

THE FRONTIER

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THE NEBRASKA SCENE

(Continued from page 1.)

from WPA or some other federal agency.

In order to speed flood control program, Governor Cochran announces that his state planning board will make a survey of the valley for additional sites within a short time. The state-owned airplane may be brought into use on this job. If construction funds cannot be dug up this year, the governor has high hopes that the next session of congress will make the necessary appropriation.

Robert G. Simmons, republican nominee for the U. S. senate, is making a series of radio addresses and is making some constructive suggestions. He proposes to take the postoffice out of politics by tying the "can" on all postmasters, then promoting all qualified civil service assistant postmasters to the top job and keep them within the civil service.

Simmons also suggests two beneficial steps for fighting drouth, altho he doesn't believe there is any permanent solution for the problem. He would speed up water conservation under a sound program, and would plant more crops that are drouth resistant.

Terry Carpenter, democratic nominee for the senate, was endorsed by the Townsend old-age pension forces, but he has as yet failed to indicate whether he will back up the present national administration or adopt the Townsend-plan attitude.

Dr. Townsend, speaking at Lincoln, termed the Roosevelt administration "the most gigantic bribery in the world" and exhorted his Nebraska followers to "turn out the Washington gang—it is no better than the gang which preceded them."

Congressman Luckey of the First district, arrived home from Washington earlier this month, told his constituents that "President Roosevelt will be re-elected because the new deal has been a Godsend to the home-owner, farmer and laborer."

Luckey's republican opponent in the First district, Judge Perry, is just as sure that Roosevelt will not be re-elected, and predicts Governor Landon of Kansas will roll up a comfortable majority over President Roosevelt in Nebraska in the November election.

Congressman Coffey of the Fifth district, speaking at the Callaway

Old Settler's picnic a week ago, urged a \$40,000,000 federal expenditure to purchase Nebraska cattle as a drouth relief measure. He would maintain a "fair price level" by diverting the meat from "drouth cattle" into relief channels.

An exhaustive study of drunken driving in connection with highway accidents is being made by A. L. Stuart, executive secretary of the Nebraska Safety Council, and while it shows conclusively that gasoline and booze don't mix, liquor is blamed for only 6.8 per cent of the accidents.

Automobile fatalities have been climbing year after year in Nebraska, as elsewhere, and due to the larger number of cars in the state this year along with the greater number of tourists going thru, it appears that last year's record of 320 automobile deaths will be surpassed in 1936 despite the intensive safety drive that is now in progress. Deaths in 1934 totaled 296.

Speed is responsible for 31 per cent of the traffic fatalities in this state. Seventeen per cent are due to driving on the wrong side of the road, the driver either being asleep or preoccupied.

The records show that while only 3.1 of all automobile accidents are due to drunken driving, 6.8 per cent of all fatal accidents can be blamed on liquor. Five per cent of all pedestrians hit by cars are under the influence of liquor, and ten per cent of all the pedestrians killed by automobiles were intoxicated.

Nebraska has long been conversant with producer-co-operative enterprises but the consumer-co-operative is somewhat of an innovation, and there is a tendency to make it a political issue. Nevertheless, state university officials are intent upon studying the idea.

The consumer-co-operative is viewed in some circles as a socialistic movement borrowed from Europe by the Roosevelt administration. Co-operative boosters, however, say the system has been here some time and consumers' co-operatives in this country now do an annual business of \$35,000,000.

These boosters declare that the co-operative movement does not destroy the profit system, but transfers profits from the distributing few to the consuming many in proportion to their purchases. It is upheld as the middle way between private monopoly and state socialism. The idea has much in common with Farmers' Union stores.

Meanwhile, James F. Lawrence, extension marketing specialist at the college of agriculture, has sailed for Europe where he will study the consumer and producer co-operatives in the British Isles and Scandinavian countries where the system is being used extensively. The consumer-co-operative was founded in Scotland.

The state tax levy to be decided upon within the next two weeks by the state board of equalization will be slightly less than 2 mills, judging from present indications. The rate imposed in 1935 was 2.15 mills.

Factors that will help to reduce the 1936 levy include an increase in the grand assessment roll which

will be at least \$35,000,000 higher than a year ago; and the fact that an item of \$403,000 included in the 1935 impost to take care of emergency and claims appropriations made by the legislature, was a demand upon the 1935 levy.

A 2 mill tax on the 1936 grand assessment roll would yield approximately \$4,130,000 for state governmental purposes—a sum that probably would be sufficient to meet all needs. Social security funds are raised from special revenue sources and hence need not be figured in the state tax levy.

The joint federal-state social program cost \$1,260,087 for the second quarter period ending the first of this month. State funds amounted to \$758,018, while federal contributions added to \$512,069.

Receipts for the second period amounted to only \$1,041,561, this being due to the fact that there were balances on hand from the preceding quarter. Book balances on hand as the third quarter started were \$2,151,436 in the state assistance fund and \$35,445 which came from Washington.

FAMILY DEBT INCREASES ABOUT \$10 PER MONTH

In a recent address, Robert G. Simmons, republican candidate for United States Senator, gives some interesting facts about the increasing national indebtedness and what it actually means to the average American family. Mr. Simmons said:

"The condition of the federal treasury, running a deficit now of over ten million dollars a day, is giving grave thought and concern to the people of America. You and I know that, within our own business, we cannot continue to spend more than we earn without depleting our capital and eventually going into bankruptcy.

"Roughly, on a per capita basis, our national debt has increased during the last six years between \$140 and \$150 per capita. Bringing it down to a point where you and I can understand the amount of the increased debt, it means that my share for a family of five is \$720 for the six years, or an average increase for my family of \$10 per month. It goes without saying that I don't want any debt of my family increasing at that rate.

"The government does not have this money; it borrows from the thousands of citizens who have small sums in postal savings or government bonds, as well as from those who have large sums to invest in government bonds. Upon it the government pays interest, so that this increased debt is a mortgage upon the American people to these thousands of money lenders. We are working day by day to pay the interest.

"There are a number of answers to the problem. One of them is to adopt national policies that will restore confidence in government. Expansion of business, rebuilding factories, farms and homes, repairs, new purchases of every kind are being retarded because people are afraid to take on new debt burdens. Restored confidence in our government will do more to put men and money back to work than any other thing.

"Another way is to do what you and I would do in our own affairs; cut expenditures down as nearly as possible to our income. That will take courage on the part of government officials to withstand the demands for spending, but it is a program that must be followed.

"Some of the spending, such as that for relief, will have to be continued until a new administration is able to bring order out of the existing situation. But even relief spending can be much more efficiently and economically administered more fairly to both the recipient and the taxpayer."



Gov. Alf M. Landon frolics with his son, John Cobb, 3. "Pay-as-you-go," says the Republican nominee, "then your children won't bear the burden of your mistakes."

SHAKE WELL BEFORE READING

Washington.—Now one of the New Deal's federal bureaus is going to tell you how much gin to put into a martini or how much "sing" goes into a "Singapore Sling." Alcohol Control Administrator W. S. Alexander has called in the nation's outstanding experts on the art of mixing cocktails to determine for him the proper standard of contents for various highballs, fizzes and other mixed drinks. The resulting testimony will be published in a sort of federal "bartender's guide," to sell for five cents.

Maybe the experts will tell the bureaucrats what to do for a headache after November 3.

Canadian Farm Exports to U. S. Rise Sharply

Ottawa, Ont.—As a result of President Roosevelt's trade agreement with Canada, Canadian exports to the United States have shown marked increases during the first four months of 1936, according to the report of the department of trade and commerce. Some of the increases were as high as 300 per cent, heaviest gains being made in agricultural products and lumber.

The number of horses shipped to the United States rose to 8,700, compared with 1,600 during the corresponding period a year ago. The export value of swine increased from \$3,000 to \$390,000 and cattle exports increased \$1,400,000. Cheese exported to the United States rose from \$21,000 to \$407,000 and exports of patent leather increased \$37,000.

Advances in the export of lumber were marked, soft wood lumber increasing from \$1,642,000 to \$3,227,000. Hardwood exports showed an increase of almost 100 per cent to \$307,000, and square shingles increased to \$1,510,000.

Payrollers Write Book; Ickes Collects Royalties

Washington.—"Back to Work," a book published about a year ago as the work of Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, and upon which Ickes collects the royalties, was really written by press agents for the PWA, working on federal government time and paid with the taxpayers' money, it was revealed here.

At the suggestion of Clark Foreman, Roosevelt foundation employee who planned the book, Ickes imported a young writer, Michael Ross, from England, to write the story of "recovery" in America. He went on the PWA payroll at \$6,000 a year. Ross' efforts were then rewritten by Jonathan Latimer, also on the federal payroll. Parts of the book were written by K. Sewell Wingfield, assistant director of the power division of PWA, and Michael Straus and David Wolfsohn of the PWA publicity staff.

Robust Spring Zephyrs Reveal Federal Waste

Chicago, Ill.—There was something in the wind in the neighborhood about the warehouses on North Water street here, and it wasn't lilacs. Investigators discovered that the aroma, robust and overbearing, emanated from the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation's storage rooms where 38 carloads of onions were stored.

Twenty WPA workers were loading spoiled onions, which had sprouted and rotted while waiting for the FSCC to distribute them to families on relief. Workers said the stuff was being hauled away to be dumped, but John Thompson, the foreman, denied it, explaining that it was being distributed to "people with gardens" for planting. However, when a reporter started following one of the trucks Thompson called it back. Warehouse officials refused to let anyone into the building to find out how much of the supply was spoiled.

Sick?

—Then come to O'Neill next Tuesday, July 28, and visit my free clinic at Golden Hotel and find out just what is causing your sickness. It doesn't cost a cent and places you under no obligation. Be there early and avoid a long wait. Hours 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Married women should bring their husbands.

DR. FRANK CURRIER
Clinician

Newark, N. J.—Chester C. Davis, agricultural adjustment administrator of the New Deal, almost succeeded in covering up a statement by him which laid wide open the fallacy of the new soil erosion measure conjured up to take the place of the unconstitutional AAA. Almost—but not quite.

Davis' statement, which was issued from Berlin while he was on his six-weeks' agricultural survey of 11 European nations, claimed that there was little hope for a revived European market for American farm products. It was understood that administration forces attempted to recall it from newspapers to which it had been issued, but one, a daily in Newark, printed it and let the cat out of the bag.

For the Davis statement, it developed, was inimical to the reciprocal treaty policies of President Roosevelt and to the new erosion control program, in which much stress is placed upon the necessity of developing foreign markets for American farm products.

"All over Europe," read the suppressed statement, "there is bad news for the American farmer and exporter who hopes to regain the great market he enjoyed in this part of the world a decade ago.

"Under the rising surge of nationalism and the continued threat of war, with the possibility of food supplies choked off by blockade, the leading countries in western Europe are striving to become self-sufficient and, as far as possible, to produce their own foodstuffs. . . .

"I am concerned with what these changes mean to the American farmer. We plowed up 50,000,000 acres to grow wheat and meat for Europe from 1914 to 1919. They will not be needed to the same extent for that purpose again.

"I see no sense wasting our soil resources and great national heritage of productive and fertile soil to produce for a market which we cannot have because of circumstances far beyond our control. Nearly every country we have visited has supplemented its tariffs by import quotas on some commodities. Some nations have put in effect rigid exchange-control systems which put the government in charge of every item of foreign trade. Germany is a notable example. Some countries have invoked outright embargoes."

People Are Going Places Again

Easterners are going West by the trainload for a vacation in the mountains.

Westerners will flock to the East, to the seashore; to the sky-blue lakes and to the woods and waters from Michigan to Maine -- the Peekskills, the Catskills, Adirondacks, Niagra, Atlantic City, Washington -- to the historic shrines and the bright lights of the big cities.

Special round trip fares almost everywhere. No surcharge to pay anywhere. Travel costs way down; rail transportation greatly improved. All principal trains are air conditioned.

This is a Travel Year

Join the carefree crowds... treat yourself and your family to a vacation this summer



INFORMATION RESERVATIONS TICKETS

L. E. DOWNEY, Ticket Agent

4-H Club Members Win Prizes

Thirty-two 4-H Club members and leaders from Holt county attended the Club camp at Long Pine last week. Attendance from other counties brought the total up to 72. All members made nature study booklets under the direction Mr. Rosenquist of the Agricultural college. Mabelle Osenbaugh, of O'Neill, won first and Wallace French second for having the best

booklet. When the best all around campers were selected, Holt county had three out of four first awards. Wallace French, of Page, was chosen the best boy camper and Marion Ickes, of Page, the best girl camper. Maurice Grutsch, of O'Neill, was given second place as best boy camper and second place among the girls went to Mabel Kuhl from Knox county. The members returned Saturday evening tired but in good spirits feeling the time spent was well worth while.

TIME TO COOL OFF

WITH *Storz's*



Cooling! Invigorating! Refreshing! That's what you'll say about Storz Beer. After a day in the open—when the sun bears down—when you feel tired and fagged—brace up with this smooth, mellow, "slow-aged" beer. Keep some in the refrigerator at all times!

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