

THE FRONTIER

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THE NEBRASKA SCENE

by James R. Lowell

Ordinarily the Nebraska voter fails to enthuse much over the election contest of judges of the supreme court, with a general atmosphere of sanctity surrounding that high body and the "ins" staying in as a matter of precedent. This year, however, it appears that one of the supreme judges running for re-election will be ousted. Supreme court judges are to be elected this year from the First, Third and Fifth (old) districts. Judge Eberly, Stanton, is without opposition in the Third. Judge Bayard H. Paine, Grand Island, who is serving his first term, is picked by prognosticators to stay on the bench as Fifth district representative despite spirited opposition from a petition candidate. The upset, it appears, will be in the First district where the aging Judge Rose faces a younger and more vigorous opponent in the person of Frank A. Peterson of Lincoln.

Judge Rose has served long and creditably as a member of the supreme court. His present weakness as a candidate lies in his advanced age and the growing frailties attached thereto. If re-elected, he would be past 81 years of age when his term was completed, and political observers at the state house say his health and hearing are none too good right now.

Judge Rose is perhaps the veteran at the state house in governmental office holding, having been on the public pay roll ever since coming to Nebraska in 1889. Incidentally, he has never conducted a private law practice.

The first twelve years in Nebraska he was assistant state librarian. From 1901 to 1908 he was assistant attorney general. In 1908 he was appointed to the supreme court, having been chairman of the republican state central committee in 1906.

Mr. Peterson, the other supreme court judgeship candidate in the First district, is only 55 years of age and is in the prime of his life. His experience includes actual practice before the state and federal courts for over twenty-five years. He is a former county attorney of Lancaster county, former assistant United States attorney and former city attorney of Lincoln.

In the Fifth district contest an entirely different state of affairs exists. Judge Paine, the incumbent, is much younger than his colleague, Judge Rose, and is just finishing his first term. He has had considerable judicial experience, however, including 14 years as a district judge, along with 12 years of private law practice at Grand Island.

Judge Paine was unopposed in the primary, but shortly after the supreme court decision this summer on the Tri-county case, holding it illegal to divert water from one watershed to another, Mayor F. A. Anderson of Holdrege got into the race as a petition candidate and is making a determined fight. Judge Paine did not sit in on the Tri-county case as he and Mrs. Paine own land in the territory involved and the Judge was thus disqualified for any part in the decision, but in the Tri-county area there is considerable resentment toward the supreme court as a whole, and, fairly or not, Judge Paine has this attitude to combat, especially in Phelps, Kearney and Adams counties. The consensus is that he will win, however.

Political soothsayers in both parties are fairly well agreed that the Nebraskans in congress next year are not going to give the administration (if Roosevelt is re-elected) the support it received during the past two years, and that there is a good chance that Landon (if elected) would have a majority of the state's congressional representatives behind him.

The First congressional district is rated as the most likely of the five in the state to change its present status. Judge Ernest B.

Perry, Lincoln, has had considerable more experience in governmental affairs than his contestant, Congressman Luckey, democrat, and the political winds in the First district are alleged to be shifting in Perry's favor. Incidentally, the latter is not making the mistake of unequivocally condemning everything done by the Roosevelt administration.

The Second district is least likely to lose its incumbent in the November election. There the prognosticators count on continued democratic representation despite the hostility of both the Omaha dailies to the administration.

Congressman Stefan in the Third, a republican, is expected likewise to repeat, altho the supporters of John Havekost (D) vow they will give Stefan a run for his money. The latter has demonstrated considerable political sagacity during his first term in Washington by playing ball with the administration, at least enough to gain his own ends.

At this reckoning, the Fourth district contest is considered a toss-up with the edge going, perhaps, to the democratic incumbent, Charles G. Binderup. The Arthur J. Denney supporters, however, count on Binderup's "leftist" tendencies to lose him a number of votes.

Apparently the "battle royal" will be waged in the Fifth. Most of the citizens in this district admit that Harry B. Coffee of Chadron has been an unusually good representative for a first-termer, and under ordinary circumstances he would have no trouble getting a second term. But even the democrats concede that Coffee's opponent, Cullen N. Wright of Scottsbluff, furnishes more than ordinary competition. Few odds are being given in this contest.

Early September highlights of the Nebraska political scene include the appearance of President Roosevelt in this and adjoining drought-damaged states, altho the president avowedly was not appearing in political capacity.

Nevertheless Nebraska democracy went up a few points as a result of the executives' visit, just as republican stock boomed with Governor Landon's Nebraska speaking tour. Benefitting from Roosevelt's close proximity were Governor Cochran and Congressman Coffee of the Fifth district.

Governor Cochran, who conferred with the president at Des Moines and enroute to the Iowa capitol from Omaha, reports that adequate drouth aid from the federal government is certain, and that suffering of a serious nature will be warded off. He estimates that the peak of WPA and resettlement aid cases this winter will be between 28,000 and 30,000 cases. Speaking at Chadron state park, Dwight Griswold, republican nominee for governor, severely criticized Nebraska's 1935 legislature for "their longest and most expensive session in the history of the state," and lauded by comparison the Kansas record of a 45-day session.

Terry Carpenter, democratic candidate for United States senator, assured a North Platte crowd that he would back the Townsend plan, if elected. Several days later he visited New York in an attempt to induce the democratic national committee to back him instead of Senator Norris, but failed.

With three Swansons running for state office, complications are beginning to arise. Harry R. Swanson, democrat and present secretary of state, is being assailed by his 23-year-old opponent, Bill Burkett, who alleges the name of "Swanson" is responsible for the state official's success in political life. On the other hand, Duane Swanson, republican candidate for state railway commissioner, thinks Swanson a pretty good name any way you look at it, and is "going to do something about it" if his republican colleague doesn't cease his attacks on the grand "old name."

Accompanied by an amplifying truck, Robert G. Simmons, republican senatorial nominee, will visit 120 towns in seven weeks, beginning September 14. His campaign tour will carry him approximately 25,000 miles.

State bonding officers of the state and its subdivisions as provided for in an act passed by the 1935 legislature may become an actuality in the near future as the result of a district court decision holding the act constitutional excepting one section giving the governor the power to remove or suspend constitutional officers of the state without trial for failure to obey his provisions of the law.

The state bonding fund act was the result of a fight between surety bonding companies and the state when the bonding companies

doubled their premium rate and made other demands. The state law did not permit the state or counties to pay the rate demanded, and for about four weeks State Treasurer Hall could not give his million dollar bond, and the business of the state was at a standstill.

Difficulties, largely technical, in the treasurer's office during the past decade as to faulty record keeping and methods of accounting were responsible for the demand of the bonding companies for higher rates, and another of those intra-treasury mixups is now due to be aired in court.

Last week the attorney general's office filed suit for approximately \$149,000 against former State Treasurer Stebbins, of Gothenburg, and his bond sureties because of loss of unsecured state deposits in failed banks. Stebbins was treasurer from 1927 to 1931.

The state contends the law makes the state treasurer insurer of the funds entrusted to him, while Stebbins' defense will be that the state guaranty fund law, then still in effect, permitted the deposit of funds with out security.

STATE HOUSE SHORTS: Although the 1935 legislature authorized counties to levy a special tax to pay for the keep of their insane committed to state hospitals, few counties took advantage of the act and payment of those bills is lagging. The auditor's biennial report shows \$265,639 is still due from the counties for state care of the insane.

Constitutionality of the 1935 act which levied a 2 per cent tax on gross premiums of fire insurance companies for firemen's relief will be tested in the supreme court. The act was ruled invalid by district court decision this summer. Incidentally, Omaha police are preparing to foster a bill in the 1937 legislative session providing funds from some special source for policemen's pensions.

While it was with fear and trembling that the state fair board decided to allow pari-mutual betting on horse races at the fair last year, the pari-mutual legalized by the 1935 legislature has proved a boon to the fair from a financial standpoint. The 1935 fair paid out for the first time since 1930 with a profit of \$5,691, due to the betting, and total receipts of \$122,256. Grandstand attendance jumped over 350 per cent as a result of the pari-mutual races, and from appearances they will take in even more this year.

BAD BARGAIN TO FARMER
 Government checks to farmers were counted upon by the New Deal to take the agricultural states out of the election campaign.

The Roosevelt administration confidently expected to add a new "solid west" to the "solid south" traditionally relied upon by the democratic party.

The New Deal expectation was that it could count the electoral votes in the middle west along with those in the south, without going to the trouble of campaigning for them.

It thought those votes had been bought and paid for. This illusion has been blasted, a fact for which the New Deal can only blame itself, according to Geo. N. Peek, former foreign trade advisor to President Roosevelt.

The nature of the bad bargain the New Deal has proved to be for the American farm country is being forcefully analyzed by Mr. Peek. He asserts that the New Deal farm program has reduced the annual farm income by three billion dollars, while substituting therefor yearly federal benefits of only half a billion dollars.

Mr. Roosevelt won the support of George Peek and the farm country with pledges his administration has not fulfilled.

Mr. Peek sought the realization of his dreams first through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, of which he was the first head. This hope was dashed upon the rocks of the Wallace program of "idle acres and dead pigs."

He then sought to save American farmers from ruin by revitalizing foreign trade, only to give up in disgust when the Roosevelt administration closed the world market to American products and opened the floodgates of foreign competition upon American farm and industrial producers. —Omaha Bee-News.

Born in Pennsylvania
 Alf M. Landon, Republican candidate for president, was born at West Middlesex, Pa., in a Methodist parsonage—the home of his mother's parents—on September 9, 1887.

Tax on Pork Chops
 When you buy a pound of pork chops, included in the price is seven cents for New Deal taxes.

Poor Bear Bigger Tax Load: Landon

Urges Honest Bookkeeping in Buffalo Speech; Warns of Federal Waste.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas charged the Roosevelt administration with increasing by 25 per cent the share of the cost of government falling mainly on persons of incomes of \$25 a week or less, in a speech delivered before a crowd of 25,000 persons here. He deplored wasteful spending and deficits, with their increased burden of hidden taxes, and declared, "The time has come when we must establish a system of simple, honest bookkeeping."

"We must remember," he said, "that every time the government spends a dollar, that dollar will have to be paid by our children."

The Republican Presidential candidate reiterated his belief in direct taxes levied on the net incomes of individuals and corporations as a means of charging everyone his fair share of the cost of government and letting him know what that share is.

Taxes Hit Low Incomes.
 "In the year 1932, 59 cents out of every dollar collected by our federal government was secured from direct taxes," said Gov. Landon. "The other 41 cents was collected from indirect and hidden taxes."

"Four years later what do we find? We find that 51 cents out of every dollar collected by the federal government came from hidden taxes. In other words, the share of the cost of government falling mainly on those with incomes of \$25 a week or less has increased 25 per cent during the three years of the present administration. They are paying far more than their rightful share of the cost of government."

G. O. P. for Relief.
 Gov. Landon likened the New Deal party's policy of spending double its income to the familiar character of the neighbor who buys more than he can afford, and eventually "winds up on the rocks."

"The Republican party believes in being generous in the spending of money for relief and emergency purposes, but it believes that these funds should be spent without waste and absurdities," he said.

Politics Keeps Dakota Cattle Dry, Says 'Ding'

Washington, D. C.—How politics has denied water to Dakota cattle during the drouth was described by Jay N. Darling, known affectionately to millions as "Ding" the cartoonist, when he was interviewed on the William Hard radio hour. Until recently "Ding" was chief of the bureau of biological survey of the department of agriculture.

"The bureau of biological survey," said Mr. Darling, "made a careful survey for the New Deal administration of the water re-



JAY N. "DING" DARLING

sources of North Dakota. A program of impounded water reservoirs to hold all the water that might fall in good years and bad was completed.

"But," continued Mr. Darling, "the relief money for North Dakota was handed over to political administrators for distribution, and the scientific men who had prepared the water conservation program were told that the only way in which they could secure the authorization of their projects was to apply to these politicians. The result has been that the only water available in North Dakota in this year of excessive drouth is to be found in the few ponds — very few — which the biological survey was able to construct out of some stray moneys on which it managed to lay its hands."

William Hard's Hour.
 Chicago.—The radio division of the Republican National committee announced that the program, "News for Voters" would in the future be known as "William Hard's Hour". It is heard nightly, from Monday to Friday, over the NBC coast-to-coast Blue network at 9:00 P. M., EST, except on Wednesdays when it is heard at 8:45 P. M., EST.

Invisible Taxes
 "We cannot buy a stitch of clothing without the government's taking in taxes a part of the money—we pay out. We cannot buy an ounce of food at our grocery store without being taxed to support the government. We cannot go to a movie, or to a baseball game, or ride in an auto-obile without this invisible tax arm of government reaching out and taking a part of the money we spend."—Alf M. Landon at Buffalo, N. Y., August 23, 1936.

Hidden Taxes
 "If the major portion of the government's income is obtained from indirect and hidden taxes—taxes upon such things as food, clothing, gasoline and cigarettes—then the main burden falls upon those of small income and the cost of government is hidden. In this case, it is the wage earner, the salaried worker, the farmer, and the small business man, who have to pay most of the bill."—Alf M. Landon at Buffalo, N. Y., August 26, 1936.

Two Extremes
 While the Roosevelt administration was spending two dollars for each dollar of revenue received, and creating a deficit of more than \$14,000,000,000, Gov. Alf M. Landon was holding down government expenses in Kansas and seeing to it that the state did not spend more than its revenue.

Paid in Cash
 To balance the Kansas budget every state employee from governor down accepted a pay reduction. This included school teachers, but they received their salaries when due, and in cash. They thoroughly approve of the Landon system. In the process no child in Kansas was deprived of school opportunities.

Cotton Checks
 Big cotton planters in the South received generous helpings of government funds for not growing cotton. Forty-six received more than \$10,000 each and one was sent a check for \$123,000; 1,131 received checks of over \$2,500 each and then the little fellows, 732,075 received an average of \$46.00 each.

THE FOREIGN FLOOD

Food Imports 1933-1935



LIVE HOG	WHEAT	CORN
IMPORTS	IMPORTS	IMPORTS
1933—6,470 lbs.	1933—31,383 bu.	1933—160,288 bu.
1935—3,414,317 lbs.	1935—27,438,870 bu.	1935—43,242,296 bu.

The latest figures from the Department of Commerce at Washington show what has happened to the American food market in two years of New Deal mismanagement.

While New Deal bureaucrats were slaughtering hogs, ploughing under crops and yanking farm lands out of production, the rest of the world was busy shipping in food that the American consumer is buying.

In 1933 we imported only 6,740 pounds of live-weight hogs. IN 1935, AFTER THE NEW DEAL HOG SLAUGHTER, WE IMPORTED

3,414,317 POUNDS. This is fine for the foreign hograiser, but is hard on domestic producers and consumers alike.

The American corn and hog producing states have been penalized by fantastic New Deal theories which have turned the home market over to foreigners.

Corn, hogs and wheat represent only part of the loss to the American farmer. Hay, butter, beef and other farm products are pouring in.

The American farmer is demanding that this flood be stopped.

"The Universal Car"

ONE NAME comes quickly to mind when you think of "The Universal Car." The description is distinctively Ford. No other car is used by so many millions of men and women in every part of the world. Everywhere it is the symbol of faithful service.

That has always been a Ford fundamental. Something new is constantly being added in the way of extra value. Each year the Ford has widened its appeal by increasing its usefulness to motorists.

Today's Ford V-8 is more than ever "The Universal Car" because it encircles the needs of more people than any other Ford ever built. It reaches out and up into new fields because it has everything you need in a modern automobile.

The Ford V-8 combines fine-car performance, comfort, safety and beauty with low first cost and low cost of operation and up-keep. It depreciates slowly because it is made to last. There is no other car like it.

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3. SUPER-SAFETY MECHANICAL BRAKES
4. CENTER-POISE RIDING COMFORT
5. WELDED STEEL BODY... STEEL STRUCTURE AS WELL AS STEEL SURFACE
6. NEW INTERIOR APPOINTMENTS



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