem of picking the winners and placing their bets in the great political rodeo of 1936.

Conspicuous by his absence in all this melee of hoofs and horns and heads that "wars and wranglers and scatters and spreads" is Chas. W. Bryan, who for the first time in 20 years will not be a figure in the Nebraska primaries. As mayor of the capitol city, he decided to concentrate his benevolence on the people of Lincoln.

Among that motley drove of late entries is Robert G. Simmons of Lincoln standing with all four feet firmly planted in the constitutional grass roots of the republican senatorial enclosure. In fact, his adherence to terra firma two years ago lost him the senatorial race to Ed Burke of Omaha who adopted a more aerial method of locomotion. It appears, however, that Simmons' ability as a "mudder" may be of more advantage this election as a slower track is in prospect.

Opponents of Simmons in the preliminary heat will include Harry O. Palmer, Omaha attorney, who ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1932 and for chief justice of the supreme court in 1934; U. S. Renne, Fort Calhoun farmer, who opposed Simmons in the primary two years ago; and 34-year-old Lloyd C. Constable, Wymore druggist, a newcomer in politics who is friendly to both the constitution and Dr. Townsend.

A recent comer to the starting line in the democratic primary is Emil Placek, Wahoo banker, who in contrast to Simmons and his terrestrial habits will skip lightly along as a strong advocate of the Roosevelt administration. Placek was a staunch supporter of Burke in the last election but has since become the senator's most caustic critic in view of the latter's alleged opposition to the president's policies.

While the contest for senator is expected to provide an interesting spectacle for onlookers, the wise-aces are placing their pennies on Senator Norris' somewhat acquiline nose to stay in the feedbag.

Strangely enough, the most pronounced contest over the new deal promises to be in the democratic party. The field will be the usually quiet race for democratic national committeeman. Senator Burke will run for the office as the result of Keith Neville's announcement that he would not seek re-election. Burke is categorized in the contest as the anti-new-dealer.

Upholding Rooseveltian policies will be Terry Carpenter, also a democratic candidate for senator; and Phil Tomek, prominent David City attorney, who styles himself a "compromise" candidate. Dan V. Stephens of Fremont, former congressman and veteran democratic leader; and James E. Lawrence, Lincoln editor, will lend their efforts to Burke's defeat while Arthur Mullen, former national committeeman, will uphold him. Chairman Quigley of the state committee will lay low.

(Editor's note: A complete list and thumbnail sketch of candidates for major state and national political offices will appear in this paper next week.)

The aftermath of the record-breaking cold wave and snows finds floods, insect pests and wild-life conservation occupying a prominent place in public interest.

Communities adjacent to the larger rivers and streams of the state are remembering floods of bygone years, and the dynamiting of ice in river and creek channels is going on apace. Three major

factors contribute to the flood scare: Unusually heavy snow fall, abnormally thick ice on the rivers, and ground frozen so deep that the water from the melting snow cannot penetrate the ground.

Dynamite has been stored at several points along the Missouri river for use in breaking ice-jams and the army has promised to send bombers to the rescue if the emergency becomes acute. Norfolk merchants, remembering a raging flood that swept the lower parts of the city in March, 1917, have moved stocks of merchandise from basements to higher floors in many instances as a measure of precaution. Similar situations prevail in many communities, with the chief fear being that heavy rains might augment the melting snow waters.

Whereas many farmers and city gardeners were finding some solace in the cold weather in the thot that the bugs were getting it in the neck, the University of Nebraska department of entomology has blighted that hope.

The severe cold wiped out a lot of the birds that would have helped keep the insect pests down, the authorities say, while the baby bugs snoozed safely under the protecting blanket of the snow. Grasshopper eggs must be subjected to temperatures of about 22 degrees below zero for about 16 hours to kill them all. It will be "bug business as usual" unless the weather man contrives to bring on a period of moist weather with alternate hard freezes and thaws.

No definite check on the extent of bird fatalities has been made as yet, but observers agree the loss was terrific. The state game commission may be confronted with an unexpected problem this spring—to provide pheasants for 1936 hunting.

"The new federal farm programs represent a shift from the emergency AAA to a long time program of agricultural planning. The sudden change to a new type of national land conservation may be difficult for a while but it will be a step forward," W. H. Brokaw, director of the AAA in Nebraska.

"If we really want to do something for agriculture, let's increase production, not reduce it, and allow individual initiative and effort full and fair play," James Tod of Maple Hill, Kans., speaking in Omaha.

"Landon has demonstrated his capacity for government. He is a man with common business sense, and yet he can be classed as a liberal. He has made a success in his political, business and private life and is qualified to lead this country out of the chaotic wilderness of the Roosevelt experiments," George S. Sibley of New York, leader in the National Young Republican federation, speaking in Lincoln.

New passenger car registrations in Nebraska during January reached 3,742 as compared with 1,936 for the same month in 1935, thus answering in part at least the question of how the adverse decision by the supreme court on the AAA would effect retail business in Nebraska. However, some economists say that the fact must be taken into consideration that it was understood existing AAA contracts would be paid out by the government, and that new farm legislation would be rushed thru.

An interesting sidelight on new car registrations in the state was the jump of Chevrolet over Ford to first place. Chevrolet accounted for 1,383 of the new cars as against 409 in January a year ago, while Ford sold 899 and 664 the corresponding month in 1935. Plymouth held third place with 554.

Commercial car registrations for the month increased to 586 compared with 385 in January, 1935. Chevrolet took first place away from Ford in this field, too, while International was third.

Altho shelterbelt officials in Lincoln profess optimism as to the ultimate outcome of the tree planting project which was one of the most controversial issues of the immediate post-drouth period in Nebraska, some of the insiders say the tree planting will be called off this year, and may be permanently.

A grant of \$1,000,000 initiated the project a year and a half ago, while FERA later gave \$1,998,000 or enough to keep things moving after a fashion until July 1st this year.

The belt was to have been 1,000 miles long and 100 miles wide, with Nebraska one of the six states in which plantings were to be made. The Lincoln shelterbelt crew is of the opinion the project will be kept alive on a restricted basis.

As a result of the court decision in Wayne county transferring the liquidation of the failed Hoskins State bank from E. H. Luikart to his successor as head of the state

banking department, Ben H. Saunders, the case will be carried to the supreme court. Luikart refused to step out as liquidator of more than 200 judicial receiverships when he left office, and suit was filed against him at Governor Cochran's instigation.

Failure of the legislature to make an appropriation while enacting a law last year making the state bear the cost of extraditing prisoners from other states to Nebraska, has thrown a scare into the state sheriff's camp. These costs will have to be taken out of \$50,000 appropriated to the sheriff for expanding his force. The sheriff has another \$50,000 for law enforcement however.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday School 10:00—Mr. C. E. Yantzi, superintendent.

Morning Worship 11:00—"Bread Alone."

Evening Service 7:30—Character Sketch.

The choir will lead the singing. The influence of the church will reach as far as individuals will accept it. All are invited to our services. H. D. Johnson, Pastor.

Tests Will Be Made For Seeding Native Grass

Establishment of native grass operative enterprise much the same as has been carried on for years with small grain and corn varieties will be undertaken this spring by the University of Nebraska college of agriculture and cooperating agencies.

Setting up of grass tests on farms outstate as well as at the Nebraska experiment station marks the first time in history that a unified effort to study grasses and their habitats has been attempted in Nebraska. Cooperating in the project will be the Soil Conservation Nursery of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Nebraska college of agriculture and the extension service, the soil conservation service, individual farmers and county agricultural agents.

A total of 500,000 pounds of native grass seed was collected in Nebraska and surrounding states last year, some of which will be used in the cooperative tests.

A mechanical stripper was used in gathering the grass in large quantities. Representative samples of the seed have been tested for purity and germination and laboratory tests have proven that the seed will grow.

Native grass species to be distributed include Big Blue Stem, Little Blue Stem, Switch Grass, Indian Grass, Blue Grama, Western Wheatgrass, Sand Raid, Alkali Drop Seed, Mountain Rice and Needle Grass. Individual farmer cooperators are being selected on the basis of the type of land which they have, their location in the state and as to the particular problems they have on their farms. All tests will be planted in small plots, probably one-twentieth of an acre in size.

The grass program fits in well with the soil conservation act in that it will determine what native grasses can be successfully reseeded in Nebraska. Planting of more grass will mean more emphasis on species and the correct grasses for various sections.

Hospital Notes

Miss Luella Hansen went home Saturday evening.

Mrs. Alice Storjohn left the hospital Friday to spend a few days in town before going to her home.

Max Wanser, of Page, left the hospital Tuesday afternoon and will spend a few days at the Jordan home convalescing.

Mrs. Prill was operated on Thursday the 27th, and is improving rapidly.

Zeb Warner came in Saturday evening suffering a severe heart attack and is still in a serious condition.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Anderson, of Chambers, a five pound daughter, March 4. All doing fine.

Marriage Licenses

Robert Phelps, Redbird, and Miss Marie Volquarden, of Venus.

Arthur Grass and Miss Clarice Thompson, both of Page.

NOT THE SPENDING BUT THE WASTE

It is not the spending of the money to which our people object. It is the waste of it that has aroused the country. When a staggering debt is saddled on the coming generations, the chief reason for which has been the effort to build up a political machine, it is no wonder that an awakened people should be incensed.

President Roosevelt may have meant well in the beginning, but he made the mistake of letting his first thought run to party building and re-election to a second term. He surrounded himself with a

group of men inexperienced in statesmanship and public service, with a few politicians who were designated to manipulate the practical end of building a political machine. The result is there is a political machine structure such as has never before been known, but it is becoming skeletonized as the former adherents of it have been dropping away when they came to realize that all that was being accomplished was the building of a partisan political machine out of the wealth of the nation.

If this money had been used to restore the business of the country, regardless of any partisan political consideration, if partisanship had been completely eliminated, President Roosevelt would today have achieved success instead of being obliged to admit failure. He would today be looking upon an almost unanimous re-election instead of what is growing more and more apparent as a decisive defeat.—Pottsville, Pa., Republican.

FOXY SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina obtained 98.01 of its "relief" from the federal government, putting up the smallest proportion of any of the states from its funds, for the simple reason that the taxpayers of South Carolina would not have "stood for" appropriations for relief by the general assembly and the members of that body well knew it. These South Carolinians are aware that a great part (not all) of the "relief money" is wasted, was wasted, that the spending of some of it was not necessary, and as their federal, state, county and town taxes are already a heavy burden, they said, "Let Roosevelt and congress do it." In this they showed good sense.

The congressmen were insistent that South Carolina should have a share, and they got it, so they did. Had none of the relief funds been wasted, the administrators thereof would have been eager to publish the amounts of their salaries and their names.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

A MILLSTONE ROUND HIS NECK

Were Mr. Roosevelt to remove Mr. Farley it would be like cutting off his own right arm. But the work of Mr. Farley—which has become synonymous with the spread of the spoils system—has certainly earned many enemies for Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Farley may be long among Mr. Roosevelt's political assets. But he is a popular liability. In many parts of the country he has successfully alienated whole sections of former

Roosevelt adherents. It is only necessary to mention Wisconsin and New Mexico to verify this.—New York Herald Tribune.

PURCHASING POWER

Whenever President Roosevelt makes a speech he asserts that the purchasing power of the farmer has been improved under his administration. But he fails to take into consideration the corresponding increase in price the farmer must pay for what he has to buy, which has been all out of proportion to his increased income. Conditions in this county are a fair sample. Can you recollect conditions in November and December, 1932? Cotton and corn were cheap, chickens were cheap, yes, dreadfully cheap. Labor was cheap. Sure! Lard was cheap, so was flour, meal, sugar, potatoes. Where was the relief roll? You couldn't go to a share-cropper's shack where they didn't have their winter's "grub" and plenty of it. Every laborer and renting farmer had his meat and plenty of it. Prices of his products were cheap, and that hurt his feelings, but he did have "purchasing power," and he used it to provide his winter's supplies and clothing. He may have higher prices now for what he should have to sell, but he hasn't got anything to sell in the first place, and for those who may have a little surplus they cannot buy much with what price they do get.—Libbourn, Mo., Banner.

NEW DEAL SPENDING.

By Congressman Bertrand H. Snell, of New, York, house minority leader.

If you want to get an idea of the vast sum involved in the orgy of New Deal spending, just consider that from President Washington to President Taft the total of government expenditures was only 24

and one-half billion dollars. This took in our entire peace, time and war time expenditures of 124 years, including the building of the Panama Canal.

Well, in less than three years of the New Deal, President Roosevelt has had appropriated for his use the vast sum of 25 billion 665 million dollars, or a billion dollars more than we spent in 124 years.

Is it any wonder that the public debt has now reached an all time high of 30 billion 504 million dollars, and that Secretary Morgenthau says it will reach 36 and one-half billions in 1937.

Despite increased revenues, the daily treasury statement shows why our public debt continues to grow at such an appalling rate. Relief expenditures have decreased, but general expenditures increased 384 million dollars during the first seven months of the fiscal year, making the deficit for this period 2 billion 108 millions.

There have been 252 thousand persons added to the New Deal's payroll. This huge political army alone is costing nearly 500 million dollars a year, in spite of the election pledges of economies of 25 per cent.

There are 10 million still unemployed, 20 million on relief, as a result of wild boon-doggling, and crack-pot schemes to get rid of two dollars for every dollar of government money taken in.

Crushing taxes are sure to follow, taxes which everybody must

pay, to make up for the New Deal's waste of borrowed money. If this New Deal spending is continued, without tax increases, our alternative is inflation of the currency. Remember what this did to the German mark? Well, it impoverished the entire nation when it got to the point where a billion marks would not purchase a loaf of bread.

This question of expenditures and public debt is your problem. The people of the United States should realize to the full just what this continued and reckless spending will mean to their children and their children's children.

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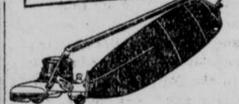
If so, don't fail to attend our next Free Clinic, which will be held at the

Golden Hotel, O'Neill, Wed., March 11

at which time we will give you Free, with no obligations whatever, a complete health examination, and tell you the exact cause of your trouble. Only one free examination to a family. Married women must be accompanied by their husbands.

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